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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamships Holsatia and Australasian.

Letters from Our Correspondents in London, Madrid and Rome.

Correspondence Between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame.

The French Government Send a Significant Warning to Rome.

The steamships *Holsatia*, from Hamburg Feb. 18 and Havre Feb. 21, and *Australasian* from Liverpool Feb. 20 and Queenstown Feb. 21, reached this port yesterday. The advices received by these vessels, later by three days than those already at hand, are summarized in the letters and extracts following.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Alabama Question—Views of the Working Classes—Probable Discussion of the Subject in Parliament—Work for the House of Commons—The French Treaty and Free Trade—The Election Inquiries—New Play.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15, 1869.

There are not many public questions in which the English people feel a deeper interest at this moment than the proposed settlement of the *Alabama* claims. To the great mass of artisans and laborers the subject is not incumbered by those technical difficulties which complicate discussion in diplomatic or official circles. What they see is a very plain issue: America deems herself very much aggrieved by England during the war, and considers that she has a right to demand at least partial compensation. Can we in any way satisfy the claims of the United States without doing ourselves a wrong? If we can, no false pride ought to prevent our reconciliation with America.

That is the view taken by the working classes, so far as our means of ascertaining it permits us to judge. It is probable that very few of them remember the particular incidents which gave rise to these unhappy differences between the two countries. The workingmen here do not want to quarrel with the United States, but, like the workingmen of other nations, they are apt to take a pride in the country for which their class has bled on so many battle-fields. They do not like to hear England denounced without cause; but once bring home to their minds that there is a real cause for the complaints of other Powers, and they will be the first to require that justice shall be done. If America is disposed to clear these *Alabama* claims out of the way, the English people are ready to meet her in a fair spirit: and if Mr. Reverdy Johnson's treaty is not satisfactory, by all means let some one make another and a better one.

No one doubts Mr. Reverdy Johnson's good intentions, or his patriotism, but his best friends wish that he would make fewer speeches. It is wonderful what a "gusher" he has developed into since his residence in England. His remarks upon fraternal love, heaven, peace, holiness, and other improving subjects are unending, and astonish the whole people. Then the way in which he lavishes praise upon this country is enough to make the rest of world wonder where on earth he contracted so great an affection for us. He told an audience at Glasgow on Wednesday last, that the honor of England is dear to every American, that America intends to follow in our footsteps, that if England is ever invaded by foreigners the American flag would most probably be found waving by the side of our own (!) and that the English Government is the greatest and most powerful in the world. Some people may be led by this extravagant language to believe that the Americans go into raptures of joy over the bare mention of England, but most of us know that Mr. Johnson fails totally to represent the sentiments of his countrymen. The worst of it is that these somewhat absurd panegyrics upon England are likely to excite fresh ill-feeling in the United States. Thus Mr. Reverdy Johnson is the means of doing serious mischief, while, no doubt, he honestly designed to do good.

It would be unfair to allow Mr. Reverdy Johnson's transports to prejudice England, and it certainly is not the fault of English public men that the American Minister goes about proclaiming all that they have said to him in private conversation. At Edinburgh, yesterday, Mr. Reverdy Johnson solemnly promised that there would never be war between England and the United States. This seems a great deal for one man to take upon himself to say, and I am afraid that Mr. Johnson's fervid speeches are gradually coming to be considered as the fine phrenzy of a gentleman exceedingly well satisfied with his position. People who know something of both countries sigh for Mr. Adams—or at least for some man who has learned the art of holding his tongue. What good does any one suppose that all this speechifying is going to do? Has the *Alabama* Treaty been rendered more popular, or is it better understood in consequence of it? People here do not know what to make of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's outpourings. They can only hold up their hands in amazement, and point out how great is the contrast between Mr. Reverdy Johnson and his predecessor.

As for the treaty, I am sorry to say that no great regret will be caused in England if the Senate declines to ratify it. "We have yielded everything," is the cry of most critics. Neither nation is likely to be satisfied with the egg which has been laid amid a general and noisy cackling. England is likely to be held responsible for the damages done by the *Alabama*. The whole history of the *Alabama* is a mystery to three-fourths of the English people. And why, asks the *Economist*—a paper which is never unfriendly to the United States—was not the *Alabama* stopped by the American Government long before the *Kearsarge* got at sea? "The United States," remarks your contemporary, "had plenty of steamers, means of purchasing plenty more, sufficient sailors, skillful captains, gallant volunteers. How did it happen that she (the *Alabama*) was not earlier caught? Was she hunted with due care and diligence from the first?" These are the sort of questions which are often asked. I do not presume to suggest the answer to them in this column, although, of course, they may be very effectually answered. Admitting that Great Britain is responsible for allowing the *Alabama* to escape, is she responsible for all her subsequent operations? Could not Mr. Welles have chased and hunted down the *Alabama* if he had tried? This, in effect, is what the *Economist* asks, half forgetful that the United States were maintaining a blockade over an immense extent of coast, and that every nerve was being strained to subdue a revolt within her own borders.

It is clear that this treaty will give rise to considerable discussion in the House of Commons during the approaching session. It is thought that neither Lord Stanley nor Lord Clarendon have gained much honor by their diplomatic efforts during the past few months. When we read, as we constantly are reading, that the American people think *they* have been "humbugged" by the precious treaty, dissatisfaction with it becomes complete. If the Senate throws it overboard very few here will be inclined to weep over its fate—and certainly if from the very first, it was calculated to excite discontent, the sooner we are done with it the better. Probably when it comes to be better understood the popular distrust of it may be somewhat modified.

WORK FOR PARLIAMENT.

Without this troubled question the House of Commons has abundance of work before it. The principal Ministers are evidently not working very smoothly with each other, and this will produce mischief before the new Parliament is much older. Mr. Bright frets in harness, and will not—probably cannot—pull well with his colleagues. Once already he has been over the traces. People would never have been satisfied if Mr. Bright had not gone into the Ministry, but he entered it, apparently only to prove how unfitted he is for the bonds and chains of office work. It is always foolish to prophecy, since if we only wait a little while we shall see events with certainty. But without uttering predictions we may express the belief, now pretty generally held, that Mr. Bright will not be able to reconcile himself to a protracted spell of office. He is an embarrassment to his colleagues. He is in his element when a great abuse has to be redressed, or some cherished cause to be advocated. But when everything has been conceded to him—when there are no longer enemies to overcome—his great talents seem to be thrown away. To attack is Mr. Bright's province—to pull down, not to build up. He will not be gagged by office, and yet one member of a Government cannot announce schemes of his own without reference to the intentions or wishes of his colleagues. Mr. Gladstone has far less personal influence with Mr. Bright than with any of his Ministry. Mr. Bright is more likely to control the Prime Minister, especially on any question concerning which public opinion had decidedly expressed itself. The situation is a very unpleasant one, and it is not surprising that the greatest friends of the Ministry should have their fears revived when they see the quicksands in Mr. Gladstone's course, and remember his utter want of foresight and tact, and his deficiency in presence of mind or skill in a sudden emergency. And yet no man can know better than Mr. Gladstone himself how great is the opportunity which has been set before him, and how terrible will be his fall in the estimation of his countrymen if he in any way misuses it. Such considerations as these must lead a man to act with vigilance and caution.

THE FRENCH TREATY AND FREE TRADE.

The outcry against the French treaty and free trade which has arisen in some parts of Lancashire is reëchoed by the manufacturers of Rouen. They have petitioned the Emperor to give notice of his intention not to renew Mr. Cobden's treaty with England. The manufacturers ask for protective tariffs, and instance the example of the United States as a proof that such tariffs make the prosperity of a nation. "The United States have successfully defended their markets against the invasion of foreign products. We pray of you, Sire, to defend ours." The *Economist* takes up these representations, and shows by official returns how mistaken and inaccurate they are. As to England, the augmentation of trade has been very decided; and France has also gained, though not to the same extent. "Directly," says the writer, whose authority on all commercial or economical questions cannot be doubted, "directly, we have gained most, because we wanted much from France, and French markets have been more largely open to us than before; while, though our markets were made more open to France by the removal of restrictions, the French have gained less by not wanting so much. Indirectly, however, they must have gained equally by securing so large a customer for their productions, by which, therefore, they are so much richer, so that they have more money to buy elsewhere." The main argument on the side of the French manufacturers is that they are poorer now in every way than they were before the treaty came into existence. The *Economist* seems to me scarcely to grapple with that, and it is at least curious that the course taken by the United States in this conflict between protection and free trade should be producing so great an effect in Europe, where the working of both systems is practically understood. America has made England democratic—is she also destined to make her protectionist once more? The working classes always have a hankering after protection, and now that they have the legislation of the country virtually in their own hands it is quite possible that we may see some unlooked-for changes in our commercial policy before many years are over.

THE ELECTION INQUIRIES.

The election inquiries now going on continue to make curious revelations concerning the price often paid for a seat in the House of Commons. Mr. Smith, the news agent, who succeeded in ousting Mr. J. S. Mill, from Westminster, is among the members petitioned against. The Liberals are, of course, very much incensed against him, and it is some satisfaction to them to put him to the annoyance and expense of defending his seat. So far, the evidence of treating or bribing is most contemptible; a few men exhibited boards at their doors bearing Mr. Smith's name, for which they received seven shillings a week. If Capt. Grosvenor's election had been properly inquired into, greater revelations than these might have been made. It cost Mr. Smith nearly £9,000 to contest this election, and in 1865 he spent £5,000, and failed after all. Should he be deprived of his seat now, he would be condemned to pay the costs of the petition, and in that case £25,000 would not cover his outlay from first to last. This, for a news agent, is not bad.

At Dublin it was proved that Sir Arthur Guinness spent £16,000 on the election. He was returned, but an election petition proved fatal to him. At the present moment Sir Robert Peel, son of the great Sir Robert, seems likely to lose his seat for Tamworth. What kills a member is this—any of his agents who bribes or treats, even without the knowledge of the member himself, renders the election invalid. It is of course very difficult, if not impossible, for a candidate to be sure that none of his friends are carried away by too much zeal on his behalf. When they see a few votes going about begging, and know that the election might be decided by them, it is a great temptation in their way. Some of Sir Robert Peel's agents undoubtedly bribed, or used intimidation, and it is probable that he will be "left out in the cold" when Parliament meets.

NEW PLAY.

On Saturday night a new play was produced at the Queen's Theatre, with great scenic effects. The author is Mr. Watts Phillips, and I suppose none of his friends will consider that he has done himself justice in this production. The title, "Not Guilty," suggests that the plot is based upon an unjust conviction. The main incident is that of two men (played by one actor) so alike in person that no one can tell them apart. The story is so confused that even when the curtain had fallen on the last act there could scarcely have been half-a-dozen persons in the house who thoroughly understood it. The literary work in the play is of the least meritorious description, the dialogue being entirely without point or originality, and the whole construction of the play being lumbering and awkward to a degree now rarely witnessed on the London stage. Mr. Robertson has shown his brother dramatists what can be done by skill in construction and wit in dialogue, but Mr. Watts Phillips seems to have no ambition to follow him in the same field. The play is like a transpontine melodrama of fifty years ago. But the scenery is wonderful, and it succeeded in saving the play. There is a scene of a vessel at sea, occupying the whole stage, which is a triumph of the scene-painter's art. The house was full of dramatic and literary celebrities, and Mr. Phillips had no reason to complain of his audience. MONADNOCK.

The Opening of Parliament—Scenes in Both Houses—A Workingmen's Representative—Liberal Government Promises—Dr. Russell and the Prince of Wales—Capt. Semmes' Book—The American Minister—The New Play.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

The opening of Parliament loses half its visible importance when the Sovereign delegates her duty to an elderly gentleman in a long wig. The people who thronged the streets yesterday in the expectation of seeing the Queen would have gone home much more impressed with the dignity of the first, second and the third estates of the realm if the six cream-colored horses had been taken out for an airing. As it was, they saw nothing. The Queen's speech was read at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but none of the well-known public men ever take the trouble to go down to the House of Lords to witness the ceremony. Consequently the public were not rewarded with a sight of Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli, or even Mr. Lowe, who has come out into the front rank in a manner which must be very surprising to himself. I remember a very intimate friend of Mr. Lowe's saying to me in 1866, "It is all over with Lowe; he can never get his head above water." But now we see his head very much above water. As he passed along Westminster Hall later in the day yesterday the bystanders cheered him, and Mr. Lowe took off his hat repeatedly—the first time he has had occasion to do so in response to the spontaneous applause of his countrymen. A public man, if he has anything in him, seldom remains many years under a cloud.

The 4 o'clock sitting is the time when the House fills, and on days of exceptional interest there is always a considerable crowd in Westminster Hall to watch the members as they pass through. Yesterday this assemblage also was destined to disappointment. Mr. Disraeli drove into a comparatively secluded entrance called the Star Court, and most of the distinguished members did the same. Mr. Gladstone himself was for once as "humble" as his words, and shunned the observation of his countrymen. The people have, in truth, rendered it an exceedingly disagreeable thing on public men to show themselves in the streets. We are a rude race, and the practice of hissing or cheering men engaged in their duty is taking the force of law. When Mr. Disraeli returned from the House one day last November he was followed by a crowd of friends and foes, who gave expression to their sentiments in a coarse and noisy manner. The very law Courts are not safe from hissing or cheering crowds. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has complained from the Bench of the offensive letters addressed to him while trying the great convent case, which has now been under hearing thirteen days, and may possibly be over by the time you receive this letter. "What change is coming over the demeanor of the public toward the highest officers of the law!" asks the *Morning Star* to-day. The *Morning Star* ought to know best.

The appearance of the House is not quite what it used to be. It is all very well to say that the class from which the members are drawn is the same as ever, but some men of a stamp new to the inside of the House sat upon the green benches yesterday. The "squires" were diminished in numbers, and there were some legislators present who, as an observer remarks in an evening journal, seemed to be afflicted with an uneasy consciousness that they were in their best Sunday clothes. No doubt, the "swells" are still largely in the majority. But there was the sprinkling of another class—the "common men," as "swells" call them, who will by and by have the floor pretty nearly to themselves. The older members may affect to like the new-comers, simply because it would be very unsafe to profess any other feeling. But there is nothing in common between the wealthy member who is brought down to the House by a pair of bays, in a faultless carriage, and the member who walks to St. Stephens', or who arrives in a four-wheeled cab. Yesterday Mr. Mundella, who was elected by the workingmen of Sheffield, and was originally a workingman himself, (if I am not misinformed,) made his first speech in the House. When he had finished three members came out into the lobby and met a fourth just going in. All four began to discuss Mr. Mundella as if he belonged to some newly-discovered savage race. "Did he clip the Queen's English much?" asked one. "Pretty well—he seemed to be in a dreadful funk." These critics never used a word ending orthographically in *ing* without leaving the said *ing* out bodily—they talked of "bein'" and "comin'" and "doin'," without a suspicion that they, too, might be *clippin'* the Queen's English. But, then, what a "swell" may do without impropriety, becomes a grave offence when repeated by a representative of the working classes.

It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Mundella did not acquit himself well. He is President of a Chamber of Commerce, has had much to do with instituting "Courts of Conciliation" for the settlement of disputes between artisans and their employers, and altogether has had more experience in public speaking than nine public men in ten. Yet he was evidently frightened of the House of Commons yesterday, and bungled and stammered in a way that was melancholy to hear. When he rose, Mr. Disraeli had a long and curious look at him through his eye-glass, and Mr. Mundella found no more attentive listener than the right honorable gentleman, the Ex-Premier. Mr. Mundella made two mistakes, either of which have compassed his failure—he had put himself into a court suit, and he committed his speech to memory. It requires some practice to enable a man to deliver a carefully prepared speech with effect, and no amount of practice will ever enable a man (not a footman) to look or feel perfectly at ease in a court dress. The bob-tail wig, the cutaway coat, the sword, the breeches, the silk stockings revealing an indifferent pair of legs, the shoes and buckles—what has a "man of the people" to do with such trappings as those? Mr. Mundella must have been conscious that for once he was *not* a workingman's representative. He was in livery, and looked as if he knew it. Why could he not have insisted upon wearing the clothes of an ordinary Christian—or, failing that, why did he consent to move the address at all? Mr. Gladstone would have given way. If ever Mr. Mundella should become troublesome to any party in the House, let them persuade him to get into a "court suit" once more, and his strength will straightway go out of him.

To use a somewhat vulgar simile, the opening of Parliament yesterday gave the leaders an opportunity of putting on the gloves and shaking hands before the fight. Everybody was remarkably civil, and Mr. Gladstone was a "worm." He is always a worm, begging that some one will have the great goodness and condescension to tread upon him. He made a speech in which he "humbly" begged leave to express an opinion—he, the leader of the House, the Captain of a victorious party, the Prime Minister of England—craved permission to say a few words. Once he said, in reference to a remark made by Mr. Disraeli, "I humbly differ from that opinion." One would suppose that all this humility was intended as a joke, only that Mr. Gladstone never made a joke, or laughed at a joke, in his life. Mr. Disraeli delivered a business-like speech, and on rising to address the House, he was pretty generally cheered. It must be admitted that the Government are liberal in their promises. Besides the disestablishment of the Irish Church, there are to be measures introduced for amending the law of bankruptcy, and for abolishing imprisonment for debt. The ballot will be one of the first subjects brought before the house, and it looks as if a bill for legalizing that form of voting would be carried with scarcely any difficulty. Mr. Forster will endeavor to correct some of the abuses which exist in many richly-endowed schools, but nothing is said about the much-needed scheme of primary education. Mr. Locke King has given notice of the motion which he has brought on year after year, without success so far, for abolishing primogeniture—that is, so far as an alteration in the laws relating to the transmission of land can effect that object. Mr. P. A. Taylor, an eccentric gentleman who represents Leicester, will ask leave to bring in a bill to "revive the ancient constitutional system of payment of members" of Parliament. This announcement was received with much laughter—*why* I cannot say. Mr. Fawcett (Brighton) will move to throw open all diplomatic and civil appointments to competition. These are among the minor entries in the programme of legislation for the session just begun. It would be an old moral to suggest that the real course of events is very often unlike the imaginary one marked out by hopeful spirits.

RUSSELL, OF THE TIMES.

Dr. Russell's first letter from the Prince of Wales's party was published in the *Times* yesterday. A good many absurd rumors were in circulation about Dr. Russell's real object in journeying in the Prince's train. The *Court Journal*, that inventive miscellany, stated that he was not professionally employed, but had merely "been sent for to amuse the Prince." Dr. Russell is able to amuse any one, but I have not heard that he aspires to revive the ancient office of Court jester, and to be the first to fill it. He goes to do more hard work for the *Times*—for although the *Times* assumes great credit to itself for the pension it gives to Dr. Russell, it takes care to get the value of the money back again. A reputation for generosity is sometimes acquired by artifices which look shabby under a close scrutiny.

MR. PEABODY.

I am sorry to say that Mr. Peabody is in very poor health. He is at present at Brighton, but finds little or no benefit from the sea breezes or gales. A meeting of the Trustees of his charity for the poor of London, will be held on Saturday week, and questions of some importance will be brought forward.

CAPT. SEMMES' BOOK.

Capt. Semmes' account of his "adventures afloat" appears here at an inopportune time. Where all the Southern sympathizers have gone to I don't know—one never sees them now. Consequently Semmes is pretty roundly abused, and the *Athenæum* is very wroth with him. But then the *Athenæum* is so busily engaged in puffing Mr. Hepworth Dixon's book that it has no time to be civil to anybody else—not that Semmes deserves any civility.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has only made one speech since I last wrote. In the course of it he said that he wished he could blot out the American war from the memory of man, and that he was sorry he came to this country too late to take Sir Walter Scott by the hand. Sir Walter Scott died in 1832. Mr. Reverdy Johnson *has* come a little too late to shake hands with him, it is true. But he has shaken hands with Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Laird, so he has managed to do pretty well.

THE NEW PLAY.

Mr. Watts Phillips has been "called over the coals" by the critics for his absurd play, "Not Guilty," of which I gave my own personal impressions in my last. The dramatic critic of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who has gained the reputation of writing with greater fearlessness, discernment and impartiality than any man in London, remarks: "The author has condescended to become the mere tool of the scene painter and the stage carpenter, and has contented himself with supplying sufficient dialogue, of a flat and flabby kind, to occupy the stage while their effects and illusions are in course of preparation. If it was Mr. Phillips' aim to produce the most preposterous play that has been seen in London for many seasons, he has certainly succeeded thoroughly in 'Not Guilty.'" Mr. Phillips can do better things, and will next time he tries.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Mrs. John Wood has taken the St. James' Theatre here, and is engaged in forming a new company. People say that Mr. John Brougham is coming to England. His friends will be on the look out for him, and give him a hearty welcome. L.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Ministerial Modifications—The Public Finances—Cuban Matters—New Minister to England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 14, 1869.

The Cortes being engaged in the verification of the credentials of its members and its internal organization, matters that will probably occupy the whole of next week, we shall have time to recover from the excitement which marked the opening of the session, and to survey calmly our situation. It must be owned that the prospect is not encouraging. From the indications presented in the Chamber on Thursday, it is to be feared that the struggle which is impending between the various political parties will be of the fiercest possible character. The bearing of the Republicans was especially marked by a spirit of aggressiveness. The insult offered to the members of the Government on the entrance of the latter into the Hall, when not a member of the Left rose from his seat, has created the bitterest feelings on the Ministerial side, and when the period for interpellations arrives we may expect scenes of the most exciting and violent character. All compromise between the parties seems utterly out of the question, and if any should take place it will be one forced by circumstances. I had a long conversation with one of the most prominent of the Republican Deputies yesterday, and he told me in plain terms that if it were attempted to force any of the monarchical candidates proposed upon the country the result would be civil war. "There is but one form in which we will accept the monarchy," he said, "and that is the elective one. It matters little to us whether the chief of the State be called President or King, provided that his tenure of the position be merely for life, and that the choice of his successor shall be submitted to the votes of the people. That is the only compromise we can agree to, and if it be refused to us, we are determined to submit the question to the arbitration of the sword."

In the face of such declarations the position would be desperate, indeed, were it not that the members of the Government are themselves divided in their opinions, not merely as to the choice of a monarch, but as to the general course to be pursued. I mentioned to you in my last that the Iberian project was rising in favor, and that Prim had given it the weight of his support. Nevertheless, on the question being put to the vote in a recent meeting of the ministers, it was again rejected. I cannot very well see how the Portuguese can be compelled to enter into a combination for which they have expressed such unmistakeable aversion. They have had enough of the Spaniards, and do not want to repeat the bitter experience of the past. As to Don Fernando himself, it seems there would be now no difficulty in getting him, for he has declared that he will accept the throne if he is elected by a respectable majority. The Portuguese, however, say: "If you take Don Fernando, you must take the rest of the family, for we do not reject a formal union with you to have the scheme carried out by indirect means." The Iberian project is, therefore, out of the question, and Prim knows it. Without its realization, the candidature of Don Fernando would be of no value in the eyes of the Spanish people. He would make a very respectable monarch, to be sure, but without Portugal he would bring neither family alliances nor political weight with him, two qualifications indispensable in any candidate that may be chosen. Gen. Prim, nevertheless, favors his pretensions in any form which may tend to neutralize those of the Duc de Montpensier. He does so because he sees in the struggle which they will occasion a means of protracting the present provisional state of things. The discussion of the Constitution in the Chamber will, judging from former precedents, occupy the next eighteen months or two years, and what may not happen in the interval, with an ambition daring and unscrupulous, an eye prompt to take advantage of every circumstance, and the army worked upon by partisans, with whom the General is filling all the important commands? It is with some personal object, unquestionably, that he declares his intention *coute qui coute* to hold on to the Ministry of War, and this can only be promoted by his contriving to continue the present unsettled state of things until his plans are ripe for execution. Then he will either effect a *coup d'état*, and seize upon the reins of power, or, prompted by a more laudable ambition, declare for the Republic, with the condition that he shall be elected President for life.

Should things drag on in this way, the Republicans will probably remain quiet, content to accept the chances that delay will bring them. In the interval they will continue to indoctrinate the people with their ideas, so that when another revolution arrives they may hope to prove masters of the situation. It would be perhaps, after all, the best thing that could happen for the country. Time, which cures all evils, may provide a remedy for the maladies by which this unhappy country is afflicted.

MINISTERIAL MODIFICATIONS.

A general impression prevails that Rivero will be elected President of the Council of Ministers in place of Serrano, and that, with the exception of Prim, changes will be made in all the other Departments. I do not know how far this is well founded, but I should not be surprised if Serrano were patriotic enough to desire to make way for Rivero as a means of disarming the Republican Party.

THE CORTES.

Since its opening sitting on Thursday, the Constituent Assembly has been occupied with the verification of the credentials of its members and the organization of its bureaus. On Friday it proceeded to the election of the *mesa interina*, which is to conduct the proceedings until the Chamber is definitively organized. Rivero was elected interim President by a majority of 168 votes given to Orense. Rios Rosas received three votes, Becerra one and Castellar one. There were six white bulletins. The four Vice-Presidents elected were the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, Crestino Martos, Manuel Cantero and Cristobal Valera. For Secretaries the successful candidates were the Marquis de Sadoal Llano y Persi, Celestino Olozaga and Sanchez Ruano.

Neither among the above names, nor among those subsequently appointed on the committees, is there to be found that of a single Republican. This is most unwise. It shows the determination of the majority to carry everything with a high hand; but as they are held together by very uncertain ties, it will be productive of mischievous effect, as soon as the work of the session commences. The moment the slightest evidence of division appears in the ranks of the coalesced parties, the Republicans will throw the weight of their influence and their votes into the scale in order to produce division and confusion. The *rôle*, I own, is not a very patriotic one, but neither is that adopted by the majority in their regard. A generous system of tactics would have been the wisest policy on both sides under present circumstances.

Rivero made a very judicious and conciliatory little speech on assuming the Presidency of the Assembly, and called upon his colleagues to recognize in him, not the political gladiator, but the representative of law and order. Yesterday the proceedings were interrupted by a set of ragamuffins, who had found their way into the tribunes, and a detatchment of volunteers having been sent for, the galleries were cleared and five or six rioters taken into costudy. On their persons were found pistols and firearms. There is no question that the persons engaged in these proceedings are paid by the Reactionists.

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

When M. Figuerola was appointed to the Ministry of Finance, great anticipations were formed of the results of his administration. He has turned out to be merely one of that large class of financiers who shine as theorists, but who fail in execution. He had an opportunity of creating a great name for himself, but the difficulties of his position have proved too much for him, and he will leave office with less reputation as a political economist than he professed when he entered it. The results of his administration have been disastrous. I am credibly informed that the deficit in this year's budget will amount to little short of $45,000,000. For the next couple of years, therefore, the country will have to live by loans, unless the harvest should turn out to be good, when its period of necessity in that respect may be abridged by half.

NEW GOVERNORS.

The *Gazette* of this morning contains the appointment of twenty-three new Governors of Provinces. I need not say that they are all of the approved monarchical stripe.

CUBAN MATTERS.

The Government received a long dispatch from Gen. Dulce yesterday, which gives a desperate picture of the condition of the island. The insurrection had gained the vicinity of Havana, and the insurgents, in small numbers, however, had presented themselves at Cienfuegos and Colon. The General asks for two iron-clad frigates, twelve iron-plated gunboats of small draught for river operations, and a regiment of artillery. He also suggests that Government shall propose to the Cortes to raise a loan of 400,000,000 of reals to provide for the expenditure which will be necessary in putting down the insurrection.

The *Imparcial*, Serrano's organ, states that it has seen a letter from Havana which affirms that Cespedes, the insurgent chief, has the sympathies of all the young men of the Island. Notwithstanding the eminently liberal declarations of Gen. Dulce, and his great personal popularity, the same letter declares that the only possible solution for the present difficulties is to give the Island a Constitution like that of Canada. If this be not done no force short of 40,000 men, and a vast expenditure of money will suffice for its pacification. A statement like this, published in one of the Ministerial organs, naturally destroys all confidence in the power of the Government to suppress the insurrection. It will furnish the Republicans with a tremendous arm against the Ministry in the approaching debates.

The *Gazette* contains a decree exempting from tonnage duties all steamers under the Spanish flag, making regular service between Spain and Havana and Porto Rico. The lines receiving a direct subvention from the Government, are, however, exempted from its advantages. To enjoy them, steamers must make the trip from Spain to Havana in twenty-two days, and from Havana back in twenty. Between Porto Rico and Spain the periods fixed are nineteen and seventeen days. All such vessels must, of course, carry the mails gratuitously.

ESPARTERO.

There has been some controversy as to the fact as to whether the Duc de la Vittoria has really declined taking his seat in the Cortes. It has just been settled by a letter from the General addressed to the Governor of Logrono, of which the following is an extract:

> "I cannot accept the position of Deputy in the Cortes, which has been so generously accorded to me, both from personal reasons, which are known to every one, and from the desire that I feel to see the national will express itself with the fullest freedom. I do not wish it to be supposed that my personal advice may contribute to incline the balance of public opinion, which should operate freely without any undue influence being brought to bear on the minds of the popular representatives, who, in giving their votes, are bound to derive their inspirations merely from considerations of the most elevated patriotism."

I had some conversation recently with a gentleman who lives near Espartero, and who sees him often. He assures me that the veteran's only wish is to be left to pass the remainder of his days in tranquility and free from the annoyances of public station. The only thing that would tempt him to accept the crown, if it were offered him, would be the desire to secure it for the son of Isabella. He is greatly attached to the Ex-Queen, and would be ready to sacrifice much to promote her interests in this way. Of course he does not believe it possible for her to return again to Spain. He does not see any reason, however, why the Prince of Asturias should not be as acceptable a choice to the Spanish nation under the guardianship of a proper Regent as any of the other Princes suggested. His mother's faults, or rather those of her advisers, should not be allowed to operate against his claims. These, I understand, are the old man's views, in default of any better solution for the difficulties of the country. He expresses them without reserve, and I am therefore violating no confidence in repeating what I have heard from those who enjoy the honor of his intimacy.

NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The *Gazette* of yesterday announces the appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of London of Señor Gabriel Garcia Tassara, formerly Minister to Washington. The nomination of this gentleman, one of the ablest and most esteemed of the diplomatists employed under the late Government, has given very general satisfaction here, and I am sure that it will be hailed with equal gratification by his numerous friends in the United States. I trust that it may also be taken as an evidence that the Government is about to abandon the plan of rewarding its supporters with positions of this importance without reference to their capacity or previous experience. Just now it is more than ever requisite that the men appointed to diplomatic posts shall be in every way qualified for them.

ITALY.

The Roman Carnival—The Conversion of the Marquis of Bute—The Season—An Etruscan City—Archæological Researches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1869.

The Carnival is over, and the Marquis of Bute has come. Of the latter first, as the arrival of this young nobleman has created much and diverse talk. Among the Roman Catholic English, of whom there are many here, there is rejoicing, as there was throughout all the branches of the Roman Church when, a few months ago, this youthful Marquis, hardly entered upon his twenty-first year, made his first public profession as one of its members. Heir to an ancient and honorable name, with large landed estates, yielding an annual income of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, such a convert was a prize indeed; for what must be the influence he could exercise upon his numerous tenantry! It was a skillful web which so early entangled the possessor of this enormous income; and that nothing may be left undone here to secure him beyond possibility of loss, the Holy Father himself is to take charge of his confirmation and reception into the fold of the Romish Church. That ceremony being concluded, the Marquis is to continue his religious training under the supervision of Mons. Capel, who accompanies him from home to Jerusalem and the Holy Land. All this excites the more keenly the Protestant countrymen of the young Marquis, who look upon it as a silly, ill-advised and rash act for one who had just attained his majority, with all the great responsibilities attached to it, to cast aside at once the old faith of his fathers and the established religion of his country, and to throw himself and his great opportunities for good or evil into the arms of an alien, and a hostile Church. The actual presence of the convert himself has revived those widely-differing opinions, which are very freely ventilated; and it would surprise, I imagine, a good many people who have been firmly indoctrinated with the faith that no freedom or expression of religious opinion is allowed in the Papal territory, to hear how the case of this young nobleman, and Sunday after Sunday the dogmas of the Romish Church, and the artful arguments of Archbishop Manning in particular, are discussed and denounced and answered in both the English and American chapels.

The Carnival, though limited to six days and fortunate in the most perfect Spring weather, was a poor *travestie* of the old merry-making of which we hear such glowing accounts. The balconies were well filled enough, but almost invariably by *forestieri;* while the street was given up to crowds of *gamins* and Zouaves, with whom there could be but little reciprocity of bouquets and bonbons. Masks were prohibited by law, and the carriages and the costumes seem to have prohibited themselves, for there were none to be seen, not even on the last evening when the *procoletti* make the Corso especially brilliant, and the contest between the lights in the carriages and those in the balconies gave formerly so much zest to the scene. The truth is, the Carnival like the costumes, is rapidly disappearing, and but little now remains of either one or the other to show how gay and bright they were. It is the habit of many of the Roman Princes to commemorate the evening of *Mardi Gras* with luxurious supper parties, preliminary to the more moderate self indulgence which, commencing with Ash-Wednesday, is supposed to prevail during the six weeks of Lent. Of those given this year, that of the Borghese was more than usually remarkable for its really regal splendor. Selecting one of the large rooms but rarely occupied in their enormous palace, the ceiling was hung with the richest drapery, while the walls were entirely covered with the most famous pictures—among the *chef d'œuvres* of the painter's art—from their renowned gallery. The invited guests numbered 120.

THE SEASON.

February, thus far, has certainly been blessed with the loveliest conceivable weather. Day after day the sun traverses a cloudless sky of deepest blue, to set in his most "opulent splendor"—lighting up the Vatican, the glorious dome, and, in fact, all Rome nearly, with a golden halo. The parapet on the Pincian, which overlooks the Piazza del Popolo, has been more than ever thronged, for no spot affords a finer view of these wonderful sunsets; and during the Carnival days there was the additional attraction of seeing the starting of the horses for their mad gallop through the Corso, which extends from the Piazza del Popolo to the Piazza di Venezia. These races, with the preceding charge of the dragoons to clear the street, were about the best fun of the Carnival; and when one of the impatient steeds broke away from his groom before the signal was given, and, dashing out of the inclosure, galloped down the Repetta, the excitement almost equaled that caused by a political demonstration! The approach of Spring is becoming everywhere perceptible—the almond is already in blossom, other fruit trees are beginning to bud and swell; in the villa-grounds and in sheltered spots upon the Campagna the daisies, violets and crocuses abound, while the climbing roses are showing themselves again over the old gray walls, and the deep green of the wheat-fields rejoices the eyes of all—save only the members of the hunt, for "Don't ride over the wheat" is the strict law, which sly Reynard has found out, and so often saves his brush, and life. We had a curious and rather awkward accident at the last meet, by the way, where one of the lady riders, after jumping over a bar, found herself suddenly on the ground, while her horse went galloping off with the skirt of her riding dress. How she got off her horse and out of her habit was a puzzle; but the steed and the garment were soon restored, no damage being done that a little dexterity did not easily set right.

AN ETRUSCAN CITY.

It was on one of the loveliest of the lovely mornings of last week that a party of twelve of us set off for an excursion on horseback to the old Etruscan City of Veii, of which but few vestiges yet remain to show its ancient size and splendor. Our road lay through the Porta del Popolo, where we mounted—for no one rides willingly over the slippery stones with which the streets of Rome are paved—out by the old Flaminian way, crossing the Tiber over the *Ponte Molle*, some two miles from the city. It was from the parapets of this memorable bridge, which was first built an hundred and eight years before Christ, that the body of his defeated foe was thrown into the river by Constantine after his famous victory; and although the present superstructure dates only from the time of Pius VII. the foundations are very old. Following the present excellent substitute for the Via Flaminia some two miles further, we then struck off through a lane which soon led to the Campagna, upon the spring turf of which no Roman horse sets his feet without at once indulging in a grateful gallop. Over level stretches, up and down gentle inclines, now dashing through a gurgling brook, threading in single file some narrow ravine, climbing the zig-zag path which led to the crest of an abrupt hill, fording the two streams between which lies the site of ancient Veii, after a rapid two hours' ride we reached at last the modern hamlet of Isola Farnese. The present buildings, which include, of course, a chapel, are supposed to occupy the spot where, in the beginning of the tenth century, a formidable castle was built. The rocky eminence stands completely isolated, was a position of great natural strength, and is now believed to have formed the citadel of the old city. The more recent explorers have traced the outer walls over a circuit of more than six miles; for Veii was the most powerful of the twelve cities of the Etruscan League, was engaged in many a long war with Rome, and finally succumbed to Camillus, who entered the citadel by means of a mine, after a seige of ten years. But few vestiges now remain of this once famous city, and each year adds to the difficulties which beset the path of the earnest explorer, who will find little to repay the fatigue of a scramble through the brushwood and briars which cover much of the plateau. We contented ourselves with some of the most accessible ruins, with the fine view over the Campagna, and with a visit to the painted tomb discovered in 1842, the only one now open, and one of the most ancient discovered in any Etruscan city. A passage, guarded at its entrance by two crouching lions, is cut through the turf to the tomb, which was divided into two low chambers excavated in the rock, and from the grotesque paintings of men, horses, leopards, winged animals and what not with which the walls of the outer chamber are covered, it derives its present name. These paintings are supposed to be of the highest antiquity, as we moderns were quite willing to admit, for certainly nothing like them could have been perpetrated within any reasonable amount of art centuries! When first opened a skeleton was found on a bench of rock on each side of the tomb—the one, a warrior, portions of whose breast plate and helmet perforated by the spear head which ended his life, are still preserved, and the other, from no armor being found, supposed to be a woman. Exposure to the air soon caused them both to crumble into dust. In the inner chamber a ledge, cut in the rock round three sides, holds a number of square urns which contained ashes, with various-shaped vases and jars; and in the centre is a low bronze brazier upon which perfumes were burnt. But nowhere in the sepulchre, either upon its walls, or upon any of the relics found within, is there sign of epitaph or inscription to mark who were its long-forgotten occupants! We did not linger in these gloomy chambers, for there was more charm in the bright sun and the blue sky above. Our return to Rome, too, was to be by a different route from that by which we had come, and the afternoon shadows were beginning to creep over the Campagna, as we turned our horses' heads for a gallop homeward. It was another glorious ride, with very distinct views of Mentana and Monte Rotondo, as we hurried on, for, wisely cautious as to the evening chill, we were fain to reach our destination by sunset if possible, and our sagacious horses knew in what direction we were going, and needed little extra urging. Nor were they unmindful of the good cheer with which both horse and rider had been regaled at the old Etruscan city—a lofty, well-lighted stone building, with abundance of provender, having been provided for the former; while on the crest of the high hill, which overlooked far and wide the beautiful Campagna, a cloth was spread upon the turf, around which a merry party gathered to find our caterer. Do you remember him, Roman reader?—Spillman Aine, a master of his art. It was in none of the old Falernian—which, though it seems to have suited the palate of so thorough a *bon vivant* as Horace, would never pass muster now—that we pledged the fair and the brave who, centuries gone by, disported themselves on this very spot, doubtless, as we were then doing, on this lovely February morning; but paying a tribute to the nation whose genius has made the modern world believe that champagne is a wine, we emptied our foaming glasses to the memory of the long-gone old Veilans, and enjoyed to our heart's content the varied attractions spread before us. So stimulated, the long way back to Rome was quickly traveled, but the sun had set in his bed of purple of gold before the walls were fairly reached, and our day's charming experience brought to an end.

ART NEWS.

Reference was made in an earlier letter to a statue of Vesta upon which Story was engaged. It is now nearly completed in the clay, and by the friends of the artist, is looked upon as perhaps his best work. The figure is a trifle over six feet in height, erect, with the right hand upon the tripod, in which burns the sacred lamp, while the left arm hangs easily down by the side. The beautiful expression of the face, the natural pose of the figure, and the elaborate, skillful workmanship of the drapery and of the adornments of the head, will be universally recognized. The statue is to be of marble; but as it stands in the clay, it is a favorite of the artist himself, and has been greatly admired by those who have been fortunate enough to gain admission into the inner chamber, in which it still remains to receive the master's finishing touch before being generally exhibited. Among others of Story's later works are two speaking busts; one of Mr. Lothrop Motley, (who spent last Winter here,) which represents admirably the finely-cut features and striking head of the great historian of the Netherlands, and the other of a Boston lady, whose sad death in Rome a year ago cast such gloom upon a large circle of admiring friends. Her gentle, lovable face is wel reproduced in the beautiful marble. K

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Further British Comments Upon the Convention.

From the London Times, Feb. 19.

* * * The real defect in the Convention was one to which Mr. Upton does not seem to have called attention. It consisted, as we have before indicated, in the want of a definite basis for arbitration. There is no use in disguising this defect, since it would have become patent at the very sitting of the Commission. The liability of Great Britain must essentially have been made to depend upon the old question whether or not there was such a war in America as to justify us in recognizing the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent Power. It is tolerably clear, indeed, that as no specific claim

had ever been preferred, so none would have been preferred against us on this score. But, on the other hand, the whole official correspondence between the two Governments would have been made evidence in the suit, and this correspondence embodies many protests against "premature" recognition as a primary cause of the gigantic proportions assumed by the insurrection. Now, if this argument had been pushed to extremes, *it would obviously have shaken the whole ground of arbitration.* If no war existed when the *Alabama* escaped, or if it had been called into existence by our malfeasance, the particular wrong involved in the failure of our Government to arrest the *Alabama* would be merged in a prior and still more flagrant breach of neutrality. If a war did exist, then, and then only, the Commissioners could have proceeded to deal on intelligible principles with the special claims that might have been presented to them. The obvious defect goes far to reconcile us to the rejection of the Convention, and, in the event of another being proposed, this point ought certainly to be cleared up. For the present, however, we have nothing to do but to await the proposals of the United States Government. *We have done our best; we have gone to the very verge—if we have not transgressed it—of national humiliation; the Minister of the United States has wearied every audience by the emphatic testimony he has borne to our anxious desire to conciliate the country he represents;* Mr. SEWARD has twice expressed his approval of the Convention the Senate has rejected, and, in the consciousness of having made every reasonable concession, we must now wait to see what mode President GRANT will propose for the settlement of claims which have been admitted to form *a fair subject for friendly arbitration.*

CHINA AND ENGLAND.

Correspondence between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame.

The following letter from Lord CLARENDON respecting the relations between Great Britain and China was published Feb. 18:

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. BURLINGAME.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 28, 1868.

SIR:—I gathered, from the conversation which I had the honor to have with you on the 26th inst., that the objects of the Chinese Government in sending a diplomatic mission to Europe were two-fold; one, that by means of such a mission the European Powers might be disabused of an impression which it was supposed at Pekin that they entertained, that the Chinese Government had entered upon a retrograde policy, and contemplated not only refusal to enlarge their relations with Christian nations, but even restriction within narrower limits of the intercourse which, under treaty, those nations were now entitled to hold with the Chinese dominions; the other, to deprecate any intention on the part of European Powers to bring to bear on China any amount of unfriendly pressure to induce her rulers to enter precipitately on a new system of policy which would seriously affect her independence.

I understood from you, that the Chinese Government were fully alive to the expediency, or even necessity, for their own interests, of facilitating and encouraging intercourse with foreign nations; that they were sensible of the advantages that would result from a greater assimilation of their rules and practice to those of other nations, and from the adoption of the improvements by which the industry of Europe had been so much developed, and the happiness of its people so much increased; but that with all this they felt that any attempt abruptly to introduce new systems or new ideas among a people whose knowledge of foreign nations was of recent date, and who had been brought up under a traditional system, to which they had been accustomed and were attached, would not only produce confusion and even revolution in the country, but would tend to retard instead of promoting the progress, the necessity for which the Chinese Government fully admitted and were desirous to encourage, though they wished to be allowed to do so by degrees, and without any sudden and violent shock to the feelings, passions and even prejudices of their people.

Her Majesty's Government, I informed you in reply, fully admitted that the Chinese Government were entitled to count upon the forbearance of foreign nations; and I assured you that, as far as their country was concerned, there was neither a desire nor an intention to apply unfriendly pressure to China to induce her Government to advance more rapidly in her intercourse with foreign nations than was consistent with safety, and with due and reasonable regard for the feelings of her subjects.

But Her Majesty's Government, I said, expected from China a faithful observance of the stipulations of existing treaties, and reserved to themselves the right of employing friendly representations to induce the Chinese Government to advance in the course opened up by these treaties, and to afford greater facilities and encouragement and protection to the subjects of foreign Powers seeking to extend commercial intercourse with the Chinese people.

Her Majesty's Government feel that they may fairly appeal to the Chinese Government, though always in terms of friendship, to act in this spirit toward themselves and other foreign nations, and they would do so with the more confidence because they may be excused for believing that the interests of China will be advanced in a far greater degree than those of foreign nations, by steadily availing herself of the opportunities within her reach for applying to her Empire the skill and experience of the nations of Europe.

But her Majesty's Government are, moreover, entitled to expect from China, as an indispensable condition of their good-will, the fullest amount of protection to British subjects resorting to her dominions. They are aware that the Provincial Governors are too often in the habit of disregarding the rights of foreigners, trusting to impunity as regards the Central Government of Pekin, and to the unwillingness of foreign Powers to assert the rights of their subjects by local pressure.

Her Majesty's Government feel that they are acting in the interest of the Chinese Empire when they announce their preference for an appeal rather to the Central Government than to local authorities for the redress of wrong done to British subjects. It is with the Central Government, and not with the provincial authorities, that foreign Powers have entered into treaties, and it is for the interest of the Central Government that foreign Powers should recognize its supreme authority over its Provincial Governors, and that the Central Government should assume, and on all occasions when appealed to for the redress of local wrongs, be prepared to exercise that authority.

These observations will, I trust, enable you to reassure the Government of Pekin as to the friendly feelings entertained toward it by the British Government. It rests with the Central Government so to order its intercourse with Great Britain and the Queen's subjects as to avoid cause of difference, and to preserve unimpaired the friendship of this country.

I have only to add that all Her Majesty's agents in China have been instructed to act in the spirit and with the objects which I have thus explained to you, and generally to caution British subjects to pay due respect not only to the laws of the Empire, but, as far as may be, to the usages and feelings of the Chinese people. I am, &c.,

(Signed) CLARENDON.

The following is Mr. BURLINGAME's reply:

MR. BURLINGAME TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

(Received Jan. 13.)

CHINESE LEGATION, LONDON, Jan. 1, 1869.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch of the 28th of December, and, in reply, to inform you that I agree to the general accuracy of your deductions from our conversation at that time:

First—That it was the object of the Mission to disabuse the foreign Powers of an impression they were supposed to entertain, that the Chinese Government had entered upon a retrograde policy; and secondly, to deprecate a precipitate and unfriendly attempt on their part to enter upon a policy which might make all progress impossible from its menacing tone and "violent shock to the feelings, and even prejudices, of the people."

I have also the honor to express my satisfaction with the reply of your Lordship on the part of Her Majesty's Government, first, that an unfriendly pressure shall not be applied inconsistent with the independence and safety of China; and secondly, that Her Majesty's Government desires to deal directly with the Central Government rather than with the local authorities, and that Her Majesty's agents in China have been instructed "to act in the spirit of these views, and to caution British subjects to pay due respect not only to the laws of the Empire, but as far as may be to the usages and feelings of the Chinese people."

I agree, also, with your Lordship, as to the importance of the strict observance of existing treaty stipulations. Agreeing, then, as we do, to these principles of action, it is equally gratifying to know that we do not differ as to the manner of their application, particularly as to the exercise of force—that is, that it should be used to protect life and property immediately exposed. These safe, the question becomes diplomatic, to be referred first to Pekin, and before war ensues, to the Home Government.

The explicit manner in which your Lordship expressed yourself upon this point, not only in the conversation of the 26th, but in that of to-day, will give great satisfaction to the Chinese Government. This policy, acted upon, will make wars with China impossible, or they will not occur without sufficient cause, and only after mature deliberation.

I do not recur in this dispatch to other topics of our conversation but limit myself to a statement of the points agreed upon. I have, &c.,

(Signed) ANSON BURLINGAME.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The Question of Gallicanism in the Ecumenical Council.

Rome (Feb. 12) Correspondence of the Pall-Mall Gazette.

The Marquis DE LAVALETTE has addressed to the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE a dispatch relating to the Ecumenical Council, which has given occasion to several interviews between the Ambassador and Cardinal ANTONELLI. The dispatch, after expressing the satisfaction of the French Government at the progress made in the preparations for the assembling of the Council, and promising a guard of French troops to insure liberty to its deliberations, expresses a hope that the Holy Father will not permit the introduction of topics calculated to disturb the harmony prevailing among the French clergy. The subject of Gallicanism is named as one of these questions. The French Minister states that its discussion would divide the Bishops of France into two hostile camps, nor would they be less disunited in their views on the organic laws and the dogma of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiffs. This dispatch is regarded at the Vatican as an attempt at dictation, and has excited a deep feeling of resentment. In fact, it strikes out the chief propositions in the Pope's programme, and all that remains is but leather and prunella. From any other Power such interference would be answered by severe rebuke, but it is necessary to keep on terms with France, and Cardinal ANTONELLI and the Pope are deliberating how they can shuffle out of the difficulty.

What answer was given to Cardinal MATTHIEU, Archbishop of Besancon, has not transpired, but the dispatch from Paris to the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE seems to intimate that his mission failed. Indeed, the Emperor's opposition to the discussion of the question of Gallicanism has raised new obstacles to the promotion of the Archbishop of Paris, which the Pope had promised, but, as it now seems, only to smooth the way for this debate in the Council. The Holy Father took a significant step two or three days before the departure of Cardinal MATTHIEU. He distributed among the Cardinals and high prelates the brief of admonition, in which he charged the Archbishop of Paris with irregularities in the administration of his diocese, illegal conduct toward the religious orders, and anti-canonical acts at the funeral of Marshal MAGNAN, Grand Master of the Freemasons of France. It is thought that this is the only protest against Gallicanism the Pope will be able to make, but, in revenge for the escape of the French Church, he will withhold the Cardinal's hat from its primate.

GREECE.

Answer of the Greek Government to the Declaration of the Conference—Ministerial Proclamation to the Greek Nation.

The following is the text of the answer of the Greek Government to the Declaration of the Conference:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece to the Marquis de Lavalette, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, President of the Conference of Paris:

ATHENS, Jan. 25, (Feb. 6,) 1869.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: My predecessor, M. P. DELYANNI, has handed to me the letter you were good enough to address him on the 20th of January, and also the declaration therein inclosed of the Plenipotentiaries of the six great European Powers assembled in conference at Paris to examine in a conciliatory spirit the difference arisen between Greece and Turkey.

The result of the deliberations of the Conference has been received. I must not conceal the fact from you, with a feeling of painful emotion by the whole of the Hellenic people, and the Ministerial crisis having lasted several days, it was impossible in that interval to give an answer to your Excellency's letter. The Cabinet, of which I have the honor to be a member, has deemed it its duty to take in consideration, as soon as it was constituted, the contents of the declaration and of your communication.

The King's Government has seen with regret that His Majesty's Minister at Paris was unable to take part in the work of the Conference, owing to the position of inferiority in which he had been placed with the Plenipotentiary of Turkey.

In the presence of the unanimity of the six Great European Powers, and of your own declaration to the effect that the Plenipotentiaries, by diverting the debate from the matter of fact, had in view only to lay down the rules of conduct which are to guide the relations between Greece and Turkey, I hasten to inform you that the King's Government adheres to the general principles of international jurisprudence contained in the declaration of the Conference, and that it is determined to conform its attitude with them.

While begging your Excellency to be good enough to bring this adhesion to the notice of the Conference, I am willing to hope that the six Great Powers, appreciating the difficulties of the situation, will take into account the desire of Greece to accede to their wishes, and to contribute, for her part, to the maintenance of the general peace. I avail myself, &c.,

(Signed) THEODORE P. DELYANNI.

PROCLAMATION TO THE GREEK NATION.

The following is the proclamation of the Ministers in Council to the Greek nation:

FELLOW-CITIZENS! Called by the King's confidence to the Government of the State in a moment when your representatives are not present, we address ourselves to you to explain the circumstances in which we have accepted that task, and the state in which we find the public affairs. The voice of a brotherly people has stirred for three years the heart of all the Hellenes, and it was impossible that the hearts of those who were at the head of the affairs of the country should remain inflexible to the appeal of the same voice. Therefore, every one of you, and also our countrymen over the whole world, hastened to lend your assistance to those who implored it, and the different Governments several times and in every way manifested their wishes on their behalf.

These circumstances excited against us the complaints of a neighboring State, which pretended that we had violated the neutrality imposed on us by our toleration or by our acts. But from the beginning until recently those complaints, always refuted, had not been insisted upon. However, last of all, the Sultan's Government thought fit to break off its relations with Greece on account of those events, and while the Minister of the Sublime Porte at Athens was asking, on the 4th (16th) of December last, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece for his passports in order to leave our capital, Syra, the most important of the commercial towns of Greece, had already seen, on the 2d (14th) of the same month, the Turkish Admiral, HOBART PACHA, with several ships under his command, giving chase to steamers belonging to a commercial navigation company which were supplying with provisions the rebeled island, and blocking up that port to prevent their voyages to Crete, in order to bring about the submission of that island by famine.

It was then that the blockade of the port of Syra was effected, that the steamers which victualed Crete, at their risk and peril, gave up their voyages, that Crete was famished, and that the voice of a brotherly people which, for three years, touched the hearts of every Helene, ceased to be heard. However great may be the enthusiasm which animates that people; however dark the cloud that envelops its soul, its voice was stifled, and at the moment when we are called to the government of the State, that voice is almost dying.

Fellow-citizens, we narrate to you the events with complete frankness, although overcome by grief; but we hope and we wish that that frankness may develop in the future the foresight of the Government and of the people.

We reckon thirty-six full years from the establishment of our first dynasty, and yet the Hellenic Government has been placed in the most painful necessity of submitting to the violation of the Hellenic territory for want of the necessary means to repulse it.

While those events occurred in Greece the whole of Europe manifested the wish to maintain the European peace, and to remove every cause which could endanger it. The three Powers who protect Greece, and with them the three other signataries of the treaty of 1856, which guarantees the integrity of Turkey, resolved to examine that difference. By their verdict they have admitted as well-founded some of the reclamations made against us, attributing our conduct to the inducements of patriotism, and imposing on us henceforth the observation of the rules which the Conference of Paris has deemed also binding on all the Governments. Those rules are, that Greece shall in future abstain from favoring or tolerating: First, the formation on its territory of any band recruited in view of an aggression against Turkey; second, the equipping in its ports of armed ships aimed at assisting any insurrection attempted in Turkey.

The verdict of the Conference was communicated by its President to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, and Greece was invited by that communication to notify during the week following the reception of those documents, its adhesion *pure et simple* to the decisions of the Conference, and its resolution to observe them.

By the same letter, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, President of the Conference, informed the Hellenic Government that if the latter should notify its adhesion to the decisions of the Conference, and its intention to observe them, Turkey would engage to renounce as to Greece the measures enumerated in her *ultimatum*, and the resuming of the diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey would be deemed as established by full right; but that if the Hellenic Government refused to adhere to the decisions of the Conference, the Conference would abandon Greece to the conseqences of that determination.

Simultaneously with the communication of that letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France to the Hellenic Government, and immediately after, counsels emanating from Sovereigns and from Governments were communicated to our Minister at foreign Courts, and directly to our Government, and all recommended to Greece the acceptation of the decisions of the Conference, and pointed clearly to the immense dangers which a refusal would bring on Greece.

Four days after the reception of those documents a Ministerial crisis occurred, which terminated this day by our accession to the Government, and to-morrow is the last day of the time assigned to us by the President of the Conference for our answer.

Having already given an exact analysis of the decisions of the Conference, we must add that, however painful to Greece may be the acceptation of those two conditions, it could not bind the future of Greece nor endanger its hopes. Moreover, should we refuse to adhere to the decisions of the Conference, we would have but one course to pursue—that of running the chances of a war with Turkey. Unfortunately, while we are in want of every naval preparation, we find that the country is not more ready on land.

We shall lay before a national representation, formed by elections really free, and made without using a single legal or illegal means, a detailed schedule of all that exists actually of war materials in our military magazines, and exact information on our army and navy, as well as on every subject relative to the armament of the country. We thought that we should have been traitors to our country, so dear and so much tried, if we had committed it to a war, at a moment when the army is neither sufficient nor ready—when the nation cannot arm itself, and when the whole of Europe shows itself so ill-disposed for everything which could compromise the general peace.

Our opinion and our action on the matter cannot be doubtful; and we could not, in face of misfortunes so certain and so inevitable, hesitate to declare that we adhere to the decision of the European Conference.

Our duty to the country has obliged us not to decline the mission the King gave us in so difficult circumstances. Our duty to the country imposes on us the task of adhering to the decision of the Conference of Paris, however painful to us may be that necessity. That same duty commands us to accompany that adhesion with an *exposé* of the rights and of the wishes of Greece, and most certainly we will not fail to fulfill that duty. Confiding in a Sovereign, elected by the universal and free suffrage of the nation, who respects its liberties, and who has deeply at heart the glory and the grandeur of the common country, let us all implore for Greece the aid of the Almighty, and let us wish that our misfortunes will teach us in the future what is the best and the most useful to do.

(Signed) TH. A. ZAIMIS, President.
TH. P. DELYANNI, A. D. ARJERINO,
A. PEIZALIS, S. SOUTZO,
D. SARAVAS, D. TRIUGHETA.

ATHENS, Jan. 25, (Feb. 6,) 1869.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

A Run in the Country on a Winter's Day—Scenes by the Wayside—Orchards of Tropical Fruits—Flower Gardens and Flowers—The San Augustine Sugar Plantations—Ascent of San Christoval.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, PERU, SOUTH AMERICA, }
Thursday, Feb. 2, 1869. }

In the absence of any very exciting political news, I will briefly speak of a delightful little trip I had the pleasure of taking recently to the country farms and sugar estates in and around the pampas of Callao, and also a delightful though arduous ascent of San Christoval, the highest of the many high peaks of mountains that surround Lima, and inclose it in its ashy volcanic valley. Our first destination was a large country farm-house and plantation, called "Villegas," where we expected to stop long enough to inspect some of the farming operations of Peruvian life, and possibly get luncheon. We left Callao by the vehicles peculiar to this country, our horses galloping, singly and in harness, whipped almost incessantly by their Cholo drivers, and whirling us along amid a cloud of dust at a furious pace, as Peruvians invariably drive. Our old rickety carriages sway and bump over the stones, across the brooks and wherever they see anything suggestive of a road. And now we pass an old Moorish arched gateway of rough adobe, tumble-down and as ancient as the oldest of relics in this country, dating back, not by dozens, but by hundreds of years, and every earthquake crumbling a little from its stone top and sides. Now we emerge into the open pampas or fields, and the green springing grass, the smell of wild brier roses and fragrant flowers, the green trees and overhanging branches of the bananna trees delight us and make us snuff the air and shout like very children. After a residence in a walled, stony city, with flagged door-yard, and no grass nor green, except as we grow it in pots, and only the glaring yellow houses and bleak barren hills and the roll of the sea to look upon, we begin to see the verdure of the forests, the country farms, and the sight reminds us of home. Now we pass a merry Callao party of young folks encamped in the open field, playing at croquet, their horses turned out to graze, and their luncheon of cold roast turkey, claret and roast pig looking very inviting to us, as it is spread out in their little canvas tent. Disregarding their polite invitation to stop and dine, we roll and bang along in our flying gallop, and pass old dilapidated haciendas, the walls crumbling down, the old gates long since fallen, and the gateways themselves in ruins. A few dirty Chinamen and a Peruvian owner sit on the ricketty balcony, the men indolently smoking, the women swinging and smoking, also, in dirty hammocks, while in the yards in front group naked Cholo children, unkempt donkeys and unfed mules, cows, llamas and fowls, mixed up with the most rusty and primitive of farming utensils, all in the same lazy disorder and confusion. A gentleman of our party, who had last been that same route ten years before, made the remark that nothing was changed, the same laziness and indolence, the same neglect and filth, the same dirty Cholos and Chinamen, and only an accumulation of children to mark any difference in the ten years' onward march of progress and civilization.

Yet from the balcony of the old tumble-down ranche, or even from the front door-yard, what a scene for a painter. The Oriental spires and crescent-shaped domes of Callao, the long crooked streets, the "distance that lends enchantment to the view," making of the old dirty city and its quaint houses, palaces and a foreign beauty, the spires of ships like trees thickly dotting the beautiful bay, the blue rolling ocean as a background, and the lonely ashy-hued mountains beyond; and for a foreground, an old wind mill, that tossed its rough arms, and the silvery waters of the River Rimac, that had its banks trimmed with foliage, and away to the right, as far as eye could reach, groves upon groves of orange and banana trees, gardens and fields of grain and fruit.

Our driver had to constantly ford small streams and rivulets, the outlets of the River Rimac, and we were often obliged to diverge, and go several miles out of our way, because the streams and rivers coming down from the mountains, and used to irrigate the lands and crops, are so swollen and unusually full at this season of the year, as in many places to overflow the road and prevent all crossing by horses. We are constantly passing donkeys laden with fruits, grass and grain; fields in which celery, onions, lettuce and potatoes are growing, and still other fields where the old corn has been gathered in, and the dead stalks are being cut down, while side by side, in the same ridges almost, is coming on a second crop, the young green corn about two feet in height and growth already. The old adobe walls surrounding these farms are all out of repair and tumbling down, and we are constantly driving (or jolting) by haciendas whose immense, high stone walls, full eight and ten, and even fifteen, feet high, will not permit us to look or even peep over, but where the wide plaintain and banana leaves, occasionally fringing the very top of the wall, tell us are immense orchards and groves of fruit within—bananas, oranges, figs, grapes, pineapples, and the like. Grapes are just coming in, luscious and fine, especially the large white grape, while watermelons and muskmelons are delicious and fine. At length amid a crowd of yelping dogs and crying negro babies, we drive through the old stone gateway and are welcomed to Villegas.

This Villegas, is not a sugar estate, but mostly used in cultivating fruit, (grapes, oranges and bananas,) and in raising flowers and bouquets for the market of Lima and Callao. The house, though very large, has literally nothing comfortable in it, bare brick floors and stiff wooden settees being all the adorning. Immense balconies, supported by pillars of adobe, surround the house, and as it stands on a hill, it overlooks Callao and its network of shipping, and looks out on the very far-reaching blue Cordilleras. At the foot of thirteen stone steps, tumble-down and so loose, as to nearly pitch you headlong, lies the immense garden and grounds. The ground is cut into ridges, into whose furrows comes the water used for irrigation. The groud looks the color and deadness of ashes, dry and fine, yet roses, and dahlias and every variety of beautiful flower, bud and blossom were growing around in great abundance, luxury and profusion. Chinamen were gathering and cutting and pruning in all directions, and also arranging the flowers in lovely bouquets for the market.

These Chinamen, or Coolies, are bound for a period of eight years, receiving about $4 a month, and are supplied with opium once a day also, for which, however, they must pay a small stipulated price. Their cabins are simply four posts set in the ground, and covered by a coarse dried grass, which grows upon the river banks and the coast, and which they weave into a matting that forms an excellent shelter, and is clean and pleasant. They also sleep on matting made of the same material, as do all the poorer classes.

Under a natural arbor formed by an orange tree we rested and lunched, and plucked oranges and bananas and grapes from the branches around us. Our lunch consisted of excellent bread, ale and cold ham, while an old decrepit Chinaman brought us fresh roses and white lilies and vainly tried to entice us to drink some native aquadiente or chichee. But he was looking for the fee that usually accompanies a visit to the hacienda from foreigners. The mistress of the mansion, herself and daughters, were absent at a neighboring sugar estate, but the old negress of the family, the manager of the house, insisted so emphatically on our alighting, and eating a bite at least, that it would have forever offended her Senorita had we not complied.

Leaving Villegas, with a promise to come again soon, we drive over to an immense sugar estate, called San Augustine, worked by over 300 Chinamen, and though we find the same hospitality and welcome, and see the fortunes to be realized from the sugar, which grows almost without a care being expended upon it, and though we see the thrift and labor of the Coolies, yet we also see the same untidyness, and filth, and indolence. There is no *improvement*, no progress, and everything goes to decay just as speedily as possible. This suggests the primitive days, and the deadness of the country—a half century behind the age.

And now we drive through the little village of Bella Vista, (really, as its name indicates, a "Beautiful View,") situated as it is upon the sea, and having a picturesque set of rocks and a cave and bluff, down whose steep sides the two rivers that surround Lima tumble into the sea. Bella Vista has wider streets and a dirtier Cholo population than Callao. The same vagrant prowling dogs, naked children, half covered by the sea-sand, and the same Peruvian looks and customs. The English Cemetery is here, and a walk down its finely-kept walls, and a look at its many beautiful tombs, suggested the graveyards of city places in the United States. Geraniums in full bloom and odor were growing, with white roses, on nearly every grave, and grow the year round. Thus is death relieved of its desolate dreariness, as in Green-Wood in the late Fall and Winters. But if it is always Summer there, one cannot but feel a deeper and more touching sympathy, on looking around at the many, many graves filled up so hastily by the yellow fever, and feeling that these poor foreigners are our own, who died here, many of them, unknown and friendless, without mother, sister or home to know them ever again. One cares little for the bloom of perpetual flowers over his grave, if it must be in a strange land and away from all friends and kindred. The Pantheon, or native cemetery, is also at Belle Vista, but a Protestant is not permitted a visit and walk within its very beautiful walls and surroundings.

Leaving Belle Vista and arriving at Lima, after a very dusty and jolting ride, but among fine scenery and by the side of the gleaming river, we land at the foot of the towering mountain peak, San Christoval, and as many of our fellow-travelers are too thoroughly worn out to endeavor to mount its steep and almost inaccessible sides, we make the attempt with a solitary friend, leaving our party to await us at its foot. Up, up, up we go, over the ashy sand and stony path, the saltpetre soil and barren rocks all around us, and not a green blade of grass to be seen. Symptoms of the earthquake-nature of these hills are all around us, in the barren soil, the fine sand, the bones and pebbles that we pass as we toil on and on and up. Now the birds wheel in frightened circles above us, and following the steep, narrow path, we at last arrive at the very summit and touch the huge wooden cross under which the ashes of an Archbishop are buried. And as we sat down exhausted, under the very clouds, and swung our hats to those below, who looked like flies in the far distance, the panorama at our feet beggared description. Streams leaping down the stony mountain sides like silver threads; the sun setting on the gilded spires of dome and church, and the city lying in magnificence far below. All around us, towering mountains, and the air cold and bitter. Walking around to the other side of the mountain, what a change in scene! Almost like the sudden shifting of a fairy spectacle in some beautiful play. A deep ravine, or gorge, cuts through the very peak of this mountain, and beyond that are dense, green forests and verdure and vegetation, and the broad ocean, with its white-sailed ships, and vast estates of sugar and coffee, cotton and rice, and again the gleam of rivers, and the level plains, and pampas extending on and on, until lost in the very cloud-capped Andes themselves. A large drove of llamas, laden with their one hundred pounds burden, and traveling the pebbly coast, looked like mere specks of sand, and we could see afar up and down the entire north and south, over the ruins of the leveled cities, and the sunken silver-mines, and almost into another continent it seemed! When one is weary of the monotony and ashy, stony look of Lima, I would advise a toil up the high mountain of San Christoval.

X. Y. Z.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Approaching Session of Congress—Newfoundland and British Columbia—Dual Representation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1869.

The next session of the Dominion Parliament, although not definitely fixed, is expected to meet about the end of March or beginning of April. The precise time will depend upon the action of the delegates to England—Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER and HON. W. MCDOUGALL. They were to have arrived home three weeks ago, but the nature of the negotiations they are engaged in would not admit of their departure from England, and the last intelligence is to the effect that they are still actively engaged in the work of negotiating on the subject of the proposed transfer of the Hudson's Bay territory. The question is becoming wearisome It was understood a year ago that the Company were prepared to make the transfer; but, when the terms came to be examined into, it was found that this country could not agree to them. Still later it was intimated that all was right, but subsequent information contradicts the former statement, and there is no saying when the transfer will take place. It would certainly be worth while to have the matter in such a shape that it could be laid before the Legislature at its next sitting, and, with that view, the return of the delegates has been delayed. Report has it that the Hudson's Bay Company desire to stipulate for certain reservations, and among them include the station at Fort William, which is on Canadian territory. It will not do for our Government to yield too much, and it is to be hoped that the delegates will stick up for the full demands made by this country. The territory unquestionably belongs to the people of Canada, but it would only be fair to allow the old monopolists something in the way of compensation, and to that all will readily consent.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Speaking of the transfer of the Northwest brings to mind the action of the Legislature of British Columbia, which proves to be adverse to union with the Dominion, and this fact will go a long way to prevent the speedy acquisition by the Hudson's Bay Company. The chief object in securing the intervening territory between Canada and British Columbia was to form a connecting link with that colony, as it was supposed that a strong desire to come into the Union was manifested. This seems to have been a mistake, as the wish to be annexed to the United States appears to be the strongest. As England has been endeavoring in various ways to foster and encourage the desire for confederation, the Imperial authorities will doubtless be greatly annoyed at the turn affairs have taken. It would seem to be a piece of folly to think of forming a political connection with a far-away outlying colony, like British Columbia; but it should be borne in mind that the projectors of the Intercolonial Railway are not to rest satisfied until the iron band shall extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, entirely through British territory. That is the idea entertained by those who have been seeking for the absorption of the whole of the British territory in America into the confederacy which four Provinces now form. Newfoundland, so long fickle and dubious, has at length consented to come into the Union, and in all probability it will, within a few months form the fifth Province of the Dominion. What we are to gain by an acquisition of fog-banks and codfish it would puzzle some of our astutest politicians to discover; but, possibly the thing is well enough understood. Little Prince Edward is still as coy as ever, and does not appear to be making any approach toward union. The expectation is that it will ultimately be starved into acquiescence. At present it must experience much annoyance in being compelled to trade with the Dominion under the most disadvantageous circumstances. It is likely, nevertheless, to keep out of the confederation as long as it possibly can, but it is reasonable to suppose that it must yield before many years.

DUAL REPRESENTATION.

The Legislature of Quebec has had the subject of double representation in Parliament under consideration, and like Ontario it has refused to compel members to choose between the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly. It is quite clear, however, that the feeling is averse to a member holding two seats, and dual representation must eventually be abolished. The Ministry were alarmed when the question first came up, but gathering courage they took a bold stand and declared that they would accept the success by a motion to abolish dual representation as one of want of confidence. As a matter of course, their supporters flocked to their standard, and many who hold it to be wrong in principle, opposed the resolution purely because they would not vote to defeat the Government. The course was a wrong one for any Ministry to take, and M. CHAUVEAU should have been ashamed of it. The sentiment of the Legislature could not, under the circumstances, be obtained, and the question remains just where it was, and it would seem to be almost impossible to get at the real feeling of the country upon the question. It is clear, however, that it will yet force itself more strongly upon the country, and the result must be the adoption of a resolution or bill to abrogate dual seats.

DINNER TO THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

The friends and supporters of Hon. E. B. WOOD, M. P. for South Brant, and Provincial Treasurer, entertained him at a public dinner, in the town of Brantford, on Thursday evening last. The demonstration was intended as a double sort of compliment, and it proves the popularity of the Treasurer. The Premier failed to put in an appearance, his plea being illness; and the Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture was also absent because of sickness. The Provincial Secretary and the Commissioner of Crown Lands were present and shared in the ovation to the Ministry. As several persons were there of different politics, the affair was not altogether of a party complexion, but it was distinctly enough Ministerial. Mr. WOOD, although not the most pleasing and effective of public speakers, made an excellent speech. It was evidently in his happiest vein, and well calculated to give his hearers a good opinion of the Government, who have certainly done better than was expected of them. They had a good advocate in Mr. WOOD, who missed nothing that would tell in favor of himself and colleagues, and the defence of the policy attempted to be carried out was exceedingly plausible. It was rather odd, though, to hear him lauding the Confederation scheme, of which he fought so shy prior to accepting a place in the Provincial Administration. Mr. WOOD was not what might have been considered an ultra Reformer, but he would certainly have continued to keep clear of confederation as an independent member of Parliament. He announced no new views or policy, but confined himself to a defence of what the Ministry had done, and in this repect he was eminently successful. The opposition journals are doing their best to make it appear that the demonstration was a grand failure, but that is their business, just as it is the aim and desire of the Ministerial Press to exaggerate the affair, and induce the belief that it was a much greater success than it really happened to be.

NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The newly-elected Board of Agriculture met on Wednesday, and on Thursday elected the executive officers. A statement submitted showed that the Treasurer's defalcations are greater than at first represented, amounting in all to something over $13,000, which the Treasurer pretends to reduce by some six odd thousand dollars in the shape of commissions, which, however, the old Board would not allow. The affairs of the Board appear to have been managed in the loosest and most reckless manner, and without the least regard to the interests of the great body concerned in the success of the Association. A new President, Vice-President and Treasurer have been chosen, but the old Secretary is retained. The meeting was a very stormy one. Some of the new members—there being only two old ones reëlected—were emphatic in their denunciations. The Ex-President, who is a member of the new Board, was extremely severe upon the Press, which had spoken disparagingly of him. His denunciation will apply to the great majority of journals, for the Press was pretty nearly unanimous against him. The Board as now constituted will give confidence, and there is now a prospect of the affairs of the Agricultural Association being conducted economically and with a view to serve the interests of the people.

The next Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of the Association will take place at London on the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th September.

MONTANA.

Her Resources and Population—Her Agricultural and Mineral Wealth—What it Offers to Immigrants.

HELENA, Montana Territory, }
Monday, Feb. 15, 1869. }

If we except our new iceberg purchase from Russia, Montana is the youngest or most recently organized Territory of the Union, as it is the most remote from the commercial centres on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It was organized in 1864, with an area of about 140,000 square miles, and during its brief territorial existence it has outstripped some of the older Territories in the race for population, while its advance in material prosperity has been almost without precedent. The present number of inhabitants is about 40,000, most of whom have been led in that direction by the love of adventure or by reports of the almost fabulous mineral wealth contained in the veins of ore which cut the lofty peaks, or in the sands which have been washed into the valleys and are filled with particles of yellow gold. The mining interests are, and perhaps will ever be, the largest and most important interests in the Territory, but the rich valleys will tempt thither such enterprising pioneer farmers as have felled the forests and furrowed the prairies of the frontier States, and have made them what they are—powerful, influential and great in the family of States composing our American Union. And so, while the miner blasts from the mountain or washes from the gulches their wealth of gold, the farmer will harvest in the neighboring valleys crops of golden grain, and the two will contribute alike to the material advancement and future greatness of the embryo Mountain State. In short, Montana will excel in agriculture, as in mineral wealth, the productions of the soil in the valleys greatly cheapening the productions of the neighboring mines.

The climate of the Territory—at least the western part—is delightful, with a dry and invigorating atmosphere, which makes the invalid rejoice and gives vigor and strength to the manly frame. The temperature is that of six degrees further south, as we find it on the Atlantic coast, and though geographically it is located far to the northward, but little severe cold is experienced, except upon the tops of the mountains, which are ever clad in garments of snow. Some travelers have spoken of "an atmospheric river of heat flowing through this region, varying in width from one to one hundred miles, according to the physical face of the country." The reason for this moderation of temperature it is not proposed now to discuss, it being sufficient for the present purpose to state the general fact.

The Territory is remarkable for the abundance of water courses, both on its eastern and western slope. Its rivers are almost innumerable. The Missouri, the Yellow Stone, the Jefferson, the Madison, the Gallatin, and a host of others, east and west, all of which are fed and flooded by the snows of the mighty mountain range, pass through her domain on their voyage to the bosoms of the great oceans; and hence it occurs that, while in the Summer solstice rain is by no means abundant, the conformation of the country and the rapidity of all the streams, renders irrigation safe and comparatively inexpensive, so that the soil of the plateaus and valleys, formed mainly by disintegrated mountain slopes—the work of ages—otherwise parched and barren, may be made as rich as the fertile praries of Illinois or the far-famed "Genesee Flats" in Western New-York.

Montana, during the past five and a half years, has produced more gold, with less capital, than any other mining State or Territory, California, perhaps, excepted, and until the recent wonderful discoveries in the White Pine District in Nevada, in no other State or Territory had so rich ore been found in quantities as in some of the Montana mines. Many New-Yorkers will remember the "rock" from the mine called "The Poor Man's Joy," which was on exhibition in the basement of Trinity Building some two years ago, the wonder of all beholders, a sight never before witnessed, even by the most extensively traveled miners. This was found in one of the silver lodes of Montana, and as the razor-strop man used to say, "We have more left of the same sort."

Gold, siver and copper abound in the Territory. The gold belts are scattered through almost every county, while the silver belts are confined chiefly to Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clark and Jefferson Counties. Copper is found in various parts, but the Muscleshell country, situated upon the river of that name, and eighty miles northwest of Helena, attracts most attention to its copper mines. The gold is found in quartz veins in the mountains, and in the placer diggings among the sands which have been washed into the valleys. The first important discoveries were in the "placers" in 1863, when the enterprising men who had been "prospecting" almost in vain, and disheartened, disgusted with mining and themselves, were about abandoning that section of the country. One of a party who had camped on their retreat for their noon meal, during the leisure after dinner, proposed sinking for gold, and after a short debate, in which a general want of confidence was manifested, a hole was sunk to bed rock and sixteen dollars rewarded the effort. In one month a town of 1,000 inhabitants occupied the place of the noon-day camp, and for years Alden Gulch and Virginia City was the Eureka of miners from the Atlantic and Pacific States. The placers have, however, been now nearly worked out, and the town is almost deserted. Placer mining is the most speedily productive, but the main mineral wealth is in the regular quartz veins, and upon them is the great dependence for the permanent prosperity of the Territory.

Space will not permit particular reference, in this letter, to the several gold-mining districts in Montana. Any communication would, however, be incomplete that did not notice the Owyhee Park District, in which this city—the future capital and the commercial metropolis of the Territory—is situated. The mines in the district most worthy of note are the Granite Mountain and the Whitlatch Union. The former has been developed to the extent of about 600 feet, showing a rich vein of from three to six feet in width, and is paying handsomely; but I have at present no statistics of its production. C. E. HARLOW, M. D., formerly of Kingston, in your State, favorably known to New-Yorkers, is one of the principal owners. It will please the Doctor's Eastern friends to know that he is one of our most respected and influential citizens, that he ranks among our best physicians, and, in addition to the income from his mining interests, he has a lucrative practice. The Uncle Sam is an extension of the Granite Mountain, and of the same general character. Under the general name of the Whitlatch Union, is included by common understanding here, not only the original location by that name, but its extensions known as the Parkinson, the Walrussa, and the Park. This mine has been more fully developed than any other in the Territory, and has already produced 32,200 tons of ore, which have been worked at neighboring mills, yielding an average of $31 10 to the ton, or an aggregate of $1,001,420. Selected ores have yielded as high as $87 per ton in gold, and the last 400 tons worked averaged over $46. Even the general average of the whole ($31 10) is said to be a larger yield per ton than any other gold mine in the United States has ever equaled, and the mine would be immensely profitable if the figures were reduced one-half, the cost of mining and milling not exceeding $8 per ton. Besides the ore that has been worked, thousands of tons are now out ready for milling, and a large force of miners are kept constantly at work.

This mine was first discovered by Mr. JAS. W. WHITLATCH, of this city, upon whose singular and varied history might be based a romance, and leave facts enough for an entertaining and instructive narrative. It is briefly this: Leaving his home in Western Pennsylvania at the age of fifteen years, penniless and without the benefits of a day's education, or the knowledge of a letter of the alphabet, at the age of twenty-one he had made and lost a fortune in Nevada, and now, at the age of twenty-five, is a millionaire, the largest owner of mining property, and one of the most influential citizens of Montana. Struggling with adversity, he worked with his own hands in the mine, and courageously resisting obstacles and embarrassments that would have caused a man of less pluck to falter and relinquish the undertaking, Mr. WHITLATCH persevered, until from the products of the mine he now has a princely income, soon to be greatly increased by the aid of a large quartz mill which he has now gone East to purchase.

Mills for working gold ores are scattered through the Territory, but the only silver mill is located in the Flint Creek district, one hundred and ten miles west from Helena, in Deer Lodge County, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. The Poor Man's Joy, before alluded to, is in this district, with many other valuable lodes. The Ten Mile Mining Company, owning the Rhoderic Dhu, the Ivanhoe and the Douglass Silver lodes, in Lewis and Clark County, for which they have obtained Government titles, have more ore out than any other Company in the Territory, and the ore in richness is second to none in the Territory; but as yet the Company have no mill.

I might give much more detailed information in reference to the mines of the Territory and the manner of working them, and write of the beautiful scenery, the mineral springs, and the other attractions for tourists and pleasure seekers, and I may do so in a future letter. I will conclude this already too lengthy communication by informing your readers in the East how to get here should they so desire. If one be not in too much haste the pleasanter and cheaper route is by steamboat up the Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, a distance of about 2,000 miles, which is made by the peculiar river craft employed in about thirty days. From Fort Benton to Helena is about one hundred and fifty miles, which requires about twenty-four hours' more, by WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s coaches. The entire expense, by this route, from New-York to Helena is about two hundred dollars. The more expeditious route will be by Pacific Railroad to the Salt Lake Station, and thence by stage about five hundred miles. The whole distance will soon be made in about eight days, at a cost of about three hundred and fifty dollars. This is, and, of course, will be, the more popular route, as gold-seekers, like the universal Yankee nation, are always in a hurry.

MALCOLM.

Gen. Rousseau's Life Insurance.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to the following paragraph, which appeared in the correspondence of a late issue of your paper:

> GEN. ROUSSEAU'S LIFE INSURED.—The sudden death of Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU in New-Orleans last month is supposed to have left his family unprovided for. A few days since Ex-Congressman DANIEL W. VOORHIES, of Indiana, discovered that a short time before his death Gen. ROUSSEAU insured his life in the Equitable Company, of New-York, for $10,000. Mr. VOORHIES is *endeavoring to establish* the claim for the benefit of the late General's family, who at present know nothing of it.
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> S.

As the latter part of this statement is calculated to produce the impression that the Equitable Life Assurance Society is disposed to resist the payment of the amount secured by the policy on Gen. ROUSSEAU's life, we beg that you will inform your readers that such is not the case. Gen. ROUSSEAU's life was insured in this Society for the sum of $10,000. Proofs of his death were received only a day or two ago from our agent in New-Orleans. The case was at once acted upon, and the administrator of Gen. ROUSSEAU's estate (to whom the policy appears to be payable) notified of the Society's readiness to pay the same.

No communication has been received from Hon. D. W. VOORHEES on the subject, nor are we aware that he has any connection with the matter.

After having issued over 40,000 policies, assuring upwards of $160,000,000; and having paid losses amounting to upward of $2,000,000, we are able to say that we have never resisted a claim in the Courts, excepting in one case, where fraud was so apparent as to leave no choice as to the course to be pursued.

We endeavor to be so particular when the contract is made, that any hesitation at the time of its maturity is rendered unnecessary.

We are informed that the family of Gen. ROUSSEAU were uncertain as to whom the policy was made payable, which may have been the occasion of the remark made by your correspondent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Liquor Question—The Forthcoming Reports of the Legislative Committee—What will be the Law for Next Year—The Knights of St. Crispin—A New Charity—Good Work for the Working People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 3, 1869.

Matters are beginning to grow interesting up at the State House. Yesterday noon the Committee on the Liquor Question held their final meeting, and this afternoon will make their reports, and very soon the talk will begin and the fight of the session inaugurated. I understand that four reports will be made. One will recommend the passage of the Prohibitory law as it stands on the statute book without a change; another the Prohitory law, with amendments allowing the sale of cider and ale; a third, a License bill, allowing grocers, apothecaries, &c., to sell not to be drunk on the premises, that is, licensing the sale of liquor for "culinary, medicinal and mechanical purposes;" and the fourth, recommending that the whole subject be let alone. It is expected that the battle will be hot, and many think they have reason to believe that the result will be the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of everything excepting cider, and, perhaps, ale and lager-beer. The Germans are lobbying with much zeal in behalf of their favorite beverage, and wax wroth at the thought of being deprived by law of openly selling and buying it.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.

The Legislature, unwittingly, perhaps, trod on the toes of a rather powerful organization of workingmen when it refused, last week, to incorporate the "Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin." Over twenty thousand voters are enrolled among the members of this order in this State, and it is declared that if they cannot get what they want through the Legislature they will see what they can do through the ballot-box, and create thereby a great deal of trouble. Some Democrats, with the hope of winning the St. Crispins to their fold, are mildly espousing their cause and making empty promises to them, just as some of their brothers are doing toward the energetic women who crave the suffrage for their sex, and may be they will draw them in. The St. Crispins are a secret band of brothers, and their lodges are scattered all over the country, although the most powerful are in this State, for here the boot and shoe interest is larger than anywhere else. The manufacturers are beginning to have trouble with them already, and some think they see much more difficulty in the future. They make war particularly against the "outsiders," men who, not shoemakers by trade, are employed to run certain machines during some seasons at wages lower than those the St. Crispins think men of their Order ought to have. One of the rules of the Order is that none but *bona fide* shoemakers—shoemakers by trade—shall be admitted; and for the purpose of keeping the business within the circle of their own people, it is ordered that none but children of shoemakers shall be taught the trade by members. They declare that their aim is to slide gradually into the coöperative system in trade or manufacture. In their petition to the Legislature asking for incorporation, they ask for power to hold capital to a certain amount to enable them to establish "a general distributing store for the delivery of the various articles of household economy to the members of the Order at the wholesale prices." Although their rules and orders contain a declaration that "no question of a political nature shall be brought before the lodges, or any matter appertaining thereto," it is said that the members are preparing already for the next Fall State campaign. Many of them opposed Gov. CLAFLIN at the last election because he was "one of the leather men who are always hacking off our wages," as they said, and many more will oppose him next Fall because they entertain the absurd notion that he was the means of the defeat their project has just met with in the Legislature. There are but few shoemakers by trade who do not belong to this Order, and we may expect to hear before long a good deal of exciting talk about the St. Chrispin question.

A NEW CHARITY.

The South End Churches of this city all have charity bureaus connected with them, and dispense their charities in a systematic manner. Their agents are forever getting up new things, new modes of relieving the countless wants of the poor, and are daily doing good in a hundred different ways. Now they have concluded to establish a central office, carrying out the plan of the down-town Charity Bureau of the city; and they have hit upon a new way, in this country at least, of obtaining work for the many deserving who are constantly making applications for employment to them. With this central office a series of order-boxes will be connected, through which, at any hour, a hard-pressed housekeeper or other person may order an errand-boy, a window-washer, a seamstress, a copyist, a carpet-woman, or anybody else needed for assistance, and may be sure that a trustworthy person will be sent at short notice. This is similar to the system of commissionaries in Paris. As such energetic clergymen as Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, and Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH are interested in this new momement, and a Committee of good working men and women have the supervision and direction of the enterprise, it will no doubt be a grand success.

FREE CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Committee of the City Council on the subject of free concerts for the people, asked for an additional appropriation of a thousand dollars, at the regular meeting of the Aldermen yesterday, for the purpose of continuing the concerts for a few weeks longer, and, after explaining matters by a report, got it. In this report they made the gratifying statement that, from the original appropriation of $2,500, the expenses of eleven concerts have been defrayed, making the average expense of each about $225. The anticipations of those who first called the attention of the City Council to the subject of giving these entertainmtens, have been fully realized. On every evening the Music Hall, in which they have been given, has been filled, and frequently it has been necessary to close the doors before the entertainment began, the hall being crowded. The audiences have in every instance been orderly and decorous, and have appeared much pleased with the music given. This concert has not been of the highest order, it is true, but by no means tame. Sometimes the big organ has been played, but generally brass bands and vocalists have contributed the major portion of the entertainment. These free concerts have been an experiment in this country, and the complete success that has attended them will no doubt have a tendency to introduce a class of cheap entertainments for the laboring people which will have a healthful and refining influence.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Another attempt is to be made to get the City Government to open the Public Library, reading-room and all, on Sundays as well as other days. Several petitions are in circulation, and among the many signatures they have already received are the names of all the prominent liberal-minded people to whom the city owes pretty much all of the life and spirit it has. Doubtless there will be a crowd of "remonstrants," but there is reason to believe that the present effort will meet with success.

MUNROE.

LITTLE RAVEN'S SURRENDER.—Official advices from the Indian country, under date of Feb. 12, received by Gen. NICHOLS at division headquarters yesterday, give the important information that Little Raven, one of the most belligerent of the Plains Indian Chiefs, and 300 of his band of Arapahoes, have come in and surrendered themselves to the military authorities.—*St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 27.*

INAUGURATION

Commencement of the New Era of Peace and Prosperity.

Ulysses S. Grant Formally Inducted Into Office as President.

He Delivers a Brief and Characteristic Address.

Speedy Payment of the Public Debt in Gold Insisted Upon.

Economy and Faithful Collection of the Revenue Demanded.

Installation of Schuyler Colfax as Vice-President.

The Ceremonies Marked by Unprecedented Display and Enthusiasm.

The National Capital Thronged with Visitors from All Sections.

A Magnificent Reception and Ball in the Evening.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 4.

The ceremonies attending the inauguration of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT as the eighteenth President of the United States were to-day carried out, with a completeness and a degree of brilliant success which is a most auspicious augury for the success of the Government, now transferred to such earnest and patriotic hands. The attendance, the arrangements, the procession, the ceremonies, and, more than all, the spirit of the occasion, were admirable and perfect in all their parts. In the respect of weather the day was almost a *fac-simile* of the same day four years ago. The morning opened with a drizzling rain, and people mourned for the *ensemble* of the procession lost in advance. It was the shadow of one of your Northern snow-storms that was cast over the city, and the atmosphere was cold and chilly. The White House and Capitol were hidden from each other by a heavy mist, which enshrouded the prominent elevations, and which the croaking raven of the Democracy were fain to pronounce ominous. The promise was not good for a day of rejoicing, speaking meteorologically, but it was, nevertheless, a glad day for Washington, and a doubly glad day for all the nation.

The city was full to overflowing. No such crowd has been seen here on any previous and like occasion, and the numbers equaled the great military review of all the armies in 1865, with all their military and multitudinous *personnel*. But if the last hours of the expiring Administration were enshrouded in gloom, the first innocent moments of the new dominion were illuminated with the rays of brilliant sunshine which burst upon the scene just as the booming of the cannon and the ringing of the bells proclaimed the oath taken and a President inaugurated.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The great central point of interest to all spectators was the Capitol. Thither everybody bent their steps who could not be content alone with the procession. Every conveyance that could be procured was brought into requisition, and the possessor of a carriage and horses, willing to hire the same, was well nigh the possessor of a talisman to fortune. Every means of ingress to the Capitol was placed under the control of the Capitol Police, and it was only possible for certain persons armed with tickets or with some badge of distinction to obtain entrance through certain doors. Ten o'clock was the hour when the Senate galleries, the great central point of inside interest, were to be opened. An immense crowd of ticket-holders had gathered hours in advance at the northern and eastern entrances. When the doors were flung open, a frightful crush took place, in which many ladies were well squeezed, even if they suffered no greater damage. Then they mounted the stair cases on a gallop, and hurried into the front seats. In half an hour every place was filled, every aisle occupied, and forlorn late-comers frantically rushed through the halls in desperation over their misfortune. While the galleries were filling up the Senate was plodding on with its business, which gave the spectators not the least concern. Instinctively the mind reverts to the same scene four years ago. Then none but ladies were admitted to the galleries; and, notwithstanding the fact that intenser colors in ladies' toilets are the fashion of to-day, the audience is not as rich or brilliant in appearance as on that occasion, the sombre black of the American gentlemen reducing the effect by its dark contrast. It is composed of many familiar faces, to a large extent of the same faces that became so familiar during the days of impeachment, when tickets, as now, were coveted possessions, and when policemen's batons, as now, were the peace-makers.

While the occupants of the galleries are disposing themselves, the floor of the Senate begins to fill up with persons distinguished and otherwise. To the right of the presiding officer, in all the gilt array of full uniform sit SHERMAN, THOMAS, HANCOCK, TERRY and FARRAGUT. To their left INGALLS, RICKETTS, DYER, MEIGS and VAN VLEIT. To the left of the main door HOWARD, SICKLES, PLEASANTON and DAHLGREN. Just in rear of the last circle of seats, where ROSCOE CONKLING usually rises to speak, sit a trio on whom many glasses are leveled—Senator FENTON, A. T. STEWART and Ex-Senator CRESWELL. To the right, here on a sofa in familiar chat with SUMNER, is the renowned SPURGEON. Further to the right, several ex-members; to the left a score of other dignitaries; to the rear a dozen or more heads of bureaus. Now, at 11:30, the Senatorial seats on the Democratic side are vacated, and the Senators sit down familiarly and in close contact. Acrimony is at an end; good nature prevails, and congratulations are in order. SUMNER is congratulated because to-day he enters upon a term which rounds out his Senatorial service to the full period of a quarter of a century; FENTON, because he succeeds MORGAN; PRATT, because he places Indiana squarely on the Republican side in the Senate; FRELINGHUYSEN and MORGAN upon their relief from official cares; SCHURZ, because he is the first German statesman elected to the Senate; THURMAN, because he succeeds WADE; CARPENTER, because he succeeds DOOLITTLE, and so on through the whole list, until all are satisfied with each other and every one with himself.

At 11:50 the Diplomatic Corps, led by GERÔLT, BEERTHMY and THORNTON, enter the chamber from the marble room, and their brilliant court dress and decorations relieve the scene of the floor by their bright contrast with the Senatorial broadcloth. The ladies of the corps crowd their gallery, and are the subject of comment from the reporters who are their *vis-a-vis*.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GRANT.

Precisely at 12 by the Senatorial clock, the President elect, escorted by Senator CRAGIN, of the Committee, and the Vice-President elect, escorted by Senator MCCREERY, enters the chamber from the room of Mr. WADE, by the rear corridor. Both officers are habited in plain black, the President with straw-colored gloves, and the Vice-President without gloves of any color. GRANT takes a seat in front of the presiding officer, and COLFAX another to the latter's right. Instantly a thousand glasses are leveled on the little man who sits so calmly and so compactly in his chair. His poise and demeanor are as calm as ever, his imperturbable expression as unchanged as ever. The scrutiny of the eyes of two thousand spectators are as devoid of effect as the thrusts of the politicians or guns of the enemy. There he sits, quiet "calm," self-possessed, as though he were at his own fireside, instead of being in the presence of the assembled wisdom, wealth, intelligence and power of the country, whose destinies have been confided to him. In the meantime the members of his staff, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker POMEROY and Gen. SCHENCK, are announced and take the places assigned them.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

At 12:05 o'clock Mr. COLFAX is escorted into the Chamber, and, stepping up to Mr. WADE, he takes his hand warmly. The latter rises, and, with a rap of his gavel calls the Senate to order. He then calls upon Mr. COLFAX to step forward and be "inaugurated." He responds, and addresses the Senate in a brief and appropriate speech. Not a few are here who contrast this scene with that remarkable episode of four years ago this day and hour, when a thousand ears listened, first with eagerness, then with surprise, and at last with unutterable disgust; when the thousand radiant faces of the resplendent galleries were mantled with the crimson blush of shame at the spectacle before them; when the representatives of the Government who sat in that presence moved nervously in their seats, and whispered in alarm, "What if this man should be President?" and when the Diplomatic Corps who bore the brunt of the plebeian harangue of the plebeian before them smiled with a satisfaction that seemed to mean, "The end of the Republic is near." But, thanks to a patriotic and patient people, the fears of the one and the hopes of the other have alike been dissipated; and, as if to compensate for lack of decency then, the scene is invested with impressive dignity and deliberation to-day.

COLFAX, the genial gentleman and practiced parliamentarian, accepts his new honors with a modest grace that makes the faces of Senators beam with satisfaction as they recall the parliamentary chaos whence they have just issued. So easy will be his task of presiding here, that he will forget that he was ever expert, and the chronic disorder of the Senate will be replaced by a sedate and steady gravity, the graceful equipoise of which will still further contribute to the reputation of the popular and new Vice-President. Rough and rugged and honest "Old BEN WADE" retired to a modest seat on the floor, profoundly thankful for his deliverance.

The new Senators are now called, and they advance in groups to be sworn. This proceeding occupies some little time, and while it lasts the impatient people in the galleries begin to move, in order to be in position for the scene on the platform, but a cordon of policemen keep the main Senate corridor clear for the procession, and the passages and stairways, &c., are at once choked up by the crowd which waits with not unnatural impatience. The passage to the Rotunda, and the Rotunda itself, are cleared of all occupants, and at 12:20 o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms BROWN, under whose sharp eye and exuberant energy these perfect arrangements are made and conducted, announces the order of the procession, and with GRANT at the head of the column, the audience files out of the Senate Chamber, and proceeds to the platform on the east front of the Capitol.

THE INAUGURATION.

The east front of the Capitol was the grand centre of the events of the day. The platform on which the ceremonies of inauguration took place was erected in front of the main entrance of the main building, extending over half the steps and stretching out to the distance of perhaps fifty feet. Two or three feet of balustrade ran around it. The whole was covered with the national colors festooned with evergreens. A small table for the President, shortly to be a table for the Press, which was used as a standing point of vantage, and chairs for Senators, Representatives, Judges, Diplomats, &c., which were converted to similar purposes, were the only things on the platform either of adornment or utility. Two of the immense columns supporting the entablature which formed the pillars of a sort of doorway leading down to the stand were decorated with the everlasting Stars and Stripes. The platform was a mere speck in the centre of the 750 feet in length of the Capitol. Toward this speck thousands of faces were turned from an early hour in the morning. The square in front of the Capitol was kept clear of spectators until the procession arrived; at least that was the order, but it was not, like most other orders, carried out to the letter. A cordon of military was thrown around half the building, beginning on the south side, stretching across South A-street to the railings of the park opposite the east front, thence running along the railings the entire length of the building, until it reached North A-street, where the line ran down, so as to protect the Senate side of the building. Outside this line of military, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, groups of twos and threes began to form here and there, and at 10 o'clock there was a dark fringe of people skirting the three sides of the rectangle, the Capitol building forming the fourth side. It was a sort of hollow rectangle, the vacant space being reserved for the procession. The morning was cold and rainy, and cheerless. The ground was muddy and soft, and full of puddles. There was not much prospect at this time that there would be any outside display. The unsatisfactory state of the weather rendered it more than probable that the inauguration of President GRANT would take place in the Senate Chamber. But as the morning hours wore on and noon approached, there were rifts in the skies, a gleam of brightness broke forth once and again, and the hopes of sightseers were proportionately raised. At 11 o'clock the skies settled into an inky blackness, which might at any time pour down torrents of rain, but no rain came, and the procession moved from the other end of the avenue, near the President's house and the headquarters of the army. We at the Capitol could tell it by the sound of the signal gun.

Thousands of people now began to toil up the steep hills on either side of the Capitol, ranging themselves inside the railings of the park which contains that colossal abortion of a statue of WASHINGTON, with the motto—the only good thing about it—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The throng surged away on one side down New-Jersey-avenue, leading toward those rising hills which skirt the Potomac, and on the other scattering over all that vacant space toward the railway depot. They massed themselves in solid ranks through the park, covering house-tops, filling windows, loading down trees, climbing lamp posts, placing and perching themselves in every place and on every point and eminence where a view could be obtained. At 11 o'clock at least ten thousand people were gathered in front of the Capitol.

At 11:55 o'clock, around on the crest of the hill, at the north side of the Capitol, there is a rush of people, and presently a ringing cheer, and then a clattering of horses hoofs and a shimmer of uniforms, and presently sounds of music and calling of bugles. President GRANT has arrived on the plateau in front of the Capitol, preceded by a cavalry escort, his hat is in his hand, and he bows again and again his acknowledgements to the cheering thousands. RAWLINS, known the earliest and beloved the most, his attendant and companion. The carriage drives along the whole length of the building to the Senate side, by which the General entered. In a few minutes the head of the procession comes along and the excitement commences. In they pour, with music and banners and brilliant and showy uniforms. All sections and almost all races are represented there. Colored companies of Zouaves march in and take up position near French Zouaves, flanked on one side by green banners, beneath which are marshaled Irish Republicans, few indeed in number. The masses of citizens become denser and denser. Half a dozen bands of brass are filling the air with martial and triumphant strains, at the same time causing strange but not unpleasing dissonance. The skies grow a little brighter, there is an occasional break in the heavy clouds, and a few rays of sunshine struggle out and light up the brilliant scene for a moment. Torn battle-flags are waving, fire-bells are ringing, cheers are going up, blue capes of Boys in Blue are moving in long line, bugles are sounding forth orders, marshals are riding hither and thither.

The acme of the excitement is reached at about seventeen minutes after 12; the main doors of the Capitol building are thrown open, and the procession marches out on the platform in the order in which it left the Senate Chamber. Senator CRAGIN escorts the President-elect down to the seat assigned him at the extreme front of the platform, which is soon filled to overflowing. The groups of statuary—representing on the one side the age of barbarism and its first contact with civilization, embodied by the sculptor in the ideal of an Indian arrested by the hand of a hunter as he raises the knife to slay an Indian woman—and on the other the age of discovery and science, COLUMBUS holding in hand erect a globe, typical of the earth's rotundity—were taken possession of by dozens anxious not to miss a single incident in the historic scene beneath them. That platform, at that moment, contained nearly all that is great and distinguished in America.

It is 12:15 and cheers are making the very welkin ring. Hats are waving, and thousands upon thousands are boiling over with enthusiasm. All is silence for a few minutes as Chief Justice CHASE administered the oath of office as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Gen. GRANT repeated the words, and at their conclusion kissed the Gospels. Twenty-one guns thunder out to the city and the country that the Administration of ANDREW JOHNSON has passed away, and that the reign of GRANT and loyalty, and truth and patriotism, has begun. The bugles break forth in triumphant anthems. Thousands of throats join in the acclaim, while the President sits quietly on the platform waiting the end of the salute. Chief-Justice CHASE appeared very nervous. He fumbled with the paper on which the oath of office was written, and he was far more embarrassed than President GRANT.

At 12:25 President GRANT stood up, half a dozen sheets of paper in his hand, and began to read. There was no sign of embarrassment. His words were firm, his delivery was clear, though of course it could not be distinctly heard at a distance of more than thirty feet all around him. As he finished each page his thumb and forefinger went to his lips, and the manner in which he separated the paces was free from at least affectation. The inaugural address is as simple and pregnant and classic as that second one of Mr. LINCOLN'S, which is now regarded as one of the gems of the language.

The following is the Inaugural Address in full:

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: Your suffrages having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me.

The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it, to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and, when I think it advisable, will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend—none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those in favor of them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be appreciated calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person, property and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure this end will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class, or to the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor, every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this shall be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures in every department of government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box, the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us.

Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar in use now, and not before.

While the question of specie payments is in abeyance the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future; the nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who form this age and must be rulers twenty-five years hence—have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection upon what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in the common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation on this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable; but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office only those who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land—the Indians—is one deserving of careful consideration. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one toward another, throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share toward cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this happy consummation.

The crowd cheer again and again; the policy of the new administration has been enunciated; nothing more needs be said; the platform is soon cleared of its distinguished occupants; the procession reforms, and GRANT is already far on his way to the White House.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was the grand feature of the outside ceremonies, and attracted by far the greater portion of spectators. Every available spot where a view could be had was occupied early in the morning by people with umbrellas, who clung to their position for many weary hours despite the falling rain. Pennsylvania-avenue was crowded with double lines of spectators its entire distance, and eligible positions for viewing the procession commanded fabulous prices. Windows and balconies were sold at from $5 to $50 each, and were all occupied to the fullest extent. The Avenue presented a most attractive sight, being profusely decorated by thousands of flags and streamers, and crowded with tens of thousands of spectators. Every window and housetop were occupied, while those who were not so fortunate as to have friends holding premises upon the Avenue had to content themselves upon the curbstone. The juveniles, as usual, climbed trees, awning posts, signs, &c., from whence they might obtain a desirable view of the procession as it passed to the Capitol.

The windows in the north wing of the Treasury building, where the Inauguration Ball is to be held to-night, presented a brilliant appearance, as they were crowded with ladies and children. The long colonnade on the east front of the building was also filled to its utmost capacity, the best places being yielded to the fair sex, who, in this case at least, did not scorn to avail themselves of the privileges accorded to them in consideration of their inability to hold their own in a general scramble for the good places with the pantalooned part of creation. The west front of the Capitol presented an animated scene, as all who were admitted to the building came out on the porticoes and balconies to get a bird's-eye view of the Avenue as the procession was coming down.

At 10:50 o'clock the President elect, Gen. GRANT, came from his headquarters at the corner of Seventeenth and F streets, and, with Gen. RAWLINGS, entered his private carriage, which was open. Then followed all the members of his late staff. Next followed Vice-President elect COLFAX, who entered a carriage with Admiral BAILEY. The carriages then moved off, escorted by the Fifth Cavalry, which numbered seventy, men commanded by Col. J. M. MASON. Proceeding up Seventeenth-street the line of carriages containing the President and Vice-President elect and their sureties turned into Pennsylvania-avenue, when the military escort, commanded by Col. GEORGE W. WALLACE, joined them. Brevet Major-Gen. A. S. WEBB, Grand Marshal, in uniform, with committee badge and sash as officer of the day, with Major E. B. Russell, Capt. Eugene Welles, Wm. Kensen, Major R. M. Hill, Col. Knox, Col. Graves, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Capt. G. C. Plummer, Albert Delafield, Col. Thomas J. Hoyt, Capt. R. H. Montgomery, Capt. A. W. Preston, Willie A. Harlan, Lieut. Story, Lieut. Totten, Thomas M. Shepherd, Lieut. Metcalf, Lieut. Garrison, Major Gardner, Lieut. Gray, Mr. McBlair and Col. McNett, as aids in line.

FIRST DIVISION—Col. G. W. WALLACE commanding. Twelfth Infantry, preceded by their band under the leadership of Prof. REINS, and numbering four companies of one hundred men each. Battalion of United States marines, preceded by the Marine Band under Prof. SCHALA, numbering 150 men and commanded by Major CHARLES WILLIAMS. Light Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, four pieces, commanded by Col. H. A. DUPOD.

SECOND DIVISION—Chief Deputy Marshal Col. JAMES A. MAGRUDER, commanding. The Washington Grays Artillery of Philadelphia, mustering forty-five muskets and four officers. They presented a trim, soldier-like appearance, attired in gray uniforms with gold trimmings. McClung's cornet band of sixteen pieces accompanied the party. Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, 200 men; Gen. D. W. C. BAXTER, Lieut.-Col. SELLERS, Majors MITCHELL and COSTORS, and Adjutant A. L. MURPHY. There were 240 men in line, headed by a drum corps of twenty-two in the regular Zouave uniform—red pants, blue jacket, neat red cap, with gilt trimming, and red-and-white pompon. They also had overcoats and knapsacks, neatly put up, with the letters P. F. Z., and their appearance was highly complimented by all. This regiment is composed of many of those who served in the late war under their present commander, and they carried their battle-worn flag in line. Eagle Zouaves, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Capt. RICHERT and Lieuts. BIEN and WOOD, and Ensign FULLER. This company presented a very handsome appearance in their Zoozoo uniform, red pants, trimmed with yellow, white leggins and shirts, dark blue jackets trimmed with red, and cap wrapped with white and long yellow tassel. They had about fifty men in line, and were headed by the Union Cornet Band, led by CRIMER, which they brought with them, numbering twenty-one pieces, uniformed in gray coat and cape, with red caps. Lincoln Zouaves, of Washington, numbering forty men, uniformed in red pants, with white leggins, blue jackets and caps trimmed with red, and commanded by Capt. MIRKLAND. Butler Zouaves, of Georgetown, numbering thirly men, with red pants, white leggings, blue jackets trimmed with red, and red caps, and commanded by Capt. LENARD. The Lincoln Zouaves, (colored,) of Baltimore, mustered forty-eight strong, commanded by Capt. ROBERT BURGESS and Lieuts. CARROLL and SHEPHERD. Their dress was of blue flannel, with yellow trimmings and white leggings, after the style of the French uniform. The Henry Winter Davis Guard, of Baltimore, colored, numbering between fifty and sixty men, arrived next in line with the Zouaves, and under the command of Capt. FISHER and Lieuts. ROBERTS and YOUNG. They were uniformed with blue cloth and gold trimmings. Brig.-Gen. MARTIN, accompanied by his Aid, Capt. HACKETT, was at the head of these companies—the latter officers having arrived here last night, to obtain one thousand of the muskets voted by Congress for the use of the Boys in Blue last Saturday night, but which were refused by President JOHNSON last night, who declined to permit either the small arms or artillery to be taken from the National Arsenal. National Guards of Philadelphia, numbering fifty men, and commanded by Capt. F. L. GIMBER, preceded by a full drum corps, in regulation uniform, light blue pants and blue coat, with cap and white pompon. The Albany Burgesses Corps, regarded as one of the finest organizations in the State of New-York, formed a prominent feature in the procession. It mustered seventy-five rank and file, besides twelve honorary members in citizens' attire. The officers are Capt. WM. H. TAYLOR, Lieuts. V. V. WEMPLE, WALTER DIXON and N. H. MOORE, Adjt. KINGLEY, Judge Advocate PARSONS, Quartermaster VOSBURG. Doring's Band of twenty pieces accompanied it in new and handsome uniform. The company also appeared in new uniform—red coats faced with buff and blue, sky blue pants with buff trimmings, and bear-skin shako. The Lancaster Fencibles mustered forty-five strong, under the command of Capt. ROCKAFELLER. They were dressed in the regular army uniform of blue blouse and light blue pants, and were accompanied by ERMENTROUT'S City Band of seventeen pieces. The Sheridan Grays, of Wilmington, Del., twenty-five men, Capt. A. GRIMSHAW. This company arrived at 2 o'clock this morning.

THIRD DIVISION—Chief Deputy Marshal Gen. GALLATEN LAWRENCE commanding. First came the Supreme Court of the United States and its officers, Court of Claims of the United States and its officers, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and its officers, Senators and Senators elect and Ex-Senators, members of the House of Representatives, members elect and ex-members, foreign Ministers, Corps Deplomatique, the electors of the different States, about fifty in number in carriages, headed by the Committee—WHITING of Massachusetts, BROWN of Tennessee, YOUNG of Iowa, BARNES of Arkansas, and BAILEY of Ohio, the City Councils of Georgetown and Washington, with the Mayor of Georgetown. Mayor BOWEN was absent, because of illness. The surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, thirty in number, seated in one of NAILOR'S omnibuses, drawn by six white horses, the vehicle decorated with flags on top, and cards bearing the names of the States tacked around the sides; Veterans of the Mexican War, which organization embraced about sixty members, the most of whom were pensioned soldiers from the Soldiers' Home, attired in blue navy cap, blue coat and pants. Col. KENNEDY was Commander-in-Chief of Corps, assisted, as Aids, by Cols. KRETSEHMAR and SCHILLEM.

FOURTH DIVISION—Chief Deputy Marshal Major CHURCH HOWE commanding. Republican Invincibles, of Philadelphia, numbering about two hundred, marshaled by GEO. TRUEMAN, Jr., headed by VAN DUSEN'S Band. This association is composed altogether of young men dressed in black, with navy pattern cap. The Philadelphia Republican Executive Committee followed, after which came the Alabama delegation, one hundred strong, Executive Committee of the First Congressional District of New-York, Col. BANDY, thirty men, the Second Ward Republican Club, one hundred strong, JOSEPH BROOKS, Marshal, German Republican Union Association of Balimore, Capt. H. APPEL, Marshal, Spencer Legion of New-York City, numbering about fifty men, in citizens' dress, wearing a neat satin badge bearing "Spencer Legion Boys in Blue," headed by the President, Major J. MEEKS, and field music.

FIFTH DIVISION—Chief Deputy Marshal Gen. JAS. A. EKIN, MALONE'S Band of thirteen pieces. The Grant Invincibles, of California, with three handsome flags and field music, numbering about seventy-five men, marshalled by Major JACK STRATMAN, each man wearing a satin badge with the name of the Association printed on them, as also the portrait of Gen. GRANT. Montana Territorial Delegation, about forty members, headed by Gen. LESTER S. WILSON, Col. N. F. SANDERS and Capt. FISK, editor of the Helena *Herald*. Montana was the most numerously represented of any of the Territories. German Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, GEORGE BRAND, Marshal, with about sixty men in line, carrying German and American flags, Boys in Blue of Frederick, Md., numbering about 200, marshaled by Gen. STEINER, carrying the old American flag of the Club, headed by Moberly's Brass Band of fourteen pieces. Seven of this band are brothers. Grant and Colfax Printers' Club, with wagon handsomely decorated and motto, "Equal justice to all." On the wagon was a printing press in operation, impressions from which were thrown off to the crowd. Irish Republican Association, P. CULLINANE, M. MURPHY and T. CARRAHER, Marshals, 150 strong, carrying the Irish and American flags, followed by two ambulances.

SIXTH DIVISION.—Chief Marshal JOHN ABENDROTH, commanding. Washington Schutzenverein, with their own band of twenty-two pieces and 120 men, in charge of Marshal LOUIS BEYER. The organization was headed by BERNARD HENZE, President, uniformed in Schuetzen dress of green, with white braided trimmings. This organization of German citizens presented a fine appearance. Columbia Turnverein, fifty men in citizen's clothes, with badges. "Columbia Turnverien of Washington." The Boys in Blue in the following order, Gen. A. GRANT commanding, in full uniform, with staff in military dress: Engineer Corps of the Boys in Blue, in command of Col. L. P. CULTER; uniform, black pants, red fire-shirts, blue military cap; fifty men. Carriage containing executive board of the organization. Company of artillery; five pieces of ordnance. First Regiment of Cavalry, Col. J. S. CROCKER commanding. Col. A. M. BLAND and staff. Brass band of Georgetown. Battalions from Second, Sixth and Seventh Regiments of the Boys in Blue. Each man in the ranks carried a flag attached to a long staff. The organization presented a fine appearance. Following the command of Col. BLAND came a battalion composed of companies from the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Regiments, under command of Col. A. C. DYSON. In this battalion were displayed a number of handsome regimental flags. The total number of men in this division was about 1,500.

In this division one of the most noticeable features was the miniature ship *Constitution*, which figured in the inauguration of BUCHANAN in 1857, and has been laid up in the ship-house of the navy-yard ever since, in charge of a company of the Sixth Ward Republican Club. She was full-rigged and equipped with stern and quarter boats and anchors and chains, arranged in regular man-of-war style. She also has a formidable looking battery and was manned by youths in sailor costume. The car was drawn by six richly caprisoned horses.

SEVENTH DIVISION—Chief Deputy Marshal Gen. J. R. OBEIRNE, commanding. United States Fire Department with its visitors in order of date of institution; Hibernia Engine No. 1, Naval Academy Band, Government Fire Brigade, J. M. CALLAN, Foreman, eleven men; Washington Hose Company No. 5, of Reading, Penn., with thirty-five men; Meigs Engine No. 2, Government Fire Brigade, THOS. THELSEN, Foreman, engine decorated and drawn by four gray horses; Rucker Engine No. 3, Government Brigade, handsomely decorated and drawn by two fine bay horses; Engine Henry Addison, SAMUEL R. SWAN, Foreman, eight men.

EIGHTH DIVISION—Chief Deputy Marshal J. C. CLAY, commanding. City of Washington Fire Department and visitors in order of institution; seven companies. The Good Will Engine Company No. 20, of Philadelphia, appeared to great advantage, having in line 102 men, in black overcoats, red shirts and belts with the name on red ground, and black New-York hats, with the name and number in gold. They were headed by four stalwart pioneers, four torchmen and four pipemen. A citizens' committee of twelve men were also with the company, and the splendid hose carriage with the frontispiece representing Peace and War, and five Zouaves on the side pieces, attracted much attention. They were headed by BECK'S famous band of eighteen pieces. The engine was drawn by four splendid bay horses, with heavy collars, while the hose carriage was drawn by the firemen. In the procession of the Good Will Company were a number of beautiful flags, two of them being magnificent banners, which have been presented to them by the citizens of Philadelphia. Taylor Hose Company No. 35, of Philadelphia, numbered 82 men. They had with them the Frankfort Cornet Band, led by BUTTERFIELD, with sixteen pieces. Harmony Engine Company No. 6, of Philadelphia, with their beautiful steam fire-engine profusely decorated, and hose carriage handsomely set off. This company was headed by the Independent Band, led by MCALLISTER. On the hose carriage was a wreath, with the word "Harmony" and GRANT'S portrait above it, with the Pennsylvania coat-of-arms on each side. A beautiful banner, bearing on the front a painting of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, presented by the citizens of the Twentieth Ward, was carried on a frame by four of the members. The Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company of Harrisburg, Penn., with Weber's Cornet Band of eighteen pieces, numbered forty-five men. The Fire Departments closed the procession, and being the chief feature of the display for the spectators, kept up the interest until the end. It occupied about twenty minutes in passing a given point, and was over a mile in length.

Arriving at the Capitol grounds, the column wheeled to the right and ascended Capitol Hill on the south side, and moved into the plaza on the east front, which had been kept clear for that purpose. The military then faced toward the Capitol, and Gen. GRANT and staff, with the Committee, were escorted to the marble room of the Senate.

On the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies the procession formed in the same order, and followed by the same route to the Executive Mansion. This was a most triumphal march. The mass of spectators was everywhere increased by the lifting of the clouds and brilliant sunshine, and cheer upon cheer rose upon the air as the President passed the enthusiastic assemblage.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The gates of the inclosure of the White House grounds were promptly and carefully closed as soon as Mr. JOHNSON and the Cabinet had retired, at 12:30 o'clock, from the occupancy of the building, and policemen were stationed at every gate, with orders to admit only the privileged persons before the arrival of the new President. When the head of the procession reached the front of the White House, the carriage of the President and that of his staff were admitted, but no others, and they were quickly rolled amid the loud plaudits of the immense crowd to the door of the White House. Senator CRAGIN, Mr. COLFAX, A. T. STEWART, Gens. PARKER and BADEAU accompanied the President. Senator CRAGIN and Mr. COLFAX descended first from the carriage, Gen. GRANT following. He had ascended two or three of the steps leading to the main entrance when he noticed that he had left the door of the carriage open, and hastily retracing his steps he carefully closed it and nodded to the driver, who immediately drove off. Gen. SCHOFIELD had been left by the retiring President in charge of the White House as the only non-retiring member of the Cabinet, and he had been joined by Gen. RAWLINGS, Gen. PORTER, Gen. BABCOCK, Gen. GIBBON, Gen. PITCHER, Col. TAYLOR and Gen. MICHLER. The latter was constituted, as the officer in charge of public buildings, master of ceremonies, and on Gen. GRANT'S appearance at the door of the White House, Gen. MICHLER advanced, with that peculiar ease and grace and dignity which is always noticeable in him, and welcomed the new occupant to his temporary home. The President shook hands with him, and very warmly with RAWLINGS and the others, who had advanced, and then turned to speak a few words to those who had accompanied him from the Capitol. He then advanced, under the guidance of Gen. MICHLER, to the door of the Blue Room. In the hall the steward of the house, a colored man, was presented by Gen. MICHLER, who remarked:

"This gentleman will be glad to provide a dinner for you.

"Thank you," said the General.

"And this gentleman," said MICHLER, in his quiet, humorous way, presenting Mr. JOHNSON'S late body servant, a perfect specimen of animate ebony, "will be happy to brush your clothes."

The President repeated his thanks, and then, turning about and looking in every direction, he said to MICHLER, in a half despairing tone, "Well, what am I to do next?"

Mr. COLFAX suggested to him to retire to his room on the floor above, and after a few words the President did so. He was soon after followed by Mr. COLFAX.

The procession meanwhile continued to pass in front of the White House, but outside of the inclosure.

An immense crowd was gathered on the sidewalks, and a great deal of confusion prevailed, but it was confined wholly to the Avenue. After remaining at the White House about an hour Gen. GRANT departed for his residence on I-street to prepare for the reception this evening at the ball. The intended public reception in the East Room, for which preparation had been made, is postponed for the present.

EUROPEAN CONGRATULATIONS.

Directly after Gen. GRANT reached his headquarters this morning, the following cable telegrams were placed in his hands:

BERLIN, March 4.

President Gen. Grant, White House, Washington, D. C.:

My cordial congratulations on this solemn day.

(Signed) BISMARCK.

MARCH 4, 1869.

To President Grant, Washington:

In honor of the man and the day, three cheers for the President.

Members of the Berlin Exchange.

FRITZ MAYER.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

Before proceeding to give a description of the festal features of the ceremonies on Inauguration Day, it may be proper to narrate the perplexities preceding such interesting events as tending to show that some at least who dance make exorbitant remuneration to the violinists. For six weeks past the Inauguration Ball has evenly divided the daily Washington gossip with the question respecting the incoming Cabinet. "Who will compose the Cabinet?"—"Are we to have a ball?" were questions fraught with weighty moment, and however insignificant the latter question may seem to the nation at large, it was, to your true Washington small-talker, a matter of serious consequence. Next to bestriding a steed and figuring in an inaugural procession as Assistant Marshal, with profuse decorations, badges and formidable baton, the opportunity of appearing as a manager in the festivities to be proffered to a new President is the great object to be attained by members of a certain class, whose cares and pleasure it is to look after and protect the interests of each successive coming man. Rival local factions watch each other with jealous eyes, and bestir themselves early, lest they be left behind in the work of distributing honors. The occupants of comfortable Federal offices, in the fullness of their unselfish devotion, eagerly step forward to monopolize the management of the event. Those who do not hold good offices, but who anxiously await for such good luck to befall them, in a self-sacrificing spirit cheerfully consent to allow their names to be used in association with the homage to be bestowed on the rising sun. The stationers and other trades-people, with an eye to business, join the disinterested throng, and generously offer their own names to serve on contracting committees, and even a parson has been known to act on such occasions, after solacing his conscience by calling the *fête* a reception.

This is the general history of Inauguration Balls in Washington, and the history of the present one is no exception. After the rival factions and associations had been disposed of, and the management of the ceremonies had fallen into discreet and trusty hands, it seemed as though the affair was half accomplished, but a very formidable obstacle met them in the very outstart. No room of sufficient capacity could be found outside of the Government buildings. To erect a temporary building, as was done at Mr. LINCOLN'S first inauguration, would cost a large sum, and at best would be a shabby edifice. And here let me say that, owing to the prevailing reticence respecting future political favors it has been a hard matter to find men to advance money with much liberality. The theatres were badly arranged for such gatherings, and besides were not to be obtained. While those casting about for an eligible place, and after having been driven to their wits' end, in a propitious moment, the Committee were struck with an idea, grand and practical. Like the lusty first and second citizens in the tragedy, they with one voice shouted, "To the Capitol!" and to the Capitol they went, with a well-worded petition to Congress, asking for the use of the famous rotunda for the night of March 4, in order that the light-hearted and light-footed disciples of terpsichore might give vent to their hilarity in the mazes of the dance. Many were the arguments presented in advocacy of this petition, not omitting the facetious one that the frescoed *can-can* in the eye of the dome would find itself surpassed by the real beauty and chivalry on the stony floor beneath it. Here the question became a matter of record, and for all time the preliminary history of the Inauguration Ball of 1869 will in part command a place in the recorded annals of the Republic. The House, in the exuberance of their joy at the prospect of having a jolly good time, promptly voted to grant the request, and even among the members of the Senate the proposition met with favor, to the extent at least of drawing forth a speech in favor of the graceful amusements from a Senator, who, despite the rough touches of age and increased accumulation of adipose matter, still delights in shaking the gravity of his ponderous person in an old-fashioned double-shuffle. The measure failed, however, and though the attempt was repeated with vigor, it was again defeated. For the time matters looked as though the "ball was up," as skaters have it. To relieve the Committee of a little unpleasantness, for, indeed, they were awkwardly fixed, the proposed recipient of the honors wrote a note to the Committee substantially stating that the custom, so far as he was concerned, would be as honored in the breach as in the observance. Just then, to the amazement of the aforesaid committee, a new committee sprung into existence, composed of men opposed to the Republican Party, and who, in a mock spirit of offended justice, insisted that the customary honor should be observed, even though the political enemies of the President-elect had to provide for it. It was at last determined that the ball should be held, that it should be technically known as a reception, and that the unfinished north wing of the Treasury building should be the place.

Here the tribulation of the Committee ceased, with the exception of disposing of two incidental questions: first, as to the admission of colored people, which was solved by the colored people themselves, who declined to attend in any event. The other question was one involving nice points of etiquette should the retiring President be invited. It was argued that the ball was no part of the inaugural ceremonies proper, but simply a reception extended to Gen. GRANT—an affair intended as complimentary to him, but in no way indorsing his predecessor. The well-known personal estrangement between them would make an invitation a mere mockery, and, therefore, be it resolved, that ANDREW JOHNSON be not invited. I leave it for others to decide upon the nice points in this case, simply contenting myself as a faithful chronicler in giving the facts. If the words of an English humorist be true there is wrath in the heart of the late President to-night beyond the power of political differences to produce. For after all that is said and done, the malice and spite of political party are poor to the malice and spite of "a party next door, to a party not invited."

It is to be regretted that events of this kind, commemorating as they do important political epochs, are not honored with more respectable *souvenirs* than the flashy overgrown cards which are invariably issued on such occasions. On the present, as on previous similar occasions, the brief time allotted to the engraver has not been sufficient to enable him to produce a work of art in which he can take a great amount of professional pride. The cards for to-night are lithographs of extravagant size, and at first glance look like an illuminated counting-house almanac. By a happy stroke of genius the artist surmounted the whole design with an heroic bust, combining in the one face the features of both GRANT and COLFAX. At least, it resembles one of those popular worthies as much as it does the other.

As previously agreed upon, the affair is christened a reception, but for the encouragement of the lovers of the dance, it is whispered with plain type in parenthesis (Dancing.) For the paltry sum of $10 any one can become the proprietor of one of these art gems, receiving in addition thereto a ticket of admission for himself and two ladies, with an equitable right to supper, if he can get it, and permit to dance if he understands the art.

The north wing of the Treasury building stands on the spot familiar to Washington visitors in times past as the location of the State Department. That venerable old building, in which for so many years diplomacy was concocted and put into execution, was at last forced to give way to the growing demands of the financial Department, and the ancient walls, within whose confines the Tallyrandic whisperings of successive Ministers of State had so long been uttered, were leveled as remorselessly as though the cement uniting them were as fragile as the great seal of a treaty. The *débris* of the fallen ruins was carted away by unlettered Celts, and like the rubbish of decayed and dismembered nations, was lost sight of and forgotten in the glories of the new structure which arose in its place. The celerity with which this part of the Treasury building has been erected and brought very nearly to completion, is a matter of just pride to the supervising architect, Mr. MULLETT, and I may add that his energy in pushing forward the construction of the building is fully equaled by the good taste displayed in all cases wherein good taste was required. The massive building, as a whole, would be unsurpassed in symmetrical grandeur if it had been originally projected in the style in which it is to be completed; but, unfortunately, like the greater number of public buildings in the Federal City, it was commenced on one plan and continued on another. Like a faded patch in a new ground, these old features of architecture thrust their unwelcome ugliness forth to mar the beauties of the remainder of the edifice.

But we have lingered too long on the outside, so joining the constantly increasing throng which pushes its way up the spacious steps of the east front of the Treasury, we persuade our way through the rabble of curious bipeds who have come to see those who go to see, and passing undetected through the lines of scrutinizing policemen, we enter the temple dedicated to figures and measures, to witness and participate in figures and measures heretofore unknown within its strongly-built walls. Under any circumstances, the efforts of the Committee in preparing and adorning the rooms might well be called a success, but when it is taken into consideration that the time in which they were to perform this duty was very limited, and that the mass of rubbish incident to the work of the construction of the building had to be removed, and at the same time painters, carpenters, plasterers and upholsterers were simultaneously employed in finishing the rooms, their success is remarkable, as the first glance at the brilliantly-lighted rooms assures us. The work of decorating was commenced, we are told, on the 2d, and the energy with which it has been prosecuted is well attested by the display which brings ejaculations of admiration from each group of guests as they enter. On the outside of the building the massive columns were gracefully wreathed, and across the entire portico an arrangement of gas jets produced the talismanic words of the hour, "Peace." In the interior, each of the rooms used for the occasion was flooded with light and beautifully decorated with festoons and wreaths of flowers and evergreen, or draped with a profusion of national bunting. In the large Cash Room, as it is called, was placed the fine allegorical painting of "Peace," which for a time had its place in the Rotunda of the Capitol. In this room the highly-polished Carrara, Sienna, and Tennessee marble, the airy balcony, which encircles the entire room, and the tastefully-finished ceiling, would of themselves, without further decorations, have been sufficient to challenge admiration.

In many respects this reception has been unlike any previous one, and the very necessities of the Committee, in driving them to these rooms, have served to add to the charm of the occasion. Instead of dazzling your eyes in a concentrated display of beauty and gayety, grouped together in one extensive room, and presenting throughout the night the one single view, you could wander from one room to another, taking in the gorgeousness of the affair by piecemeal, and contrasting each room's display with the others

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

PARAGUAY.

Detailed Account of the Atrocities of Lopez—Previous Reports Confirmed.

The following letter from Mr. R. Von Fischher Treunfeld, the constructor of the telegraph lines in Paraguay, was received by the last steamer from South America. It is from an eye-witness of many of the atrocities of Lopez, and fully corroborates in every part, the statements of Bliss and Masterman, published a few days since, both in regard to the cruelties of Lopez and the firm and humane conduct of Ex-Minister Washburn. The writer is a German, and his English, if will be seen, is imperfect, but it is sufficiently correct to be understood, and is given as written.

Asuncion, Jan. 12, 1869.

To the late Minister in Asuncion, Mr. Charles A. Washburn, in Washington:

Dear Sir: What shall I write to you? Paper, ink and letters are only means for short and incomplete communications, and my heart is so full, I have so much to tell you, there are so extremely many intrigues to uncover, such an incredible complex of Jesuitism, baseness, lowness, falsehood, assassination, all sort of crimes, and badly used governmental skill to bring to the daylight, that I fear it is hardly possible to give to the world the proof of the baseness and the clever play of which we foreigners in Paraguay have been subject these last ten months. It is impossible to do us justice for two reasons, because there are far too many acts of barbarism to be able to mention them, and secondly, they are so nicely and skillfully enveloped and put under the shape of justice and humanity, that we can hardly expect the world to be ready to believe the truth. It would be necessary to discover the motive of all this clever Jesuitical play and assassinations, which the Paraguayan Government used during the last year—motives which I cannot explain, and of which I only have the full persuasion that all is falsehood and baseness.

I perfectly understand, and I find it quite natural and logical that until this moment there are politicians who admire and defend the actions of the Paraguayan Government and condemn these poor sufferers who had to lose their lives, fortunes and honor during the last ten months; but this mistake is only to be excused, as the world knows nothing at all about Paraguayan affairs, and what they believe to know is only a very clever falsehood which this Government understood and spread over the world.

I suppose you know by this time that Asuncion is in the hands of the Allied army since the 1st of January, and as I write from that place you will see I have the fortune to be with them. I asked several people about you, and I have learned nothing except some vague information of your having gone to Washington, and what I most deeply lament and about what I feel very, very sorry, is that I have been informed by several people that you got into difficulties with the United States Government about the clever but miserable tricks the Paraguayan Government played you. But, my dear Sir, I have confidence time will clear all these errors, and if I was in your place I would feel quite easy, and even tell my adversaries that they are perfectly right to condemn you, because they could not do otherwise with the wrong information they only could have, and with the apparently nicely-fitted accusations of the correspondence between you and Benitez. I say that your adversaries have quite wrong information, or, perhaps, better said, no information at all, because I find here, at the very head, people of the Allied army, that they are entirely ignorant of the extent of cruelties and falsehood to which this place is subjected. I wish to God, therefore, and I hope that soon everything will come to the daylight, and, then, dear Sir, there could not be a man to blame you; but there are many who are deeply obliged to your kindness, to your humanity, to your good-will and assistance, and, more than all, to the straightforward defence of the principle of right. Until now, I have not seen newspapers, and the information I got about you is very uncertain, so I hope you are all right, and enjoy a better and happy life after so many sufferings.

I will tell you now how I came to the Allied army, but I am sorry that I must be very brief, as otherwise I never could finish, because the sufferings, bad treatment and falsehood to which I had been subjected for the last three months have been by far too many.

You know very well that I have always been very highly estimated by the Paraguayan Government and all officials, and it had been so until the 23d of October last year, when I was taken prisoner and sent to the army. My imprisonment is another specimen of rudeness—to use the most direct word for such an action—because they accused me of the same dramatic piece of revolution, by means of which spectacle they put out of the way so many innocent people before me. Now, look here, dear Sir, how all that came. At the beginning of October arrived very near Asuncion a French and an Italian gunboat, and the Consuls took steps to arrange the departure of their respective subjects. At the same time appeared an advice (notice) in the official paper, the *Semanario*, that the Paraguayan Government never had put difficulties in the way of the departure of foreigners. I considered this a fine occasion to retire to Europe, and put myself in communication with the Italian Consul, asking him to put me on board of the vessel of his nation. After having arranged this, I went to the Paraguayan Minister, Luis Caminos, and told him that I should like to retire to Europe, in case the Paraguayan Government did not find it inconvenient. I was so happy to be told by the Minister that there was no inconvenience at all on the part of the Paraguayan Government, and that he would write down immediately to arrange about the vessel and to send me my passport. With these favorable promises, and in the glorious hope to spend a happy Christmas at home, after so many years privations and sufferings, I went home to my country house in Recoleta, full of hope and new plans for the future; packed up my baggage and a few thousand dollars, the earnings of hard work in Paraguay. The next morning, the 23d of October, I went as regularly to Asuncion to arrange everything there for a quick departure, but, incredible to believe, at 1 o'clock I got arrested by an officer and Police Sergeant at my office, and immediately transported on horseback to the majoria of the army in Las Lomas, near Villeta. All my demonstrations to visit first my house to provide me with clothes and money were useless, and I soon convinced myself that I had to obey my Sergeant as blindly as he had to obey his orders.

I must pass over a detailed description of all the sufferings which I had during two months of imprisonment: hunger, thirst, filth, insults, sun, rain, living and sleeping in the open air, with the legs in stocks, without protection against heat and rain. But I must mention more particularly what is called the Paraguayan Tribunal of Justice.

Twenty-four hours after my arrival in Las Lomas, I was brought by four soldiers under arms to a hut where there were sitting three captains. After a formal inquiry of my name, profession, religion and nationality, I was told to lay down an oath that all I should say before that Tribunal would be the pure truth. After having done this, I was inquired of if I knew why I had been taken prisoner, which question I answered that I had not the slightest idea.

During all this time one of the officers most eagerly studied the *Semanario*, and then afterward left the room and did not appear again.

After having denied the knowledge of the motives of my imprisonment, the speaker of the remaining two Captains warned me severely not to go on in that way, and that I had much better confess at once all my guilt, because the Tribunal knew everything, and there were more than a hundred proofs against me that I had been one of the heads of the revolution.

There I learned for the first time that they considered me as a partner of that imaginary revolution, of which I knew just as little as all the others who have lost their lives, being forced to state and affirm to have been partners to such a revolution. It is quite natural that such a malicious accusation will put the most deliberate man into a certain state of excitement, and I began to defend myself, stating that I was ready to face any man and any statement against me; but instead of entering into the points of my defence, or only listening to them, I was repeatedly warned to consider that I was not in a grog-shop or in a billiard-room or theatre, and that I must not make movements with my hands, nor speak so loud, and that I behaved very badly before the Tribunal, and that they had plenty of means to make me speak the truth.

By this time there entered another Captain of the name of Guibarro, the only one I knew by name. I was then told that the Tribunal had many proofs that I knew all about the revolution, and that I had received money from the Commandante Fernandez to maintain that revolution. I denied both accusations, which caused one of the Captains to order a Corporal to bring a pair of fetters, which, fortunately, they never put on me. I tried everything to persuade the Judges to bring to my face any person, paper, or proof which could speak against me, but the clever Judge assured me that there was no necessity, that the Tribunal is perfectly persuaded of my guilt, and that the Tribunal never calls a person except he is guilty, to which I answered that, so far as my knowledge goes, a tribunal has a right to call any person, but only to punish the guilty.

With this the examination had an end, and I was advised to regulate my soul with God because my life would be short, and then I was taken again to my prison, and never saw anything more either of Judge or Jury.

I have to state that the Paraguayan Tribunal was not even furnished with a table, neither pen, ink or paper. But you can see, dear Sir, that I have been the most fortunate of all the prisoners, because they never put me into fetters; nor did they use me with all the diabolical machines of the times of the Inquisition, with which they pressed out and forced all the other foreigners to confess and affirm that there really had been a plan of revolution, and that all of them had been members of it.

I have now to tell you how I escaped out of this most critical and dangerous position. On the 21st of December we were (about forty of us) prisoners, lying in a retired place in the wood, when the Allied army began to make a formal attack on the Paraguayan fortifications in Las Lomas. Early in the morning there came a body of officers and priests to our place, and Commander Marco read a list of about one-third of the prisoners, who had to step forth, and by everything it was evident that there was the solemn moment of what the Paraguayans venture to name an execution of justice. Then the called prisoners formed a circle, Commandante Marco read a short sentence, the priests took them to confession, a body of soldiers took them a few steps into the thicket of the wood, another pause of silence, and a musket volley finished all. It will interest you, dear Sir, but deeply afflict you, to know the names of some of the persons of that day's execution. There were among them Don Benigno Lopez, the brother of the President; Barrios, the brother-in-law; the Minister Borges, the Bishop, the Portuguese Consul, Leite Pereira; Col. Alen, Capt. Fidanza, the very old mother and wife of Col. Martinez, and the Priest Bogado. We also had as companion-prisoners the sisters of the President and the other brother, Col. Vincencio Lopez. These were taken and shut up, each one in a cart, and carried off, I do not know where. People speak here of their also being shot, but I could not assure the truth of it.

The attack of the Allied army against the fortifications of Las Lomas lasted in permanent succession, day and night, from the morning of the 21st until the middle of the day of the 27th of December, when the Paraguayan army got entirely cut down, and only a very small remnant took the road to Cerro Leon. During these seven days of tremendous fighting we prisoners always were exposed to the heavy rain of balls; and on the 24th, the celebrated day of the independence of the Republic of Paraguay, when we were lying in a long line, during a heavy rain, on the bare, wet ground, and the greatest part of us more than half naked, we had the great fortune to see the President passing close by us. Mme. Lynch had the great kindness to remind his Excellency of our presence, and the President had the still greater kindness to set us all immediately at liberty, as a gracious act on the most glorious day of the independence of Paraguay—an act for which we all had to thank him forever. Our liberty was not a complete one, because we were put under the charge of an officer near the guard of a new lot of prisoners who arrived that very day, but we could speak freely one with another, and move about a certain small distance from the guard-house.

In this state we remained from the 24th to the 27th, when the Allies took, with an assault, the positions of the Paraguayans, which already, by this time, after seven days and nights honorable and brave resistance, were reduced to a very few thousand men. Now the Allies came so near to us that everything took to flight under a dense rain of musket balls, every one looking out for himself, and being most eagerly occupied in reaching the next wood. The President, the two Generals, Resquin and Caballero, Mme. Lynch, a few more officers, and about ninety men of the Horse Guards succeeded in reaching Cerro Leon on horseback, leaving everything else behind. About 1,000 men afterward also succeeded in getting to that place, where the President is fortifying himself with the last remnant of his male population. I had to stop three days in the thickets of the wood, because I had to walk barefooted, in a miserable state of health and weakness, and on the first day I already saw myself entirely surrounded by Allied troops, who had occupied all possible outlets. On the fourth day in the morning I went to the Argentine camp of Gen. Rivas, where I first met Col. Caracar, to whom I am deeply obliged by the kind reception he gave me. From here I was taken to Gen. Rivas, then to the Argentine chief, Gen. Gelly y Obes, and then to the Marquis de Caxias himself. I cannot praise sufficiently the kindness with which these three Generals received and treated me. Since the 1st of January I am again in Asuncion, but unfortunately I have to say that I found my house at Recoleta entirely robbed, so that I find myself for the first time in my life, poorer than the poorest beggar; not a cent in the pocket, not a shirt to put on, not a single friend to ask for anything, and besides this, miserably sick from suffering, and so weak that I am not able to leave the house. But with the help of God and some newly-arrived countrymen of mine, I am able to tell you, Sir, now I am getting better every day.

I am very sorry that I must mention here the very sad news which I immediately learned when I arrived at the Allied camp, namely—that Lopez, when he took to flight toward Cerro Leon, ordered an Adjutant with a list of all the old and new prisoners to be killed wherever they might be found. But we fortunately had hooked it already, and all I know is that the Adjutant with his list is taken prisoner by the Brazilians; so I escaped a second condemnation to death.

It will interest you, dear Sir, to know who of the Europeans escaped to the Allies. Of European prisoners there was only, beside myself, Mr. Alonzo Taylor, and a young Italian by the name of Segunda Wega. Mr. Taylor is on board the English gunboat in Asuncion, waiting for his family which is driven, by order of the Government, into the mountains. Of the other gentlemen I know nothing at present. But, besides this, there is Dr. Stewart, gone to Buenos Ayres direct; Col. Thompson, also gone to Buenos Ayres, but I believe as a prisoner of war. Col. Wimer, who, with his whole family, lives in his old house in Asuncion. The large list of all the foreigners which had been arrested during the time of you being here, and a few more arrested afterward, do not exist any more—they all died either by hunger, torture, misery, sufferings or shooting; some of them have been killed by bayonets during the march from San Fernando to Las Lomas, not being able to follow the rest. I am sorry I must also tell you that Mr. Ullrich also got shot, but this case offers something as a proof how false all the accusations on the part of the Government have been. They could not help, but had to fall upon him from the moment that they had told you there was still money in your possession belonging to the people who had robbed the Treasury. The could not arrest Mrs. Grant, and did not like to arrest Mr. Parodi, that gentleman being of too much necessity to them. So poor Ullrich had to suffer for all. But strange to say the correspondence in which Ullrich was stated to you to be guilty bears the date of the 10th; I saw him on the 22d of that month in Ita, when he and everybody else knew nothing about it, and then, when the *Semanario* appeared, when your correspondence about that case was published, then of course they had to bring him to prison and kill him.

As regards other foreigners I make the following remarks: Dr. Fox, being in a deplorable state of health, was allowed, about two months ago, to retire to England on the Italian gunboat. Messrs. Twite, Burrel and Valpy are still with the rest of the Paraguayans in the mountains. The same with the rest of the English engineers of the arsenal. M. Parodi is in charge of the hospital in Cerro Leon.

So far at present. I should feel very much obliged if you would write to me a few lines, to inform me how you, your lady and child are getting along. My address will be, for the next few months,

R. VON FISCHER TREUENFELD,
Care of Don F. W. Nordenholz,
Consul-General of Prussia in Buenos Ayres.

GRIFFITH GAUNT.

Action for Libel by Charles Reade Against the "Round Table"—Close of the Case—The Judge's Charge—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

The proceedings in this case were continued yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, Special Term, before his Honor Judge Clerke.

SUMMING UP OF PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

Mr. William D. Booth summed up for the plaintiff in an address of above an hour in length. He said the libels in the *Round Table*, for the publication of which the action was brought, classified themselves into at least seven distinct charges, each of which was a libel in law and in fact. The first of these charges is that *Griffith Gaunt* is an indecent publication. The *Round Table* articles mean that if they mean anything, and the jury was bound to give words their plain English interpretation. Now, when a man is charged with writing an indecent book he is virtually charged with being an indecent writer, just as a man who is charged with writing an infidel book is charged with being an infidel writer. Indecency in literature means the giving of descriptions suggestive of sensual ideas. Next, it is charged that the plaintiff wrote an immoral book. That means, if it means anything, that he relates immoral actions with approbation. The third charge is a very curious one, and is entirely unsupported. It is charged that the author of *Griffith Gaunt*, like other novelists, speaks of adultery, bigamy and nameless social crimes, but that unlike the majority of writers, he speaks of them approvingly—he takes sides with vice. The latter part of the charge is atrocious. It appears throughout the first two charges, and is the keynote of the whole of them. The next charge is that the story of *Griffith Gaunt* was declined by some of the lowest publishers in New-York on the ground that they did not dare to publish it. The only evidence attempted to be given of this is the statement made to the jury that these two defendants would swear that one of the editors of the *Sunday Mercury* told them the story was offered to them, and they dared not publish it. If there was a scintilla of truth in this, it was the easiest thing in the world to prove it by bringing that editor into Court. It might be asked why the plaintiff had not disproved it? Because the defendants' counsel could not or would not afford an opportunity to do so by giving that editor's name. It was a foul libel, and as the Court will charge to put such a charge upon the record, and fail to substantiate it, is an aggravation of the original libel, and a ground for increase of damages. The next libel is in the form of a communication, in which it is suggested that some obscure author had written *Griffith Gaunt;* that Mr. Reade had affixed his name to it as the author; had sold it to the American public as such, and was exulting in the success of his fraud. What does that mean? It meant that Mr. Reade was guilty of obtaining money under false pretences from a respectable publishing house by palming off as his work the production of an obscure author. But not an iota of evidence has been brought to prove that such was the case. They have simply proved what everybody knew before, that authors have in all times been accustomed to call in the assistance of other persons in the composition of their books. They charge again that *Griffith Gaunt* is an obscene book. They make this charge first in the original libel in the *Round Table* and repeat it here. Do you know what that charge is? It is to charge with a misdemeanor, punishable at common law, and punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three years. Mr. Booth next proceeded to examine some points in the speeches of the counsel for the defence. While these gentlemen, he said, denied that Mr. Reade was the author of *Griffith Gaunt*, and insisted upon specific proof of it, it was assumed in the libels themselves, that Mr. Reade was the author, and as such he was visited with all the vials of editorial vituperation. In their pleadings the defendants denied the fact; in the *Round Table* they insisted upon it. Again, in the proposition that this suit has been brought by Mr. Reade for the insincere and base purpose of promoting the sale of his books, the learned counsel for the defendants uses the words "This proposition is deliberately made, and I am perfectly sure it is true." Mr. Booth spoke of the want of proof of this proposition and dilated upon the character of Ticknor & Fields as publishers, and of the reputation and standing of Mr. Reade as author and gentleman, to show its impossibility. He also showed that Mr. Reade had sent orders for the bringing of the action in as short a period after the last and worst of them appeared, viz., on the 11th of August last, as they could be sent. He next proceeded to show the character of Mr. Reade's sentiments upon literary honor and morality, in refutation of the charge made against him of having written a polluting book and having practiced false pretences. To do this he read passages from Mr. Reade's book, *The Eighth Commandment*. Mr. Booth also read from the same book several passages very complimentary to American mechanical genius. After touching upon some other minor points, Mr. Booth came to speak of the rights and privileges of the Press as defined by the law. The only defence, he remarked, that the defendants could claim, with any show of reason, was the principle of law, allowing a publisher of a journal to give his honest opinions on the public acts and writings of men. But a publisher must not under the mask of criticism of a man's public acts or writings follow him into his private relations, he must not assail his reputation as a man, or defame his personal character. The freedom of the Press does not mean the license of the Press. It does not mean that journalists are to be allowed to publish everything false as well as true with perfect impunity. Mr. Booth here quoted from Chancellor Kent in support of these views. He then proceeded to animadvert upon the method pursued by the opposing counsel of quoting detached passages of *Griffith Gaunt* to prove it an immoral and indecent book. Any book, including the Bible, could be made out immoral and indecent in that way. Books must be judged as a whole; passages in them by their contexts and the objects and motives of their introduction. *Paradise Lost*, the purest of epic poems, a book read in the schools, and regarded as almost inspired of Heaven, contains the following passage:

"But that false fruit,
For other operations first displayed,
Carnal desire inflaming; he on Eve
Began to cast lascivious eyes, she him
As wantonly repaid; in lust they burn,
'Till Adam thus 'gan Eve to dalliance move.
* * * * * *
So said he, and forbore not glance or toy
Of amorous intent, well understood
Of Eve, whose eye darted contagious fire;
Her hand he seized, and to a shady bank
Thick overhead with verdant roof embowered
He led her, nothing loth; flowers were the couch;
Pansies and violets and asphodel
And hyacinth; earth's purest, softest lap.
There they their fill of love and love's disport
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the seal
And solace of their sin, till dewy sleep
Oppressed them, wearied of their amorous play."

Mr. Booth read in the same connection passages from the ninetieth and ninety-first papers of the *Spectator*, and referred to the scene between Rosa Dartle and Emily Peggotty in *David Copperfield*, the nature of the plot of the *Scarlet Letter*, of Hawthorne, and to passages in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Extracts from these authors could, he showed, be made which were of a more objectionable character, taken in themselves, than anything in *Griffith Gaunt*, yet these authors were of irreproachable characters, and their writings were universally admired and commended. Mr. Booth, in concluding this part of his argument, reviewed the actions of the principal characters in *Griffith Gaunt*, and claimed that the fate to which the novelist brought them at the last, and the whole tenor of the book, showed the moral intent of the author. In conclusion Mr. Booth claimed a verdict of damages for the plaintiff—damages not merely compensatory but punitive—damages not only for what Mr. Reade had suffered, but damages that should deter others from wrong-doing. Now for an approximation of what those damages should be. A witness had been called by the defendant who testified that sixty thousand copies, of the book, in a cheap paper form, had been published. At fifty cents a copy that would come to $30,000. Now Ticknor & Fields could have sold sixty thousand copies more than they did if the market had not been supplied by the spurious copies of this publisher, and Mr. Reade would have received so much the more for his labors. The counsel for the defence have been very fertile in their insinuations that their suit is brought in consequence of a collusion between Ticknor & Fields and Mr. Reade. This is a mere supposition, without a particle of proof. If suppositions are to be made, it is as easy to make some of a different kind. It may be supposed that Messrs. Sweetzer and Gardner had made an agreement that, by an article in the *Round Table* such as was published, a sensation should be made that would send every prurient prude in the City to buy the novel. It is a more likely supposition than the other. Some 11,000 copies of this libel were sent from the City of New-York. Allowing four or five readers for each copy, either in the paper itself or other journals quoting it, you have some 40,000 or 50,000 readers. Reckoning the damage done Mr. Reade in each of these cases at but twenty-five cents, we have at least $10,000 damages; and when it is considered how many who have read the libel will never read your verdict, the damages we ask will appear inconsiderable. I ask you as citizens of this country to extend justice to this gentleman, who has done more for Americans and America than perhaps any other man of his nation; who, by his writings, has made himself the friend and brother of all honest men; who holds in behalf of human right and human liberty a vigorous pen, which we well know is mightier than the sword; a man who has gone before the Parliament of his country to redress wrongs not done upon himself, but upon other people, and whose books may be summed up by one general characterization applied to another distinguished author, that so long as the degration of man by poverty exists, so long as the ruin of woman by poverty exists, so long as the dwarfing of children by ignorance exists, the books of Charles Reade will be among the most powerful levers of civilization and benevolence to solve these social problems. We leave his case in your hands with every confidence. We ask you to consider the seven-headed character of these libels, and that you will by verdict give such exemplary damage as shall show to all men that an American jury can appreciate a wrong and is willing to redress it.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

His Honor, Judge Clerke, then said:

Gentlemen of the Jury: Among the rights of perfect obligation, which alone the law undertakes to protect, that of reputation is one of the most permanent. Many men, unfortunately for the well-being of society, are totally regardless of principle, and are therefore totally regardless of reputation. But to every member of society that differs from the beasts that perish, reputation is necessarily very precious. He is very sensitive in relation to it, and it will be most unwise as well as most unjust not to offer him ample and efficient means of vindicating it where it is unjustly assailed. Accordingly the law allows an action for the recovery of damages as means of redress for injuries in cases of defamation. It allows for oral slander an action technically called an action for slander, for written defamation, or defamation by printing or pictures it allows an action technically called libel. Our law, like the Roman law, recognizes a very marked distinction between outspoken defamation and defamation communicated by writing, printing, pictures or signs. Matter calculated to cast ridicule upon a man, or to degrade him in the opinion of his acquaintances or of the community, is libelous, if written or printed and published, although if only spoken it may not be actionable. For instance, to accuse a man orally of being a liar, even in the presence of hundreds, is not actionable *per se;* but to say of him in an action published in a newspaper that he is a liar, no proof of special damage is necessary. A general oral charge, even of having sworn falsely, without reference to material evidence given by the plaintiff at the trial of a cause, is not actionable in itself, but it is actionable to print and publish concerning a man. "Our army swore terribly in Flanders," as said Uncle Toby; and if Toby were alive now, he might say the same thing of some modern swearers, "the man is no doubt swearing to an old story." A libel then, as applicable to individuals, may be defined to be a malicious publication, expressed either in printing or writing, or by effigy, tending either to injure the memory of one dead, or the reputation of one alive, to expose him to public hatred and contempt or ridicule. The plaintiff in his allegations in the complaint, first states that he is the author of a certain work called *Griffith Gaunt*, and that certain articles are libels. As these have been spread before you, I will not now read them. Two of these were to the effect that this work was calculated to demoralize society, to debauch public morals, and to contaminate the purity of the youthful mind. The third article accuses—but whether it amounts to an accusation you are to determine—that he allowed an obscure person to assume his name and to pass off the book here as his original production. The two first are essentially different from the third. The former accuse him of writing and disseminating works calculated to debauch and demoralize the public mind, and the latter accuses him of what the plaintiff's counsel contends is absolutely an accusation of fraud. Now, in regard to the allegation in the complaint that Mr. Charles Reade is the author of *Griffith Gaunt*, you have had the evidence of two witnesses who lived in his house for five or six months. They saw the manuscript, saw him actually engaged in the composition of the work, and saw him hand over his original manuscript to his amanuensis, and saw him receive it back again from his amanuensis, then send it to the printers, then receive the proof, correct it and send it back to them. It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that, in my opinion,—though you are to judge—the proof is ample as to the authorship. Now, with regard to the two first alleged libels, have the defendants transcended the limits of allowable criticism in these two articles? In criticising the productions of an author, the law allows considerable latitude. The interests of literature and science require that the productions of authors shall be subject to fair criticism; that even some animadversion may be permitted, unless it appear that the critic, under the pretext of reviewing his book, takes an opportunity of attacking the character of the author, and of holding him up as an object of ridicule, hatred, or contempt. In other words, the critic may say what he pleases of the literary merits or demerits of the published production of an author; but with respect to the personal rights of the author, relating to his reputation, the critic has no more privilege than any other person not assuming the business of criticism. For instance, he may say that the matter is crude, forced and unnatural, that it betrays poverty of thought and abounds with common-places and platitudes, being altogether flat, stale and unprofitable, and that its style is affected, obscure and involved. He may say, as Burke said of the style of Gibbon, that it is execrable, but he cannot say that the author himself is execrable, or that he is personally affected or absurd or wayward. The critic has the same liberty, under the same restrictions, in relation to all people who come before the public for praise or censure. He may say of the orator who uses excessive gesticulation and vociferation, mistaking extravagant action and verbosity for eloquence, that he has all the contortions, without any of the inspiration of the Sybil. He can say of the player that he mouths his speech, as many players do, or that "he saws the air too much with his hand," or that he "tears a passion to tatters, to very rags, splitting the ears of the groundlings," but he cannot abuse him as "a robustious, periwig-pated fellow," and recommend that he should be "whipt for overdoing termagant." The critic can call a painting a daub and an abortion, but he cannot call the painter himself a low, discreditable pretender and an abortion. The most comprehensive freedom in animadverting upon the productions and actions of public men is essential to the very existence of civil and political liberty, and to the progress of civilization, and I heartily say with Lord Ellenborough, in Tabert *vs.* Typher, "Liberty of criticism must be allowed or we should have neither purity of taste nor of morals." Fair discussion is essentially necessary to the truth of history and the advancement of science. That publication, therefore, I shall never consider a libel, which has for its object not to injure the reputation of any individual, but to correct misrepresentation of fact, to refute sophistical reasoning, to expose a vicious taste in literature, or to censure what is hostile to morality. But, gentlemen, although a critic may not have directly assailed the character of an author, or ridiculed his personal appearance, his manners, his voice, or exposed any eccentricities or defects of the man, may he not, nevertheless, defame him and wound him in the most vital spot by imputing to him unworthy motives and evil designs against the well-being of society, intimating that he infers these motives and designs from the sentiments expressed, and the character delineated in the work which he has undertaken to review. My own opinion, gentlemen, is that many of the works of fiction which are published in this country are very pernicious in their effects upon public morality. Not that I think fiction in itself is demoralizing—very far from it. The most instructive lessons in faith and morals have been conveyed through its instrumentality. The founder of Christianity itself did not disdain frequently to employ it. Indeed, it was his favorite method of moral and spiritual instruction. But in its very fascination consists its danger, and when we see the Press teeming with productions of this kind, describing scenes and portraying characters calculated to corrupt the morals and even weaken the mental stamina of the multitude of novel readers, who seem to be absorbed in this kind of reading, it will be prudent to allow considerable latitude of criticism in relation to these productions. There is one virtue which women of honor have not only always observed, but have tenderly and ardently cherished, and, I may say, adored. They esteem it as a sacred jewel, its price far above rubies, and the woman who is without it is deemed lost to all virtue. The want of it disfigures her whole nature, and any community in which the want of it is prevalent, depend upon it, is upon the rapid road to ruin. The tendency of many of the productions to which I have referred is to weaken the foundations upon which this virtue is based. They are almost as mischievous as the plays which abounded in the profligate reign of Charles II., when the foulest and the most hideous corruption prevailed in the Court and among the higher classes. I have often wondered that society escaped the destruction which that corruption was calculated to produce. I do not say that English novels are as mischievous in this respect as similar works of fiction published in France. For there, in such works, open adultery seems to be especially admired and honored. Unholy love, like unsanctified human reason at a memorable period of their history, seems to be deified in that land. The writer who has contributed most to this dreadful condition of things is a woman, although she has shown some token of decency by assuming the name of a man. I make these observations, gentlemen, to show that in dealing with this kind of literature the critic should not be prevented from inferring the motives and designs of the author from the inevitable effect of his writings. Of course if he imputes motives and designs which he is not warranted in imputing by any opinion or sentiments expressed, or any character delineated in the work he is liable and must take the consequences, and the author is entitled to redress. To charge an author with such motives and designs is a most serious imputation, and if it is unwarranted, the critic has committed a grievous wrong which money is scarcely capable of repairing. Undoubtedly the criticisms complained of make these imputations against the plaintiff. That can scarcely be denied. It is not necessary for me to read these articles; I have no doubt you understand them. The jury have the right to determine—for there is no doubt that the articles are libelous *per se*—whether *Griffith Gaunt* is obnoxious to such imputations, and if so you have the right to infer the culpability of the plaintiff and the truth of the justification. I don't mean to examine the pages of the book before you. I hope you have read the whole or a large portion of the book. The three chief characters in the work, so far as we know, are Griffith Gaunt, Caroline Ryder and Mrs. Gaunt, once the beautiful Catharine Peyton. Now, Griffith Gaunt is not to my mind a very prepossessing character. He is a rough North Country 'Squire—a creature all passion and all sensuality. He is not prepossessing in his manners nor elevated in his mind, and there is nothing whatever about him calculated to excite the admiration of the virtuous and refined, and I am very much astonished that such a refined creature as Catharine Peyton should have fallen in love with him. He was guilty, no doubt, of great crimes, and of this dreadful crime. But is there anything in the work itself to set off this crime, to polish it over, and to induce others to follow his example? That is a proper consideration. Is he so fascinating in character, or, in other respects, has he any other qualities, any heroic qualities, any great intellectual or moral qualities to set off this career of guilt, and to recommend it to others for an example? Then we have Caroline Ryder. She is the very incarnation of sensuality and brutality, and she no doubt, like the man she fell in love with, had a ruddy face, a well-developed person, a well-developed chest, and I think the writer says fine teeth. But is there anything in her character which can polish over her crimes or make them worthy of imitation to the reader whether young or old? Now, gentlemen, the mere delineation of a character in a novel, the mere setting forth a certain kind of wickedness in a character, is not necessarily demoralizing. If that was the case every man would be obliged to send away from our libraries real history. If fictitious history is not to be allowed to do what real history does, why then, we have no right to read these novels at all. But, I say, that the mere delineation of a character is not necessarily demoralizing. Look at all the histories of ancient and modern times, the history of Thucydides, the biographies of Plutarch and modern histories; they all represent real men, who were hideous, criminal, cruel and sensual—they were earthly, sensual and devilish. In modern times we have only to go to the last century to look at the character of Catharine of Russia. She certainly was much worse than Caroline Ryder, for she had a lover almost every week, and when she got tired of her lover she killed him. But are we not to read the history of Russia in the reign of Catherine? Still there may be something else in these works beside the delineation of character. I only wish to impress upon you that the mere delineation of character, unless it is presented to the reader in some powerful point of view, and in approval, does not make the author criminal or culpable of demoralizing society. I repeat that you are to decide whether all the events which the author states in any part of his work happening to them were calculated to encourage similar conduct in others. As to the third article, gentlemen, accusing the plaintiff of allowing his name to be given to the production of others, that is the charge, and that it was fraudulent. I don't intend to dwell upon that. It has been shown by several authors that it is a very common practice for an author to allow his name to be used, when the materials perhaps are furnished by others, but that he usually superintends the work, revises it, and perhaps adds to it. They say this is a very common practice, and is not considered dishonorable. If you believe this third article amounted really to a charge of that kind, why I don't know that there is anything libelous in it. It is for you to determine, however. If you believe it to be a dishonorable practice, you should find it to be libelous. The next inquiry is as to the damages. You have a right to consider whatever injury in mind the plaintiff has sustained by these charges, and you may go even further; you may consider what he is entitled to as compensation for his wounded character, if it has been wounded, and you have the right to consider what hereafter he may suffer, for I hold that prospective damages are allowable in this action—what has been allowed in several instances. I think it may be considered settled that they may now be regarded, when they are incident and accessory to the action, and where no separate action can be maintained for them.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired, and after a deliberation of about three-quarters of an hour they returned into Court and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. The Clerk called their names and asked the usual question. The foreman answered that they found for the plaintiff, Mr. Reade, and assessed the damages at six cents.

Mr. Gerry, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, asked to have the jury polled, which was done, and each juror answered that the six cents verdict was his.

Mr. Robert Sewell then arose and said that he would take that opportunity to return thanks to Mr. Justice Clerke for the impartial manner in which he had tried this important case, and for the patience with which he had listened to the testimony and the arguments on both sides. He also tendered his thanks to the counsel upon the other side for the courtesy and urbanity which they had exhibited to the speaker and his associates during this protracted trial. The jury were also, he said, entitled to their thanks for the patience and close attention which they had manifested from the commencement up to the present moment.

Mr. Justice Clerke said that he and the jury had done nothing more than was their duty to do. They had endeavored to discharge that duty fairly as between the two parties to the record. In conclusion he would thank the jury himself for the patient attention they had bestowed upon the case.

Mr. Sewell then asked that in view of all the circumstances, the Court grant them an extra allowance by way of costs.

Mr. Justice Clerke replied that that motion would be denied. No extra allowance could be granted. The jury were then discharged and the Court adjourned.

THE JURY'S OPINION OF "GRIFFITH GAUNT."

From conversations had by our reporter with the jury after they were discharged, we are able to state that it was the intention of each and every juror in the panel, by the verdict which they rendered, to say to the public that, in their judgment, the novel entitled *Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy* is an immoral work. Several of the jurors stated furthermore that they believed that they had in some sense an appreciation of the rights and duties of the Press of this country; that fair and just criticism, not only of books, but of the conduct of public men, should be encouraged; also that a free Press is the principal safeguard of Republican institutions in America.

The trial of this action has elicited an unusual interest in the literary community, and also among the legal profession.

THE GAS MONOPOLIES.

The Investigation by the Assembly Committee Continued—The Profits of the Gas Companies—Complaints from the Consumers.

The investigation by the Assembly Committee appointed to inquire into the workings of the corporations which supply our cities with gas was continued yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Mr. Peter Mitchell presiding.

Mr. Joseph L. Halstead, a director of the Harlem Gaslight Company, was first called, and testified that in December last that Company declared dividends of 11 and 12 per cent. The capital is $1,000,000, and the charge for gas is $3 50 per thousand feet.

Charles Roome, President of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, testified that he had been connected with the Company for thirty-two years; the Company now works under the general law, but formerly it was chartered; under the general law there is nothing which can be construed to restrict the Company from making whatever charge it sees fit, or from increasing or decreasing the illuminating power of the gas at will. The capital of the Company is $4,000,000—originally it was $500,000. The Legislature increased it to $1,000,000, afterward to $2,000,000, and the last time to $4,000,000; witness knew nothing as to the sale of stock during the past year; had signed certificates of transfer, but did not know the cost of stock; the Company declared a dividend of five per cent. in January last; did not know when the preceding dividends had been paid; the witness estimated that the Company will, this year, use 25,000 tons of Westmoreland coal at an average price of $9 per ton; the illuminating power of the gas is tested every other day; it has not averaged below fourteen candles this year, and has gone up to sixteen candles; all the meters in use by the Company are tested by the State Inspector; no meters not tested by this officer are purchased by the Company; if a consumer doubts the correctness of his meter he can call on the Company, and it is compelled by law to submit it to the State Inspector, providing the consumer is not satisfied with the examination given it by an agent of the Company. The decision of the State Inspector is final. The gas is never cut off until due notice is given. The average dividends of the Company for some years back have been 11 per cent., but some years they rose to 12½ per cent., no stockholders receiving any money excepting as above mentioned; from ordinary coal the Company makes 10,000 cubic feet of gas per ton of 2,240 pounds; the charge to consumers is $3 per thousand feet; the witness considered $3 a fair price for a thousand feet of gas; last year, after the passage of an act forbidding gas companies charging for the rent of meters, the price of gas was raised so that now the consumer pays the revenue tax in place of the Company, as before; under the old regulation the charge was $2 50 per thousand feet, and twenty-five cents for Government tax. The witness, in reply to a question by Mr. Bergen as to whether his Company had any special privileges, replied: No; you could make as legitimate a company in twenty minutes; we have no special privileges; the Company demands security from consumers, because if no security were required the losses would exceed the profits; the Company has no right to refuse to supply any one applying, but there is no law which compels it to trust any person; the deposits as security are not used as available funds for the use of the Company, but are held in trust; the Company sometimes, in spite of the security system, loses money in bad debts.

The witness asserted positively and emphatically that the stories relating to an increase of bills in certain cases where no gas was burned, are totally without foundation; that in his experience of over thirty years he had never known of a well-authenticated case of this kind; the Company's agents never make estimates of bills unless the meter fails to register or is out of order; in cases where one person moves out of a house without paying his bill, and another moves in, the Company never charges the arrearages to the new comer; when the Company finds that the usual deposit as security is too small, it is raised; poor gas registers much more rapidly than good gas; therefore, the poorer the gas the heavier the bill; there is no rule as to declaring dividends; during the past four years it has been 11 and 12 per cent.; no real estate has been purchased excepting that which has been absolutely necessary; there is no surplus fund; when the charter was given up certificates of indebtedness were given to stockholders at the rate of about 50 per cent. of the capital, on which 7 per cent. interest is paid; this payment is in addition to the regular dividend on the stock.

Mr. Joseph E. Sabbaton, engineer of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, was the next witness; he had been in the employ of the Company for fifteen years, and has been an engineer for twenty years; the process for determining the illuminating power of gas is by an instrument called photometer, or by the comparison of the shadows of light; the strongest flame will cast the most dense shadow; the Company supplies gas which is never lower than fourteen candles; photometric examinations are made every other day; there is a record of these examinations kept by the Company; the hydrate of lime is the agent used for purifying gas by the Company; witness could assert without reservation, that the lime process was in every way superior to that in which the oxide of iron is used; he considered the lime process to be the best in use for purifying gas; and in addition to this, he was convinced that it was in every way more economical than the oxide of iron. The witness then entered into a scientific description of the process, and other matters connected with the use and manufacture of gas; it would be impossible to give the exact cost of producing gas, since it varies day by day—more so than nearly any other merchantable article; the gas of the Manhattan Company is as near perfection as can be made at its cost; in order to increase the illuminating power it would be necessary to materially increase the cost of production.

The Chairman—Mr. Sabbaton, it appears from the testimony that the price of coal, and of the production of gas, is constantly increasing, and yet that same testimony shows that the dividends have also increased; how do you account for that?

Witness—The Company has increased its rates.

Mr. William Davidson, Gas Meter Inspector for the State of New-York, testified that although he held the position of inspector, he was also engaged in business; he did not himself inspect meters very often, intrusting that duty to deputies; his salary was $2,500 per annum, out of which he pays his deputies; he was not a mechanic; he had never received a present from any gas company, nor were any of his deputies in the interest of the gas companies; several thousand meters were inspected in this City last year; when a meter is inspected the law authorized him to charge for expenses for removing it, and no charge is allowed beyond that; the total receipts last year on account of inspections did not exceed $200; he had heard of no complaints as to the inspection of meters; his salary was raised by assessments on the various gas companies in the State; his mode of inspection was as follows: he had a receptacle which had capacity for a given number of feet of gas or air; the meter was connected with this receptacle; and the air or gas passed through it; if the index marked the exact number of feet known to be in the receptacle, the meter is correct; if the index does not register this amount, or fails to register at all, it is condemned and sent back to the Company. Mr. Davidson having asserted that the variations of meters were mostly in favor of consumers, Mr. Mitchell asked him how it was that the complaints almost invariably come from consumers, the very parties benefitted? In reply, he said that many persons complain, while actually being supplied with more gas than they pay for; in a late case of complaint against the Brooklyn Gas Company, he found on inspection that the meter registered three per cent. less gas than passed through it, thus giving the consumer the benefit of that amount; he was not interested in any City gas company, but held stock in a company within the limits of the State; no company could influence him, directly or indirectly; he was confident that his deputies performed their duties well and faithfully; he had never heard that an examination of a meter inspected by him had resulted in finding the meter incorrect; when his seal was placed on a meter it was correct unless tampered with; meters are numbered, and where a meter is condemned its number is registered; if a gas company knowingly uses a condemned meter, it commits a breach of the law.

Mr. L. Callender, editor of the *Gaslight Journal*, testified that he was familiar with the manner in which gas was made and supplied consumers; the gas in Boston and St. Louis was better than in New-York or any other city; in St. Louis they charged $4 for gas, and in Boston he thought $3 50; the gas in those cities, on an average, was equal to about eighteen candles. That of New-York was equal to from fourteen to sixteen candles. It would be difficult for the Legislature to regulate the price of gas without interfering with the just profits of the Company, because the prices of material and labor varied; if these things were taken into consideration it might be regulated; the fact that some of the New-York companies charge $3 50 per 1,000 feet, and the Manhattan only $3, might be accounted for by the different kinds of coal used by different companies; he thought the gas of the Manhattan Company was on an average as good as that of the other companies; the other companies could not supply gas at $3 as well as the Manhattan, because the price of gas varied on account of the amount manufactured by the several companies. The reason that gas companies charged the City $50 and $53 for gas for street lamps, instead of $28, as they did a few years ago, might be accounted for by the increased price of labor and material, but he could not say whether the increase was in proportion to this increase; he thought the street lamps gave a dim light for those having five-foot burners; the cost of coal in St. Louis is considerably more than here; the yield of gas there is less; they use the Pennsylvania coal there; careful management and experience would affect the price at which gas could be furnished by a gas company; better gas could be furnished for less cost. The witness gave a long explanation of the merits of the new hydrogen light.

Wm. H. Roberts, tailor, of No. 39 Union-square, testified that he was supplied with gas by the Manhattan Company from April 1 last to Dec. 29; the bills varied very much; he was using from sixteen to eighteen lights; from April to the middle of September the bills averaged from $16 to $18 a month; in October his bill was $39 30; in November the bill was $70 10 for the same number of lights; and in December it was $105 90; he went to the President of the Company, who said the meter was out of order; The Company sent a man to inspect the meter, and this did not amount to anything; he said the meter was out of order; the State Inspector of Meters, Mr. Davison, came and took the meter, and brought it back, saying the meter was eleven per cent. against him; he went to the Vice-President, and the latter said the company's inspector found the meter nine per cent against him; he said he would split the difference and deduct ten per cent. from the entire bill from April to the end of December; the witness was dissatisfied with that; the gas-fitter came and found no leak in the pipes; he then ordered the meter to be taken away, and had since burned kerosene; he accepted the ten per cent reduction from the Company; there was a discrepancy of two per cent. between the two inspectors' reports, and he did not know that either of them was right; kerosene for the same number of lights cost him about one dollar a week; he would rather use gas if he could get it at a proper price; he lived in Harlem, and his gas there, supplied by the Harlem Company, was much more brilliant than that of the Manhattan, although they charged enough.

John H. Adam, President of the New-York Gaslight Company, again took the stand. He said he had been subpœnæd to bring the minute book, but had not done so, and would not bring any of the books of the Company; he declined to bring them on the ground that the Committee had no authority from the Legislature to examine into the private affairs of any gas company. The Legislature had a right to alter their charter or take it away, but could not compel the officers of any corporation to produce any of its papers before any committee. That question might as well be taken now and placed before the Supreme Court of Errors; he was educated as a lawyer, but had not recently practiced; as to a drag-net having been placed in the hands of the Committee to drag the private affairs of a gas company before it, he did not believe that the Assembly had done any such thing; he never would bring the books until ordered by the Court; if the Committee arrested him they took the risk of false imprisonment.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Mitchell, read the authorization of the Committee to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Henry H. Anderson, counsel for Mr. Adam, stated that he was willing to answer any question that he could answer, but that he denied that the Committee was authorized to compel him to produce the books of the Company.

The witness proceeded to testify that the total moneys received by the Company in 1868, besides exchanges was about $2,000,000; about $1,950,000 or $1,850,000 was received from consumers; the net profits of the Company for the year ending Feb. 1, 1869, were $454,000, of which $30,000 were interest on securities, and $7,000 or $8,000 profits on sales; Mr. Newcomb owned probably eight shares of the Company; regular dividends are declared May 1 and Nov. 1; extra dividends are declared, and Mr. Newcomb's statements in the main were correct; these dividends were such small profits that no gentleman present would be willing to continue business with such profits; the Company was not giving better gas this week than usual, and he had given no directions to that effect; the Company was erecting some new works, and was paying for them out of its profits; the Company had a surplus of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, made by profits on the Company's stock at compound interest; he had purchased stock for $300 a share recently; he received about $8,000 a year as President,—about half enough to live on, but as much as a man could rake and scrape as salary; no increase of the capital stock of the Company had been asked because they were afraid if they went to Albany they would have to pay money for it; he knew that men were skinned alive at Albany by men who made a living out of legislation; he knew it as well as he knew that London existed; he had heard that the Manhattan Company had obtained an increase of stock and he knew as well as he knew anything that that Company had paid money for it; the aggregate expenditures in 1868 of the New-York Gaslight Company were about $1,550,000; from $600,000 to $1,000,000 was paid for coal that year; the rest of the expenditures were for the ordinary expenses of carrying on the business; the stockholders received during that year $500,000; he thought the Company was doing $50,000 better than four years ago; the charges to consumers had been the same during the past three years—$3 50, of which the United States gets 25 cents; the prices were put up at the close of the war when the price of coal was $15, while now it was but $9; the assets of the Company, consisting of $1,000,060, were principally in United States and other stocks; the surplus fund was not increasing every year, according to the books, but its actual value might be increasing; the real estate and works were increasing in value; the regular semi-annual dividend was five per cent.; it cost more to make gas to-day than any previous year since the war, excepting coal; the wages paid were twenty-five per cent. higher now; advances had been granted to the men to avoid strikes; the dividends had not averaged $500,000 a year for the last twenty-five years; this average had been kept up during the past four years; at the beginning of the year the Company had 90,000 tons of coal on hand, bought at $4 50 and $5 a ton, which arose at once greatly in value; the Company paid laborers $2 a day; he thought before the war they paid $1 40, and during the first year of the war, $1 70.

The Committee then adjourned till 10 A. M. to-day. The Committee invites all who have complaints to make against the gas companies to call at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 7 P. M. to-day.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

Argument Before the Metropolitan Board of Health.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, Dr. Stone in the chair. The testimony taken in the various hearings before S. C. Hawley, in reference to the nuisance created at the works of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, foot of West Forty-second-street, was presented.

Ex-Judge H. C. Vanvorst appeared on behalf of the Company. He spoke of the comparative merits of the dry-lime and of the oxide-of-iron process of purification. While admitting that the latter might cause less offensiveness at the works, he claimed that the former produced a gas of a better illuminating power. By the iron process the gas furnished to consumers contained more impurities, and upon combustion injurious effects were produced. He spoke in very decided terms of the willingness of the Company to do everything in their power to render their business unobjectionable to the public. Their object was to furnish the best gas and with as little offensiveness as possible.

No reference was made to the fact that the Company have been six months in getting boats to carry away the fouled lime from the works, nor was any explanation given why the chemist they sent to Europe to ascertain the methods approved there had not been called upon to testify on behalf of the Company. It may not be improbable that the Company intend, in good faith, to introduce some improvements; but were their future to be judged by their action since July, the old proverb would be by no means inapplicable, that "fine words butter no parsnips."

Col. George Bliss, Jr., attorney for the Board, argued that the testimony of all the experts, including those called on behalf of the Company, concurred in the conclusion that the iron process obviated comparatively all nuisance at the works, and that it would furnish, if supplemented by lime, gas of as great purity as could be obtained by any known process. There was some difference of opinion about the process employed by the Manhattan Company, which is the same as that of the Metropolitan, except that after the lime is fouled it is ventilated artificially, instead of being simply exposed to the atmosphere in heaps for oxidation. Still all agreed that it was a very great improvement on the dry lime process as practiced by the Metropolitan Company.

Judge Bosworth stated that at his residence, No. 458 West Twenty-second-street, when the wind was southwesterly he was very much annoyed by the smell that arose from the refuse lime of the Manhattan works. When he retired he was in the habit of lowering his windows from the top, but was sometimes obliged to get up and close them on account of the nuisance from the gasworks. There was nothing else near his residence, except, perhaps, a theological seminary, and he believed the smell could come from no other source than the Manhattan Gas Works. The Judge did not say that the odor was far from being that of sanctity, nor that the institution was "true blue," and liable to be suspected of emitting sulphurous fumes.

Dr. Stone asked Prof. Chandler if the ventilating process, as employed at the Manhattan Gas Works, did not vitiate the atmosphere by absorbing oxygen, thereby diminishing the vitality of the air, and whether it did not throw into the air obnoxious gases.

Prof. Chandler answered that before the introduction of the washing process in connection with the supplementary purification, the gases as they escaped into the atmosphere had a disagreeable odor, but the effect of the washing process he thought pretty effectually obviated this difficulty.

Dr. Stone, in speaking of the effects of carbonic oxide in taking the place of oxygen in the blood, stated that one-half per cent. produced poisonous symptoms, and more than one per cent. was fatal to animals. Some amusement was occasioned by the Doctor's reference to the effect of bisulphate of carbon given off in the manufacture of vulcanized India-rubber, when he stated that it produced headache, giddiness, nervous depression and (stumbling on some word in the manuscript-slip to which he was referring,) fornication! This closed the terrible list of afflictions from bisulphide of carbon. After some desultory remarks from various members of the Board, a statement was read from Prof. Chandler that he had examined the arrangements made by the Metropolitan Company for remedying the nuisance complained of, and they did not strike him favorably; but he believed the Company were willing to introduce improvements. Col. Bliss presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the hearing in the case of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company be postponed to March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Company stipulating in the meantime to introduce and test in half their purifiers the iron process, in use by the New-York Gas Company, or some other process to be approved by Prof. Chandler.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following plans have been signed by Mr. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, for the week ending Thursday, March 4:

Plan No. 182—Feb. 23, one frame front dwelling, situated north side of 105th-st., 240 ft. east of 2d-av.; dimensions of building, 25x30; stories two; owned by Philip Hinman.

Plan No. 183—Feb. 23, one frame tenement, situated No. 441 West 53d-st.; dimensions of building, 25x28; stories two; owned by Christian Jordan.

Plan No. 184—Feb. 23, one frame dwelling, situated south side of 120th-st., 200 feet east of 1st-av.; dimensions of building, 25x38; stories, 2; owned by Mary Hillinbrand.

Plan No. 185—Feb. 23, four brown-stone dwellings, situated north side of 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; dimensions of buildings, 78x60; stories, 4 and basement; owned by S. W. & S. M. Andrews.

Plan No. 186—Feb. 24, one brick dwelling, situated south side of 27th-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av.; dimensions of building, 25x46; stories, 4; owned by John Morris.

Plan No. 187—Feb. 24, two Ohio stone dwellings situated south side of 83d-st., 300 feet west of 3d-av.; dimensions of buildings, 12.9x50; stories 4, and basements; owned by W. R. Morgan.

Plan No. 188—Feb. 24, one brick store and office situated north side Pearl-st., 25 feet west of Broad; dimensions of buildings, 48.6x50; stories, 2; owned by E. O. Cole.

Plan No. 189—Feb. 25, one brick stable, situated north side of 47th-st., 150 feet west of 10th-av.; dimensions of building, 25x25; stories, 2; owned by Michael Fogarty.

Plan No. 190—Feb. 25, one brick church, situated north side of 73d-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av.; dimensions of building, 25x92; stories, 2; owned by James Lennox.

Plan No. 191—Feb. 25, one brick stable, situated No. 160 West Houston-st.; dimensions of building, 25x94; stories, 2; owned by Acker & Merrill.

Plan No. 192—Feb. 25, two brick stores, situated Nos. 213 and 214 West-st.; dimensions of buildings, 20x60; owned by Pollock Van Wagner.

Plan No. 197—Feb. 26, one temporary frame church, situated Nos. 125 and 127 West 35th-st.; dimensions of building, 70x30; stories, 1; owned by John Larkin.

Plan No. 198—Feb. 26, one corrugated frame building, situated No. 515 West 57th-st.; dimensions of building, 25x20; stories, 2; owned by L. Herb.

Plan No. 200—Feb. 26, three brown-stone dwelling, situated north side 52d-st., 200 feet west of 5th-av.; dimensions of building, 25x55; stories, 4 and basement; owned by John P. Haye.

Plan No. 204—Feb. 27, seven brown-stone dwellings, situated northeast corner Madison-av. and 53d-st.; dimensions of buildings, 20x52; stories, 4; owned by G. J. Hamilton.

Plan No. 207—Feb. 27, one brick factory, situated Bowery, Oak and Chestnut sts.; dimensions of building, Bowery 44, Oak 33, Chestnut 44, stories, 5; owned by Ellen Kent.

Plan No. 208—March 1, one Ohio stone dwelling, situated north side of 35th-st., 175 ft. east of Madison-av.; dimensions of building, 28x87.9; stories, 3, and basement and attic; owned by Charles E. Butler.

Plan No. 209—March 1, one brick factory, situated north side 43d-st., 250 ft. east of 11th-av.; dimension of building, 25x25; stories 1; owned by George Richard.

Plan No. 210—March 1, one brick store and tenement, situated south side 50th-st., 325 ft. west of 10th-av.; dimensions of building, 25x50; stories 3; owned by John Auchs.

Plan No. 214—March 2, one brown-stone store and dwelling, situated No. 36 Grand-st.; dimensions of building, 17.10x66; stories, 4; owned by Benedict Hamm.

Plan No. 215—March 2, one brick store and dwelling, situated No. 225 Mott-st.; dimensions of building, 25x82; stories, 2; owned by P. W. McNamara.

Plan No. 216—March 2, five brick dwellings, situated south side of 55th-st., 325 feet west of 8th-av.; dimensions of buildings, 20x42; stories, 3 and basement; owned by S. W. Haicy.

Plan No. 217—March 2, one brick stable, situated No. 120 Lewis-st.; dimensions of building, 25x14; stories, 2, owned by Valentine Hall.

Plan No. 223—March 2, one brick factory situated No. 119 West-st.; dimensions of building, 11x17; stories, 2; owned by Slote & Woodman.

Plan No. 226—March 3, one brown-stone store and dwelling situated southwest corner of Avenue A and 120th-st.; dimensions of building, 20.5½x55; stories, 4; owned by August Sluter.

Plan No. 227—March 3, one brick factory situated No. 176 Stanton-st.; dimension of building, 21.8x30; stories, 4; owned by A. Giegler.

One hundred and fifty plans were submitted to the Superintendent of Buildings during the month of January, and in the month of February 101.

Since Jan. 1, 1869, there have been put up on buildings 750 fire-escapes.

Suicide in Stanton-street.

For some weeks prior to yesterday Henry Keyser, a native of Germany, aged 40 years, and a piano-action maker by trade, had been lodging in the house of Mrs. Kraft, No. 98 Stanton-street, where he had a furnished room on an upper floor. Formerly, he was abstemious and industrious, and being an excellent workman, was considered to be rapidly working his way upward in life. Latterly, however, for some reason which his friends were never able to discover, he fell into dissipation and idleness, and, for the last two weeks especially, drank to such excess that his demise from the effects of liquor was not unnaturally expected. A partial watch was, therefore, kept upon his movements, and as he had not been seen during Wednesday, Mrs. Kraft yesterday morning sent one of her children up to his room to see if he was in. The child found the door locked, but peering through a crack in one of the panels, saw Keyser suspended against the wall. The alarm being given, assistance was summoned and the door broken in with an ax. Upon entering the room Keyser was found hanging from a clothes-hook in the wall, and life entirely extinct.

The body was at once cut down, and Coroner Keenan being notified, an inquest was held yesterday morning. The official investigation did not develop any facts other than those related, except that the deceased was a widower without children, and had lately been entirely without money, but was supposed to be entitled to large sums in Germany, and had consequently been allowed to incur a debt in a neighboring liquor saloon. A verdict of suicide by hanging was rendered.

The Inauguration Prayer Meeting.

Several of the pastors and leading men of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in this City, having apprehended that the Christian feeling of many of their people would desire to find expression at the time the solemn ceremony of inaugurating our present Chief Magistrate into his high and responsible office was being performed, invited the Christian public to unite with them in holding a meeting for prayer upon the occasion. The meeting was held yesterday at noon, in the Reformed Church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. Despite the unpleasant weather, a large congregation gathered within the sacred walls, and a more devout and dignified assemblage is seldom seen. Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, the senior pastor of the church, presided, supported on the right by the venerable Rev. Dr. Spring and on the left by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., while in the side pews and throughout the body of the house were seated a large number of clergymen. The ladies were present in large numbers, and a deep seriousness and interest marked the deportment of the whole audience. The President opened the meeting with a few remarks, after which the audience sang with great spirit an appropriate hymn. Rev. Dr. Spring, being asked to make some remarks, stated that the important and interesting occasion seemed rather to call upon him for prayer. The venerable preacher then led the audience in a fervent prayer, in which he embraced the incoming President and Vice-President, the Cabinet, both Houses of Congress, all departments of the Government and interests of the country. An appropriate prayer was also offered by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., pastor of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church.

The audience then united in singing from the 144th Psalm:

"Happy the city, when their sons"—

Rev. Dr. Cox delivered a stirring and appropriate address, quoting the text, "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths." The venerable speaker enforced the propriety of our national, social and individual acknowledgment of God, and a recognition of our dependence upon His blessing for success in all our enterprises. He alluded to our high privileges in possessing the knowledge of the true God. The evidence was plain that God had been with our fathers when they declared themselves independent and established our form of government, which has been such a blessing to us and the world. He was with us when He raised up Washington to be our Captain and first President. Few of us have ever lived under him, yet we can all pray that the mantle of Washington may fall upon Grant. We have God for our King, and we should exalt him above all other objects of adoration and obedience, and worship Him more than we do the American Eagle! We ought as men and Christians to love our country and pray for it. Were Grant and Colfax now at liberty to communicate their desires to us, they would no doubt say, pray for us! The speaker hoped the Church would pray for the nation with such persistency and success that the nation would become the Church, and the Church extend her boundaries so as to include the world. Prayers appropriate and full of unction were offered by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., of this City, and Prof MARTIN, of the New-York University.

The President here gave opportunity for any laymen present who desired to make remarks to do so. No one availed himself of the privilege. The closing prayer was made by Rev. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, of this City.

The congregation then united in singing the 67th Psalm, "Shine on our land, Jehovah, shine." The solemn services were closed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. SPRING.

The interest of the exercises was deep and evident. All seemed to feel that they had met for an important purpose, and that the blessings they sought could only be secured by the intervention of a higher Power.

This meeting will doubtless establish a precedent from which many similar ones will be held in the future history of our country.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday.

It was decided to appoint a special Committee to consider a late decision of the Superior Court, to the effect that dividends of Mutual Insurance Companies belong to the stockholders and not to the agents of the companies.

The Committee appointed to consider the resolutions adopted by the late Convention of the National Board of Trade at Cincinnati, reported a recommendation to the Government not to grant any subsidies to steamships or railroads, or for improvements on the Mississippi River, or the reclamation of adjoining lands or improvement of levees, until the country is in a better condition to liquidate its indebtedness in coin. The report was adopted.

Sundry resolutions offered relative to encroachments upon the Harbor of New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were referred to the Executive Committee.

A resolution was offered that the Superintendent of Coast Surveys at Washington should take into consideration the injuries constantly taking place to New-York Harbor, inasmuch as the bay is gradually filling up with mud and sand from the current of the North River. The resolution also proposed that a dike should be thrown across the East River, to check the current, which dams that of the North River, and renders the flow to the bay sluggish. It was carried.

A petition from the American Seamen's Association was read to the effect that $30,000 should be raised from the excise income of the City to build a headquarters and reading-room for the seamen of this City, and that the Chamber should indorse the application of the Association.

The prayer of the petition was granted, and the meeting then adjourned.

The Bounty Frauds.

A large number of the soldiers' widows and orphans who were victims to the heartless frauds of J. B. HERMAN again besieged the office of H. F. SHEARMAN, their attorney, at No. 61 Broadway. The pressure in the passage-ways leading to the door was so great that it required an eel-like movement and a policeman's aid to effect ingress and egress. A few moments spent in the crowd is sufficient to awaken sympathy from the most stolid. There were the aged and the young, the lame, the halt and the blind; women with babes in their arms, heroes on crutches or limping, crowding the halls, leaning against the walls, or sitting wearily on the stairs. The recital of their wrongs, and the utterance of their exasperation against HERMAN occupies most of their time of waiting. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at what appears to them to be unnecessary delay in the vindication of their cause; but this is not surprising, when it is considered that many of them are in very reduced circumstances, and the gnawings of poverty cannot reason with "the law's delay." Mr. SHEARMAN is actively engaged in recording their names, addresses and other items necessary to the continuance of proceedings, which is about all that can be done at present. He assures them that Judge BETTS, the District-Attorney and himself are using the utmost possible dispatch in the prosecution of their claims. It will require about six weeks to effect a return of their money; meanwhile discharges, certificates, &c., are being procured. HERMAN is still "not found," but his property and bondsmen are held responsible.

Demolition of an Old Landmark.

The old stone building known as the Bloomingdale Reformed Dutch Church, on the Bloomingdale road, near the corner of Sixty-eighth-street, is to be demolished in a few weeks, to clear the way for the new Boulevard, to run between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets. The church was built in 1815, by a society, which had been formed ten years previously, and had worshipped in a wooden building. The first pastor was Rev. ALEXANDER GUNN, who was installed in 1808, and continued to 1829. He was followed by Rev. FRANCIS KIP, who occupied the pulpit but one year. In 1835, Rev. ENOCH VANAKEN, the present incumbent, took charge. Previously to 1808, and from 1830 to 1835, the church was supplied by temporary preachers. For many years after erection, the edifice stood in the midst of woods. The bones deposited in the different vaults and graves are now in progress of removal. The church-yard tenants represent few names familiar to the present public. The first pastor was buried there, also several members of the STRIKER, PRALL, WESTERFIELD and HARSEN families.

The Printers' Strike.

The journeymen book and job printers on strike have issued a circular stating that Typographical Union No. 6 had memorialized the two Boards of Aldermen to withdraw the City printing from WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, who had refused to pay the scale of wages demanded, and give it to some firm that did pay them. It also stated that no notice had been taken of the memorial, and that the Union were determined in future to withhold their votes from those Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who had declined to protect their interests, and through them, those of workingmen in general; and, also, that in future they were not going to be deceived by politicians who gave themselves the clap-trap title of workingmen's friends. The circular reported resolutions of the Union that a committee should be appointed to wait on the different trade and labor organizations of the City, and the 'Longshoremen's Society especially, and furnish them copies of the resolutions presented to the Boards of Aldermen, with the names of those non-complying. The Committee are to make speeches at the meetings of the different labor unions, and use every means to unite them in a body, with one purpose paramount to all others—that of guarding the interests of workingmen. At some of these meetings the Committee have already spoken very effectively, and material aid pours in fast upon the Union to sustain the strike.

The French Ball.

The *mi-carême* masquerade of the *Société des Bals d'Artistes*, at the French Theatre, last night, was a grand success, so far as numbers and brilliancy of costume could make it so. It is true that the several complexions of some of those who attended it was "a little off color," but the dyes of habit, hair and hose were not at all so. The dresses of many of the ladies, though brief, were exceedingly brilliant. Jewelry was plentiful, and much of it of purest ray serene. Good order was generally observed, and the merriment ascribed by the inventor of the Byron collar to the marriage-bell, characterized the festivities to the highest degree.

The Affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

The Legislative Committee to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company, assembled at noon yesterday, at No. 76 Wall-street, but no business was transacted, and an adjournment took place until 10 o'clock this morning. The meeting will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Committee is composed of Mr. RAY, of Ontario County, Chairman; Mr. HACKETT, of Onondaga; WRIGHT, of Monroe; HUSTED, Westchester, and MILLER, Seneca County.

Lectures Last Evening.

Several lectures were delivered in the City last evening to large audiences. WENDELL PHILLIPS repeated "Lost Arts," at Lyric Hall; JOHN B. GOUGH treated of "Fact and Fiction," at the Cooper Institute; Rev. Dr. S. D. BURCHARD discoursed of "Curious People," before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, and Rev. EDWARD P. ROE spoke of the "Romance of Cavalry Life" in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church. In each instance the lecturer was well received.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
4439—Wilcox vs. Stockton et al.
977—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.
1783—White vs. Jacobs et al.
2227—Harden vs. Moore, impl'd, &c.
2449—First Nat'l Bank, Richmond, Va., vs. Walker.
2465—Bayley vs. Phelps.
2623—Weighton vs. Sanard et al.
2665—Birdseye et al. vs. Mon. Horseshoe Co.
2853—Abbott, rec'r, &c., vs. Walsh et al.
2877—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.
3053—Dunham vs. Carhart.
3073—Bartram et al vs. Leith.
3139—Anglo-Aus. Bank vs. Fremont.
3261—Comstock et al vs. Dixon.
3411—Valk et al. vs. Koehler.

Nos.
3413—McDermott vs. Tubbs.
3415—Graaf et al. vs. Papy.
3429—Videaux et al. vs. Herchemorath et al.
3431—Scribner vs. Mitchell.
3463—Stohr vs. Mead, impl'd, &c.
3531—Heidenheimer vs. Bacharach et al.
3555—Coggswell vs. N. Y. and Jone Silver Mining Co.
3559—Thomas vs. Ballard.
3609—Boyle et al. vs. Lynch.
3657—Brookfield vs. Russell et al.
3715—Van Rensselaer et al. vs. Shute et al.
3725—Perlumitter vs. Levy.
3733—Blood vs. Hickox et al.
3751—Thomas et al. vs. Baker.
3753—Hicks et al. vs. Baker.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Shrot Causes.

No.
— —Emberson vs. Wicks.
— —Gt. Western Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.
— —Shea vs. Richardson, et al.
— —Straubt vs. Milleman.
— —Bartlett vs. Levi.
— —Ayzault et al. vs. Irving.
— —Davis et al. vs. Maring.
3092—Sinsheimer et al. vs. Milney et al.
3186—Demarest & Co. vs. Healey.
3224—Johnston vs. Jackson et al.
3262—Selden vs. Bayley.
3318—Monteith vs. Rider Hose Nail Co.
3360—Riley vs. Ranney et al.
3376—Buorass et al. vs. Shute et al.
3412—Claflin et al. vs. Regensberger.
3422—Bridgeman vs. Wilder Sol. Safe Co.
3440—Kelly, Sheriff, &c. vs. Whitney et al.
3494—Mott vs. Jenett et al.
3570—Collins et al. vs. Bathgate.
3574—Pattison vs. Hurd.
3588—Hires vs. Shields et al.
3594—Shumway et al. vs. Curtis.
3600—Hass vs. Mohe.
3618—Hetzelberger vs. Devereaux et al.
3656—Wise et al. vs. Ullmann.
3716—Van Rensallaer et al. vs. Shute et al., impl'd.
3730—Townsend vs. Child et al.
3732—Blood vs. Hickox et al.
3734—Same vs. Same.
3770—Kelty et al. vs. Meyer.
3792—Shephard vs. Justice et al.
3796—Waring vs. Shears.

Nos.
3828—Dunaldtvs. Williams.
3836—McKee vs. Emp. S. M. Co.
3844—Blascoer vs. Mulligan.
3920—Newlin et al. vs. Hart.
3992—Brady vs. Heister.
4044—Schneider vs. Starr.
1795—Prowty vs. Richardson et al.
4064—Nat. Cits. Bk. of N. Y. vs. McBain et al.
4062—Shumway et al. vs. Dessau.
4126—Garvie vs. Eclec. Association.
4138—National Cit. Bank vs. Griswold.
4160—Alexander vs. Beach et al.
4186—Woodrow et al. vs. Campbell.
4190½—Bowne et al. vs. Frost.
4230—Adler vs. Doherty.
4256—Allaire vs. Wiard.
4284—Maximillian vs. Schneider.
4312—Batzler vs. Moloney et al.
4320—Whittemore vs. McMahon.
4338—Goodrich vs. Ganlon.
4342—Fay vs. Alt et al.
4364—Loy et al. vs. Peck et al.
4368—Hagel vs. Kochendoerfer.
4390—Doremus et al. vs. Nash et al.
4424—Siegel vs. Hodes.
4464—Birkenhauer vs. Beihl.
4466—Bernheimer et al. vs. Mayer et al.
4510—Duryea vs. Hanford.
4518—Bernstein vs. Simon et al.
4566—Silberstein et al. vs. Monash et al.
4576—Levy vs. Opper et al.
4608—Condit vs. Haus.
4610—Garchier vs. Murray.
4611—Woodward vs. Burbank.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:3 A. M.

Nos.
1312—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
1898—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.
2032—Blum et al. vs. Frank.
2356—Mittnacht vs. Faas et al.
2566—Rosenthal et al. vs. Lowenstein.
2842—McGrath et al. vs. Youngs.
2940—Diehl vs. Salisbury et al.
3010—Cook et al. vs. Caulkins, et al.
3048—Hoyt, Ex'r, &c., vs. Valentine.

Nos.
3074—Camman et al. vs. Caldwell et al.
3114—Welles vs. Crooker.
3192—Hoyt, Ex'r, &c., vs. Valentine.
3270—White vs. Jacobs et al.
3274—Spies vs. Cartan.
3316—Graham vs. Boteler et al.
3398—Underhill vs. Hahn.
3454—Hall et al. vs. Scott.
3544—Codling vs. Rosenthal.
3640—Michel vs. Geery.
3662—Hall et av. vs. Scott.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—Hudson vs. Berrand.
8—Tinson vs. Shaw.
9—Bourdon vs. Pinkerton.
10—Berrian vs. Sanford.
11—Walter vs. Walter.
12—Farmers' and Mech's Nat. Bank of Philadelphia vs. Hicks.
13—Cutter vs. Roberts.
14—Wright vs. Harrison.
15—Bennett vs. Hyde.
16—Smith vs. White.
17—Douglass vs. Bigelow.

Nos.
18—Dovey vs. Bohen.
19—Hallerer vs. Ruffner.
20—Farrenkopf, vs. Mayor, &c.
21—Binsse vs. La Farge.
22—Mervin vs. Brett.
23—Mackintire vs. Mackintire.
24—Harris vs. Johnson.
25—Vose vs. Cowdrey.
26—Blatchford vs. Ross, President, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
103—Martin vs. Launner.
110—Pratt vs. Russel & Irwin M'f'g Co.
112—Claflin vs. Lemy.
115—Wilde vs. Hexter.
121—Smith vs. Wheeler.
122—Same vs. Same.
138—Mercelliott vs. Smith.
140—Hay vs. Carr.
Call No. 177—Boury vs. Stewart.

Nos.
148—Huszak vs. Chickhaus.
149—National City Bank vs. Smith.
152—In rel. Petitson, of Quackenbos.
160—Burns vs. Midgley.
161—Kahn vs. Consdine.
171—Hill vs. Day.
176—Haussman vs. Fells.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
705—Arnstein vs. Bermer.
415—Tyler et al. vs. Harrison, Jr.
267—Reilly, Sr., Adm'r., vs. Banks.
575—Ranch vs. Lyons.
693—Romertze vs. E. R. National Bank.
421—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
737—Wagner vs. Dezalvala.
739—Alpaugh et al. vs. Gallagher.

Nos.
741—Bodamer vs. Costello.
743—Lorillard Oil Refining Co. vs. Lorillard.
745—Goldberg et al. vs. Van Horn et al.
747—Lynch vs. Meyer.
749—Martine vs. Clarks.
751—Hotchkiss vs. Harford.
755—Barnum & Van Amburgh Museum and Menagerie Co. vs. St. Marks' F. Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
864—Tyrrel vs. O'Brien.
750—Masterson vs. Schanck et al.
384—Escoriaga vs. Kramer et al.
772—Aitken vs. Rowe.
340—Gregory, &c., vs. Roach et al.
810—Voorhis vs. Buckley et al.
812—Tuttle vs. St. John.
834—Howell, Receiver, &c., vs. Folans.

Nos.
854—Allen vs. Dean.
856—Schieff vs. Marks.
476—DeWold vs. Crandal et al.
680—Shanley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
768—Thurman vs. Wicks.
694—Boyden vs. White et al.
828—Am. Imp'd Gaslight Company vs. Parker et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
172—Pierce vs. Poole.
453—Breen vs. Breen, Jr.
481—McCauley, Adm'r, vs. Gaus et al.
288—Garrettson vs. Selover et al.
508—Smith vs. Hayden.
523—Dexter et al. vs. Howard.
525—Tebo vs. Lower Hudson Stm'b't. Co.

Nos.
526—Kauffman vs. Mendes et al.
527—Cailliol et al. vs. Herekenrath et al.
530—Weinberg vs. Levi et al.
531—Heckman vs. Karl.
532—Smyth vs. Plentony.
437—Allen vs. Reimers.
462—Pettengill vs. Bean.
269—Burstenbinder vs. Afron.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
156—Lewis et al. vs. Woods, &c.
301—Carroll vs. Cook.
537—Asull et al. vs. Millford.
276—Jacobs vs. Atlantic Navigation Co.
277—Same vs. Same.
520—Rayber vs. Vobz.
533—Fontaine vs. Lexow.
544—Cronkwright vs. Hall et al.

Nos.
546—Hughes vs. Uhl et al.
547—Cogswell vs. E. R. Nat'l Bank.
548—Cronkwright vs. Peterson.
552—Katzenberg vs. Lowenstein et al.
553—Watts et al. vs. N. Y. Mail SS. Co.
554—Meyer vs. Keiser.
555—Sykes vs. Alsberg.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1545—Russell vs. Procufude.
1716—Faville vs. Bostwick.
1787—Powers vs. Moore.
1804—Ollivere vs. Jariot.
1833—Grodzinski vs. Ertz.
1893—Stizer vs. Dunning.
1894—Brown vs. Dunning.
— —Cont. Screw Co. vs. Spencer.
1951—Green vs. McDuff.
1952—McCahill vs. Spratt.
1953—Kidd vs. Hillyer.
1954—Tucker vs. Osborn.
1955—Dooley vs. Hayworte.
1956—Trimble vs. Bendall.
1957—Kirkerus vs. Shaw.

Nos.
1958—Leighstone vs. McKenna.
1959—Dunn vs. Hoffman.
1961—Dutel vs. Murphy.
1962—Hippard vs. Wilbur.
1963—Turner vs. Cornell.
1964—Gilloon vs. Knight.
1965—Loder vs. Bischoff.
1966—Ward vs. Lingard.
1967—Burnham vs. Jones.
1969—Mitchell vs. Russell.
1970—Conklin vs. McLaren.
1971—Woods vs. Dilzer.
1972—Kelly vs. Wannas.
1973—Herrick vs. Hilton.
1974—Palmer vs. Kelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Walter Scott Wells, alias Alfred Moore, alias Moore, having possession of burglars' implements.
2—The People vs. Frank Morris, grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Delia McCormick, grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Chas. Johnson, robbery.
5—The People vs. John Hall, felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. John Spencer, obtaining goods by false pretences.

Nos.
7—The People vs. James Haggerty and John Mitchell, burglary.
8—The People vs. Joseph Pfuller, burglary.
9—The People vs. Augustus Adshead, bigamy.
10—The People vs. Patrick Kerrigan, homicide.
11—The People vs. Robt. Tillman, homicide.
12—The People vs. John Carson, homicide.
13—The People vs. John Siebert, homicide.
14—The People vs. Maximilian Muller, homicide.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—MARCH 5.

32—Bloodgood vs. Payn.
35—Kelly vs. Kellogg.
42—Magnussen vs. Hoagland.
45—Sanborn vs. Traver.
52—Burgess vs. Schleir.
56—Smith vs. First Natl. Bank, Brooklyn.
58—Taber vs. Bedell.
60—Sylvester vs. Hopkins.
61—Smith vs. Remsen.
62—Bryant vs. Gilmore.

63—Mulcahey vs. Farrell.
64—Byrnes vs. Hafferty.
65—Trabant vs. Meyenborg.
66—Brown vs. Hopkins.
67—Doithey vs. Duryea.
68—Kennedy vs. Tully.
69—Nehring vs. Campbell.
70—Reamer vs. Cockle.
71—Landman vs. Prosser.
72—Powell vs. Brooklyn Institute.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE FLOYD ACCEPTANCES—THEY ARE UNAUTHORIZED AND VOID—GOVERNMENT PAPER—THE INQUIRY PUT UPON THE PURCHASER—THE AGENCY OF A PUBLIC OFFICER—THE PARTIES SUFFERING BY THE DECISION.

Thomas W. Pierce vs. *The United States, and two other cases.*—These were appeals from the Court of Claims, where the petitions of the claimants were dismissed. The other two claimants represented in the actions are E. D. Morgan & Co., of New-York, and the Dover Five Cent Savings Bank, of Maine. The facts involved have frequently been published in these columns. The claims are founded on acceptances of Secretary Floyd, made in 1860, for the purpose of furnishing supplies and transportation to the Army of Utah, under command of Col. Albert S. Johnston. The contractors were the firm Russell, Majors & Waddell.

Mr. Justice Miller now delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Court of Claims, and holding that while it must be taken as settled that when the United States becomes a party to what is called commercial paper, they are bound in any Court to whose jurisdiction they submit, by the same principles that govern individuals in their relations to such paper. Still, as the obligation of the Government rests upon the act of an agent, the Court will inquire into the authority of the agent to represent the Government; and the right to recover on such paper will depend upon the determination of the question of the agent's authority. In the case of such paper issued by individuals, when we are sure of the signature we are sure that the person is bound, because the right to make such paper belongs to all men. But the Government is an abstract entity, which has no hand to write or mouth to speak, and has no signature which can be recognized as in the case of individuals. It speaks and acts only through agents or officers. These are many, and have various and diverse powers confided to them. An individual may, instead of signing with his own hand the notes and bills which he issues or accepts, appoint an agent to do these things for him. And this appointment may be a general power to draw or accept in all cases as fully as the principal could, or it may be a limited authority to draw or accept under given circumstances, defined in the instrument which confers the power. But in each case the person dealing with the agent, knowing that he acts only by virtue of a delegated power, must at his peril see that the paper on which he relies comes within the power under which the agent acts, and this applies to every person who takes the paper afterward, for it is to be kept in mind that the protection which commercial usage throws around negotiable paper, cannot be used to establish the authority by which it was originally issued. These principles are well established in regard to the transactions of individuals. They are equally applicable to those of the Government. Whenever negotiable paper is found in the market, purporting to bind the Government, it must necessarily be by the signature of an officer of the Government, and the purchaser of such paper, whether the first holder or another, must at his peril see that the officer had authority to bind the Government. The opinion then proceeds to examine the authority of the Secretary of War, as the agent of the Government, to accept these bills for his principal, and after an elaborate inquiry comes to the conclusion that no such authority existed in the case of these acceptances, either under the Constitution, by any possible construction, or under the decisions of this Court, or by any system of usage heretofore practiced by the Departments.

Mr. Justice NELSON, dissenting, delivered an opinion, in which Mr. Justice CLIFFORD concurs, holding that Secretary Floyd did possess the requisite statutory authority in virtue of a provision of the act of 1820, which enacts that the Secretary of War and Navy may provide for supplies and transportation to troops in the field, and raise money or make contracts for that purpose, in the absence of any appropriation by Congress. It is therefore held that the acceptances in suit, under the circumstances of their issue, are valid and binding on the Government.

Following are the sums and parties affected by this decision: Thomas W. Pierce, $30,000; Pierce & Bacon, $100,000; Benjamin E. Bates, $15,000; Dover Five Cent Savings Bank, $20,000; Langdon Bank, Dover, N.H., $30,000; Cobeco Bank of Dover, N. H., $25,000; Dover Bank of Dover, $15,000; North Berwick Bank, Maine, $10,000; South Berwick Bank, Maine, 15,000; Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York, $20,000; Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, $25,000; E. D. Morgan & Co., New-York, $20,000; Boatmen's Savings Institution, St. Louis, $45,000; Southern Bank, St. Louis, $40,000; Merchants' Bank, St. Louis, $40,000; Franklin Savings Institution, St. Louis, $55,000; Lucius Hopkins, New-York, $10,000; the Bank of St. Louis, $20,000; Bank of Missouri, $75,000; Union Bank of Missouri, $75,000; Kreiger and others, trustees, St. Louis, $15,000; Farmers' Bank, St. Louis, $20,000; People's Savings Institution, St. Louis, $10,400. In all, $670,400.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 4.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER—THE MOTION TO REMOVE THE CASE TO THE FEDERAL COURT DENIED.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. *The Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.*—In this case the defendants, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, John J. Cisco, Wm. H. Macy, Charles A. Lambard, Sidney Dillon and Thomas C. Durant, filed their petition to have the case removed from this Court, in which the action was commenced, to the Circuit Court of the United States. The argument took place some days ago. Judge BARNARD to-day rendered a decision denying the motion of the defendants with costs. In doing so he delivered a somewhat elaborate opinion, in which he gives his reasons for his decision. From this opinion we extract the following: The defendants' motion is based on an act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868, the second section of which is as follows: "And be it further enacted that any corporation, or any member thereof, other than a banking corporation organized under a law of the United States, and against which a suit at law has been commenced in any Court other than a United States Court," &c., "may have such suit removed from the Court in which it may be pending to the proper Circuit or District Court of the United States upon filing a petition," &c., setting forth in detail the formalities necessary to be complied with. After stating that the action is brought against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, and twenty-two other defendants, by the plaintiff, as a stockholder of the Railroad Company, in respect to a certain number of shares, and that plaintiff asks as a relief a judgment setting aside certain transactions between the Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier as fraudulent so far as relates to the stockholders, &c., the Judge states that the petition is signed by J. J. Cisco, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and by Messrs. Macy, Lambard, Dillon & Durant, and that the petition is verified by Charles Tracy, attorney, in the same manner as a pleading may be verified by agent or attorney, under section 157 of the code. The plaintiff objected that this verification of the petition by an attorney is insufficient; that it must be verified by the party. The Court holds: "I am of opinion that this objection is well taken, and is fatal to the application for removal on behalf of Lombard, Dillon & Durant." * * * "Upon the merits I think the prayer of the petitioner must be denied. The plaintiff has brought his action in this Court, which has jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter, and he has an unquestionable right to prosecute it here, unless the defendants have brought themselves strictly within the act of Congress." The Judge concludes his opinion as follows: "These views lead me to the conclusion that the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the members thereof, petitioning for a removal, are not entitled to the same, because the action is brought to enforce a joint liability, if any, and that it cannot be severed. Besides, I think there is great doubt about the right of removal upon the petition of a portion of the defendants only. Motion denied, with costs."

For the motion, Messrs. Chas. Tracy, S. L. M. Barlow, and Ex-Judge Fullerton; opposed, David Dudley Field.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Barnard and a Jury.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR AT RICHMOND—CONTRACTS OF 1861.

Gardner vs. *Crenshaw.*—This was an action for damages for use and occupation of premises and conversion of personal property, arising under the following circumstances: The defendants were the owners of the celebrated Richmond Flour Mills, and the plaintiff was the owner of the Richmond barrel factory. In 1861, at the outbreak of the rebellion, the plaintiff was a loyal Northerner, and had his property in the hands of an agent, who, in September of that year, reported to the agent of the Confederate Government the *status* of the owner and the value of the property. This agent took possession of the premises and continued the agent of the owner in possession, as his agent, directing him to deliver the barrels as manufactured to the defendants, who had a contract with the rebel Government to supply the army with flour. That in accordance therewith the factory was continued in operation until 1863.

The defendant was on his way home from Europe, and when he had landed in New-York he was served with an order of arrest, and summons and complaint in the action.

The plaintiff, on motion of the defendant's counsel, was compelled to elect which of the two causes of action should be tried; the Court holding that there was an improper joinder of causes. The plaintiff elected to go to trial on the conversion clause. By plaintiff's own witnesses it appeared that the agent of the owner was at all times in possession and paid the workmen; that the defendants paid for the barrels manufactured and delivered to them from week to week, except for a small balance which was turned over to the Confederate Government. After the war had closed, the plaintiff wrote to the defendant asking for a settlement and payment.

When the plaintiff rested his case the defendants moved for a non-suit, on the grounds that no evidence was given that the defendant ever took possession of the property specified, and if he had, that such possession was under color of authority of the actual power *de facto*, and, until demand was made, such possession was lawful. The Court held that the points were well taken and dismissed the complaint.

Livingston K. Miller for plaintiff; Wm. Henry Arnoux for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 4.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

A LOT SPECULATION.

Benjamin Hague vs. *Owen O'Connor.*—In the year 1867 defendant claimed to be the owner of certain property in Morrisania, and applied to plaintiff, a land agent, to take charge of the property, have it surveyed, divided off into lots, and sold, and all that would be received over $17,000 was to be divided equally between them. Plaintiff accepted the offer or agreement, which was merely verbal, and in pursuance thereof, completed agreements of sale with various parties, to the amount of $18,475, taking a deposit from each to bind the sale. Subsequently, defendant not having title to the property himself, made a written agreement with plaintiff, whereby plaintiff was to take the title from Mrs. M. A. Clark, who was the real owner, reconvey to the parties purchasing, and allow defendant five per cent. of his profits on the transaction.

Plaintiff claimed, under the verbal agreement in this suit, alleging that the written agreement which was under seal was obtained by misrepresentation, and after his right of action had accrued under the former agreement. The Court held that the first, or verbal agreement, was void, under the statute of fraud, which requires agreements relating to the sale of lands to be in writing; that if such agreement had been in writing it would have been an equitable charge on the lands, and if acknowledged and recorded would have constituted a legal lien. In relation to the second agreement, the Court refused to allow its terms to be varied by oral testimony, it being under seal, and held that by its terms a tender of the amount required to be paid down ($3,000) was necessary, before he could claim either delivery of the deeds or enforcement of the contract for his share of the profits. These terms not having been complied with, the plaintiff had no legal right of action, and therefore was non-suited.

Bell & Roberts for plaintiff; Bryan & Doolittle for defendant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

BOUNTY FRAUD.

United States vs. *J. Nelson Lucky.*—Nothing was done in this case yesterday; it was postponed on account of the absence of Mr. Lucky's counsel. Mr. Tremaine, who represents a number of persons having claims against Mr. Lucky, stated that the delays in prosecuting excited a suspicion in the minds of the soldiers that their interests would suffer. Commissioner OSBORN replied that the delays had been necessary, and that next Monday the case must go on without fail. Mr. Lucky made a speech, in which he expressed his anxiety to have the cases settled, and his desire that all guilty persons should be brought to justice, especially those who swindled the brave soldier. He was not himself guilty of any misdemeanor, and was not responsible for the performances of Brown & Co.

As Mr. Lucky left the room he was arrested on a charge of swindling brought by William Rassan. The Commissioner fixed the bail at $1,000. Mr. Lucky was already on bail of $1,000 in the Brady case. The number of those who claim to have suffered at his hands increases every day, and it is reported that the amount of the claims against him and Brown & Co. will be above $20,000.

COURT NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

All causes which shall be marked off for the term at two circuits in succession, shall not again be placed on the calendar for trial, except by special order of the Court, to be obtained in the same manner as in causes that are reserved generally.

By order of the Court. CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 4.

By Judge Jones.

Harris *vs.* Cleveland; motion granted.
Journay *vs.* The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York; motion granted.
Duer *vs.* Reynolds; order granted.
Gebhard *vs.* Schoner; motion dismissed.
Mullins *vs.* Cooney; motion denied.

By Judge Barbour.

White *vs.* Blank; motion denied.

By Judge Freedman.

Sales *vs.* The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 4.

By Judge Barnard.

James Fisk, Jr., *vs.* The Union Pacific Railroad et al.; motion denied with costs.

By Judge Sutherland.

Sprague et al. *vs.* Staunbach; motion denied without costs to either party.

Dr. Klein *vs.* Benjamin Merritt; motion denied without costs to either party.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

BURGLARY.

James E. Gaffney, indicted for burglary in the third degree, for breaking into a house last November and taking about $150 worth of goods, pleaded guilty and was sent to State's Prison for four years. John Reilly, who is supposed to have been concerned in the burglary, has not yet been arrested.

BURGLARY—ALLEGED INSANITY.

Edward Lewis, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to an attempt. Some doubts being entertained as to his sanity, sentence was suspended to await the opinion of a physician.

GRAND LARCENY.

John Carey and Michael Connolly were indicted for larceny. A separate trial being asked, Connolly's case was taken up first.

William H. Glover, of No. 90 Chambers-street, stated that on the 22d of February, a show-case and merchandise to the value of $75 were taken from his store, and afterward found in the possession of Connolly and Carey, when these men were arrested.

Andrew Jacobs, Mr. Glover's boy, stated that he saw the men carrying the show-case to a second-hand furniture store in the New Bowery on the day following the larceny.

Officer Dorsay testified that he arrested Connolly and Carey with the goods in possession.

Patrick Daley, a junkman, who had employed Connolly, testified to the general good character of the prisoner in a somewhat wrong end foremost manner.

James Harrington had known prisoner six years, and never heard his honesty questioned.

The jury, after some hesitation, brought in a verdict of guilty.

James Carey, the other party to the burglary, pleaded guilty. The Judge told Carey to state the truth concerning the affair. He stated that another man gave him the show-case as a present, and that he hired Connolly to carry it. He stated, also, that he had never been arrested before, but was afterward compelled to admit that this was false. The Judge then sentenced him to State Prison for three years and six months, and in the case of Connolly, suspended judgment and granted a discharge.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Hannah Irwin was arraigned for attacking Mary Condit with an ax. She pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. It appeared by the statements of prisoner and complainant that the use of the ax was not unprovoked, and Hannah was accordingly sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Gertrude Pfeifle and George Reinhardt were arraigned for killing Pfeifle, the woman's husband. The Coroner's decision was read that Pfeifle came to his death from a fracture of the skull, caused by blows inflicted by the prisoners on the 15th of June last.

Dr. Charles D. T. Gibson, senior Assistant Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, read his affidavit relative to Pfeifle's history after admission to the hospital, and the result of the *post mortem*, and his opinion that the injury was caused by some blunt instrument.

Jacob Spiegle, who lived in a house in Fifty-second-street, facing the one where the manslaughter was committed, stated that he saw Mrs. Pfeifle in her room with her arm round Reinhardt making love to him, and expressing her preference for him over her husband; ten minutes afterward he heard a fight going on in the room, with cries of murder, &c.; then he saw Pfeifle come out of the room looking as though he was hurt; the affair took place about seven in the evening; he did not know whether the screams came from the men or the women; after the fight he saw the injured man walk to a grocery and converse with men there; the woman had once quarreled with the witness.

Jacob Hildebrand, who lived in the house with Spiegle, heard cries of murder, &c., and went into the rear house, where Pfeifle lived, and saw the three persons—prisoners and deceased—the latter trying to push the prisoners out of the door; Mrs. Pfeifle followed witness out, the two men remaining; Mrs. Pfeifle bore old marks of injury; the cries were apparently from the woman.

Aaron Worth found Pfeifle in a factory in Twenty-second-street the morning after the trouble; Pfeifle was more dead than alive; witness took the man on his truck and carried him home; Mrs. Pfeifle told him to take the man to the hospital; he asked her what she had done to him, and she replied, "I haven't done much to him, but I know a young man named Hildebrand who was hurting him pretty bad;" she stated that her husband came home drunk and commenced fighting; the woman had a black eye.

John Weismann, who lived in the next house to that of the prisoners, saw Reinhardt go into the house, and later Pfeifle; he heard a row go on inside, and then deceased came out and spoke to him; the deceased looked pretty well, but had a little blood on one side of his head; the deceased did not appear to be intoxicated.

John Vetter saw Pfeifer in the street and conversed with him; the deceased's nose bled.

Frederick Meyer said that on Monday morning Mrs. Pfeifer came to his house to do washing; that she had a black eye and other indications of bad treatment.

Judge BEDFORD charged the jury that the evidence was not sufficient to fix the guilt on the prisoners. He stated that the Grand Jury had found an indictment on hear-say evidence not admissible in Court. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The Judge then addressed the prisoners, telling them their moral guilt was indubitable, and that they had better behave themselves in the future.

BIGAMY.

James C. Devlin was arraigned for bigamy. He appeared at the bar with his wife. It was stated that though the case had been on the calendar several times, the woman who assumed to be the second wife failed to appear. The District-Attorney asked to have the case set down once more, offering to consent to the prisoner's discharge if the complainant did not then show herself.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday there were twenty-seven cases on the calendar. Seventeen of which were charged with assault and battery, six with petit larceny and one with violating church ordinance. None proved to be of interest.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

A FALSE CHECK.

Samuel B. Elliott, a man of respectable appearance and formerly a Captain in the navy, was arraigned upon a complaint of fraud made by David O'Connor, of No. 268 Washington Market, who alleged that Elliott having purchased marketing of him to the value of $16 19, gave in payment a check for $76 50, which was received and the change given. The check purported to be drawn on the St. Nicholas National Bank, by S. M. Thomas, payable to the order of S. B. Elliott, but when presented at the Bank was declared to be worthless, as no S. M. Thomas had an account with the institution. When Elliott was brought into court by Detective Tilly, of the Third Precinct, he stated that the check had been given him by a man who owed him the amount, and that he supposed that it was perfectly good. He was, however, committed for trial.

CONCERT-ROOM AMUSEMENTS.

During the late hours of Wednesday night Lewis Koeper, George Huner and John Rascher met in the concert saloon No. 2 Mott-street, and a dispute arising wherein the two latter were pitted against the first-named, it was brought to an abrupt termination by Huner firing a pistol at Koeper, the ball from which fortunately did no other damage than to scarify the wall of the room. Officer Garland, of the Sixth Precinct, hearing the report of the pistol, arrived in time to take Huner and Rascher into custody, the latter being apprehended for inciting Huner to shooting. The prisoners were committed for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

William Holmes, aged 16 years, found himself yesterday in the grasp of the law, and confronted with a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $70, from Elizabeth Bailey, of No. 74 Crosby-street. The larceny was committed in October last, and the prisoner confessing his guilt, was committed for trial.

BREAKING GLASS.

Wednesday evening one Thomas Boyle amused himself by breaking a large plate of glass valued at $25 in the door of Bangs' Hotel, but being arrested by Officer Clinton, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was committed for trial on a charge of malicious mischief.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

Thomas McShane, who is a salesman at the store of Lord & Taylor, on Broadway, noticed one of his companions, James Wilson, acting in a suspicious manner, and asked him what he was doing. Wilson then took from under his coat a piece of silk eighteen and a half yards in length, which was valued at $55. He begged McShane to say nothing about it. McShane informed the Superintendent of the floor of the circumstance, who had the offender arrested. On hearing the case, Justice Dodge committed the man to appear at the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,500 bail.

A BOGUS AFFAIR.

Frederick Bogus on Wednesday came to the store of Augustus Frank, No. 17 West Houston-street, and presented a bogus check on the Bank of New-York for $50, which he represented as good for the sum mentioned. Mr. Frank gave him the money and presented the check at the Bank, where it was declared to be valueless. Bogus was remanded by Justice DODGE for further examination.

THE USE OF OPIUM.

About three months ago a man named William Flynn commenced buying laudanum from the drug store of Dr. McCullom on Sixth-avenue. As the man had a physician's diploma, and stated that he wished to use the drug in the way of his profession, no hesitation was made in furnishing him with the article. He came again about two weeks ago and said he was without money or a home, and Dr. McCullom, in the kindness of his heart, took him in and tried to make him of use in the store. Yesterday afternoon, Dr. McCullom left him in charge of the establishment, relying upon his knowledge of medicines to conduct business in his absence. Having some suspicions that Flynn was addicted to the use of opium, he locked the laudanum in a secure place and retained the key. On his return the man was found insensible from a dose of morphine. Dr. McCullom having previously warned and forbidden him the use of this article, told him he must leave. He did so, and the morphine phial was then missed. He was arrested, and brought before Justice Dodge, when he said he had used opium for two or three years, but was at the time of his examination half stupified with morphine. His diploma was produced, and proved Mr. Flynn to be a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College. He will be taken care of till he recovers from the effect of the opiate.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 4, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 115⅞
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, 115⅜
55,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65. New.......... 112¼
12,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62.. 117⅜
50,000 do.......... 117⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.... 102
110,000 do.......... 101⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 112⅝
50,000 do..........b3 112¾
50,000 do.......... 112⅝
100,000 do..........s3 112⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.. 65⅜
2,000 do.......... 65¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s x c. 67
10,000 do.....2d call 67¼
7,000 Va. St. 6s, new 2d call.......... 60
3,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c. 56⅞
10,000 do..........b3 57
10,000 Ga. St. 7s.......... 93
7,000 N. Car. St. 6s... 63⅛
5,000 N.C.St. 6s, new 59¼
33,000 do.......... 59
5,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 87¾
4,000 Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is... 88
50,000 La. 6s, L. Bds.. 70
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s '83. 91¾
15,000 do.......... 92
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s '76 100¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 84½
6,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs. 99½
2,000 Del. L. & W. 2d. 92
10,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M 101½
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.......... 97¾
5,000 O. & Miss. 1st M. 94
5,000 O. & Miss. Con. Bds.......... 83¾
4,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 con.......... 91¼
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st 98
3,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M. 90
2,000 do.....2d call 89¾
1,000 do.......... 89½
500 Clev. & P. 4th. 75
1,000 T. & W. 1st M. ex 91

$2,000 N. Y. & N. H 6s Bds.......... 97
11,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st 84⅜
12,000 do.......... 84¾
28 Bk. of Commerce. 122½
40 Continental Bk... 99¾
45 Ninth Nat. Bank 111
5 Cent. Nat. Bank. 109⅞
200 Canton Co.....b60 60
200 do.......... 59
100 Mariposa Min. b.c 14
900 Mariposa Pf.......... 33½
20 Adams Ex.......... 60⅝
200 do.......... 61
10 Mer. Un. Ex.......... 16½
100 A. M. U. Ex. Co., bet. call....s5 42¾
200 N. Y. Cen.....s30 158¼
20 Clev. & Tol.......... 105⅛
600 do.......... 105
400 Reading.......... 91⅝
200 do.......... 91½
500 do..........c 91⅜
150 Mich. Central..... 118
100 Mich. Southern... 95⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts..b10 89½
30 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 68¾
1200 Chi. & N. W..... 81
200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 89⅝
10 do.......... 90
34 Lake Shore.......... 105
54 Mil. & St. P. R..... 64⅛
100 Mil. & S. P. Pf.... 76
100 do.......... 76⅛
100 do..........s30 76½
100 T., W. & W.......... 66⅜
400 do.......... 66¼
100 do..........b30 67
100 do.......... 66⅜
29 Del., L. & W...... 116¾
55 Morris & Essex 88
200 P., Ft. W. & C.... 117⅝
700 do.......... 117½
50 do.......... 117¾
300 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. bet. call.......... 24
100 H. & St. Jos. Pf... 110
68 Dub. & S. C...... 108

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 115⅞
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.' 62... 118
40,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65.. 115⅝
16,000 do..........s3 115½
20,000 do.......... 115⅞
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 64.. 114¼
30,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.s3 112⅞
250,000 do.......... 112⅞
20,000 do..........b30 113⅛

2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, 112¾
25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65., new.......... 112¾
6,000 do.......... 112⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 104
10,000 do.......... 103¾
60,000 U. S. 6s Cur. ...101⅞
50,000 do.......... 102

SECOND BOARD—2¼ P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 65½
10,000 Tenn.St. 6s, ex c 67⅛
50,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 88
5,000 N. C. State 6s, new..........s60 57½
17,000 do.......... 58½
20,000 Va. 6s, R.......... 51
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds... 118
1,000 Clev. & P. 2d M. 92
500 do.......... 90
8,000 C., Cin. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.... 84⅞
24 West. U. Tel.......... 36¾
150 Pacific Mail...... 100⅛
200 do.......... 100

200 Quick. Min. Co... 24
100 Mariposa Min. Pf. 33½
100 do.......... 33¾
100 Adams Express.. 61⅜
100 do.......... 61½
10 New-Jersey Cen. 111
100 Harlem.......... 134½
200 do.......... 135
200 Reading.......... 91
200 Chi. & N. W.......... 81¼
200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 89¾
13 Mil. & St. P. Pf.. 76
100 T., W. & W.......... 66⅝
250 P., Ft. W. & C.... 117¼
200 do.......... 117

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400 Adams Ex.......... 60
100 do.......... 60¼
100 do..........b10 60⅜
100 Amer. Mer. Ex... 42¼
100 do.......... 42½
25 do.......... 42
100 Mariposa Pref.... 33
300 do.......... 33¼
100 do..........b10 33⅜
200 do.......... 33½
100 do.......... 33½
100 Quicksilver.......... 23⅞
800 N. Y. Cen.......... 158⅜
100 do..........b5 158½
200 do.......... 158⅝
200 do..........c 158⅜
500 Pacific Mail.......... 101
100 Hudson.......... 136
100 do.......... 136¼
400 Reading.......... 91⅝
200 do..........b5 91¾

100 Chi. & Alton..b30 159
500 Mil. & St. P.......... 65
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf..c 76⅞
100 do.......... 77
100 Fort Wayne.......... 118
300 do.......... 117¾
200 do.......... 117½
300 do.......... 117¼
200 do.......... 117¾
200 T., W. & W.......... 66½
200 Ohio & Miss.......... 33¼
600 M. So. & N. I.......... 95¼
200 do.......... 95⅛
200 do..........c 95¼
300 Clev. & Pitts.....c 89⅝
200 Clev. & Tol.......... 105⅛
200 Chi., R. I. & P.... 125⅛
100 do.......... 125¾
500 Chi. & N. W.......... 81
600 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 89⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 31¼
100 do..........b10 31⅜
100 Adams Express.. 61⅛
100 Amer. Mer. Ex.. 43¾
200 Quick. Min. Co.... 24
200 do.......... 24⅛
100 do..........b10 24¼
100 Mer. U. Ex.......... 16½
100 Mariposa Min.... 14
200 Mar. Pf.......... 33⅝
200 Pacific Mail.......... 100¾
100 do.......... 100⅝
100 do..........b10 100¾
100 do..........b3 100¾
100 West. U. T.......... 37
100 New-York Cen... 158⅝
600 Reading.......... 91⅛
100 Hudson.......... 136¼

100 Mil. & St. Paul.. 65
100 do.......... 64⅞
28 do.......... 64½
100 do.......... 64¾
200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 77
100 do.......... 77⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.......... 33⅛
600 M. S. & N. I.......... 95½
300 do..........b5 95⅝
200 do..........c 95½
500 Clev. & Pitts.......... 89⅛
200 Clev. & Tol.......... 105
100 C., R. I. & P.......... 125⅝
200 Chic. & N. W.......... 81¼
400 do.......... 81⅜
100 do..........b10 81½
100 do..........c 81⅜
100 Chi. & N.W. Pf..c 89¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. ex coup.......... 67⅛
100 Adams Ex.......... 61½
100 Mer. Union Ex... 16¾
100 Mariposa Min.... 14⅛
600 do.......... 14
200 Mariposa Pf...b10 33⅝
300 do.......... 33½
200 Pacific Mail.......... 99⅞
500 New-York Cen... 157⅞
200 do..........b5 158
200 do..........s3 157¾
100 West U. T.......... 36⅞
800 Reading.......... 90¾
1200 do.......... 90⅝
400 do..........b5 90¾
100 T., W. & W.......... 66⅛

100 M. & S. P.......... 64¾
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 76¾
100 do.......... 76⅝
100 do.......... 76½
300 M. S. & N. I.......... 95¼
100 do..........b60 97
100 do..........b10 95⅜
100 Ohio & Miss.......... 33⅛
200 Clev. & Tol.......... 105
200 do..........b5 105⅛
200 Lake Shore.......... 105
200 C., R. I. & Pac.... 125⅛
2600 Chic. & N.W.......... 81
200 Chi. & N.W. Pf.... 89⅛
100 do..........b10 89⅝
100 do.......... 89½

THURSDAY, March 4—P. M.

THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION of the Government of the United States was installed at noon to-day. The occasion is a most auspicious one for the PUBLIC CREDIT. The Inaugural of the President elect leaves no shadow of doubt upon this question. What he says is well said, and altogether significant of what he means to do in the direction of maintaining untarnished the honor and faith of the Nation. This pledge is the easier made and the more certain to be redeemed, because the resources and revenues of the country are shown by President GRANT to be more than equal to the honest purpose to which he, as the Executive head of a prosperous and debt-paying People, means they shall be applied. The conspicuous space and importance devoted to this question in the comparatively brief Inaugural of the President, is an additional proof of the interest and care which his Administration will bestow upon the preservation of the PUBLIC FAITH and the elevation of the standard of the PUBLIC CREDIT.

The sales of Gold to-day were chiefly at 131⅞@131¾ ⅌ cent. The buyers are paying 7 ⅌ cent. Interest to carry over their balances, and the Cash Gold is superabundant for the settlement of clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank. There was also a brisk demand for Money to carry the Railway Stocks, and 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest was quite freely paid to make up the wants of the Brokers near the close of Bank hours. There is less pressure to borrow from other departments of the Stock Exchange. The great dealers in the Public Funds are comparatively easy, and there was a prevailing good feeling among them through the day, and considerable animation in business at firm prices on the higher quotations from London and the tone of the dispatches and the President's Inaugural from Washington. In foreign Bills the rates on London fell to 109@108⅞ ⅌ cent., 60 days, and 109¼@109⅜, short sight, and the offerings quite free.

In the Southern State Bonds, and also in Railway Mortgages, there was a fair demand. Among the former Louisiana Levee 6 ⅌ cents were higher, and the new North Carolinas weaker. In the Miscellaneous Shares there was some activity in the Mariposa Stocks at advancing figures, and some show of steadiness in Pacific Mail. The Railways were generally weak. The market opened, without much spirit, at about the last prices of Wednesday, and at and after the 1 o'clock P. M. Board there was a falling off of ½@1 ⅌ cent. in the quotations, and some disposition manifested to press sales at this decline. After the Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Railways dull in business but comparatively steady in prices. The Public Funds firm; Foreign Exchange weak, and Gold barely steady.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	117¾	118¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅝	112¾
American Gold Coin	131⅞	131¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅜	65½
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	57
Missouri Bonds	87¾	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	64	63½
New-York Central	158	158⅜
Reading Railway	91½	90¾
Chicago and Rock Island	125⅜	125⅜
Northwest Common	80⅞	81⅛
Northwest Preferred	89½	89⅝
Michigan Southern	95⅜	95⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	117⅝	116⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅝	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	100⅝	100⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77½	76½
St. Paul Common	65	64⅝
Toledo and Wabash	66⅛	66⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	105⅛	105
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	33⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. 1881 reg.......114¼
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881...115⅝
5-20 reg., 1862.......112⅛
5-20 coup., 1862.......118¼
5-20 coup., 1864.......114⅛
5-20 coup., 1865.......115⅜
5-20 coup., '65, n. is.....112⅝
5-20 reg., 1867.......112⅝
5-20 coup., 1867.......112¾
5-20 coup., 1868.......112⅝
10-40 reg.......104
10-40 coup.......105⅛
6s Currency.......102

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.108¾
N.Y.Coupon B'y Loan.108¾
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, '70.101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72.102½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73.102½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881.......101
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886.......101
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.......... 98
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78... 95
Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. ex cou.... 66¾
Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. new b'ds.. 65⅜
Virginia 6s, ex cou.... 57
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 60
Georgia 6s.......... 80½
Georgia 7s, new bds... 92½
North Carolina 6s.... 63¼
North Car. 6s. n. bds.. 58¾
Missouri 6s.......... 88
Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo Iss. 88
Louisiana 6s.......... 71½
Louisiana 6s. levee bds. 69⅞
Louisiana 8s. levee bds. 85½
California 7s.......125
Connecticut 6s.......100
Rhode Island 6s.......100
Alabama 5s.......... 64½
Alabama 8s.......... 92

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.......132
Manhattan.......141
Merchants'.......125
Mechanics'.......130
America.......145
Phenix.......107
Mechanics & Tradrs'.125
National.......110
Merchants' Exchan'e.117½
Seventh Ward.......110
State of New-York...115
Commerce.......122
Ocean.......106
American Exchange.117
Bank of the Republic.117½
Bank of N. America..109
Hanover.......109
Metropolitan.......140
Nassau.......104
Shoe and Leather....130½
Corn Exchange.......129
Continental.......99¾
St. Nicholas.......113
Marine.......150
Commonwealth.......112
Imp. and Traders'....128
Park.......158
Manuf's and Merch's.101
Fourth National.......102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..... 91¾
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.. 87
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876.......100¼
N Y. C. 7s, 1865–'76....110
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880.. 85
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77.. 88
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F.'85.102
H. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875...102
Harlem 1st M.......101
Mich C. n. 1st M 8s, '82.118
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.111
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M... 93
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c. 96½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870...118
Alton & T. H. 1st M.. 92½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf 82
Alton & T. H. 2d. M inc 79
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. 95
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. 88
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.... 91
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con..... 92
Han. & St. J. L. Gr...105
Tol. & W. 2d M. 84
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68.104
Gal. & Chi. extended. 96
Gal. & Chi. 2d M...... 95
Chi. R. I. & P.......... 94⅝
Clev. & Tol. S. Fund.. 99½
N. J. Cen. 1st M........ 98
New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.101
Morris & Essex 1st M. 98
Morris & Essex 2d M. 89⅞
P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M..102
Cleve. & P. 2d M...... 92
Cleve. & P. 3d M...... 85
Cleve. & P. 4th M..... 75
Chi. & Alton 1st M....101½
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 93
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.. 85
C. & Gt. East'n 1st M. 84½
N. Y. and N. Haven 6s 97

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $698,830; total payments, $1,520,407; balance, $86,879,665. The receipts include for Customs, $457,000; for Gold Notes, $51,000.

Ths following figures represent the present financial position of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The development and success of the property in the last twelve or eighteen months are only equaled by the large market advance in the Stock from 50@60 to 112@120 ⅌ cent. Both changes are due in a considerable measure to the rapid sales, at high prices, of the Lands of the Company—more than half of the original grant being already disposed of:

	Funded Debt.	Annual Interest.
Missouri 6 ⅌ Cents	$3,000,000	$180,000
Land G. Bonds	1,900,000	133,000
Other Bonds	4,860,000	434,800
Total	$9,760,000	$747,800
Due for Lands	2,335,300	162,500
Present Balance	$7,424,700	$585,300
Lands unsold, estimated	2,800,000	......
Future Debt	$4,624,700	$585,300
Preferred Stock	5,000,000	*500,000
Common Stock	2,000,000	*200,000
Total	$11,624,700	$1,285,300
Traffic 1869, gross	3,500,000	net, 1,400,000
Length of Road and Branches		275 miles

*Estimated for 10 ⅌ cent. on business of 1869.

NOTE.—Out of the cash collections from Land sales the Company have reduced the orginal Land Grant Mortgage of $4,000,000 down to $1,900,000, leaving, as above, $2,335,300 Land Notes to be collected as they fall due.

Among the first of March changes in the Stock firms of the Street we notice that Mr. JAS. E. JENKINS, a member of many years' standing at the old Exchange Board, retires from business and from the firm of Messrs. FITZHUGH & JENKINS, Broad-street. The firm is continued by Mr. D. H. FITZHUGH and Mr. W. A. JENKINS.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of February:

1869	$363,831
1868	324,236
Increase	$39,645

For the fiscal year ending Feb. 28:

1869	$5,003,886
1868	4,747,219
Increase	$256,667

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the fourth week in February:

1869	$238,922
1868	244,453
Decrease	$5,531

For the month of February:

1869	$827,254
1868	807,477
Increase	$19,777

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular of Feb. 19, remark:

> "Our country markets this week have been moderately supplied with English Wheat, and previous prices have been generally well supported. There are now on the coast for sale 17 cargoes Wheat, 15 cargoes Maize and 23 cargoes Barley. The business in cargoes, C. F. and I., since our last, has been of a limited character, and at prices favoring buyers; 19 cargoes of Wheat are reported since this day week at 46s. to 49s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 at 48s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs., and 1 at 55s. ⅌ 500 lbs.; 13 cargoes of Maize at 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs., and 1 at 32s. 3d ⅌ 492 lbs., and 12 cargoes of Barley at 23s. to 28s. 6d. ⅌ 400 lbs. Also, 1,500 quarters Maize, on passage from Barletta, at 30s. ⅌ 480 lbs., January shipment. At our last Tuesday's market Wheat was 1d. to 2d. ⅌ cental and Flour the turn lower. Indian Corn receded in price 3d. to 6d. ⅌ quarter. Oats and Oat Meal were unaltered in value. Beans and Peas were each 6d. ⅌ quarter cheaper. Barley also the turn easier. The attendance at our Corn Exchange to-day was moderate and the tone quiet. Wheat sold slowly at a further reduction of 1d. to 2d., making the decline since this day week 3d. on Red and 4d. ⅌ cental on White. Flour was also 6d. to 1s. ⅌ bbl. and sack lower, with only a moderate consumptive demand. Indian Corn depressed, and 6d. ⅌ quarter lower, without leading to any improvement in the demand. Oats and Oat Meal unaltered in value and slow of sale. Beans were 1s. to 1s. 6d. and Peas 6d. ⅌ quarter lower. Barley was also the turn in favor of buyers."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to eighteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

☞ SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars, of Securities of all kinds, including Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by the National Park Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each individual depositor. The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

OFFICE OF A. G. CRANE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

☞ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., 7 PER CENT. Bonds, issued for street improvements, interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. A small amount of the above favorite security for sale by

A. G. CRANE & CO.,
No. 21 Wall-st.

☞THE FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE.
Applicants for membership may expedite the action of the Committee on Membership by sending their credentials to the Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM WARD, No. 22 Broad-st., at as early a day as possible. Applications accompanied by letters of recommendation will receive the earliest attention.
C. MAURY DELMAR, Secretary.
The next regular meeting of the Board will be on TUESDAY, March 9, at 3½ P. M.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 4, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,400	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	210	Pork, bbls	445
Cornmeal, bags	3,081	Cut Meats, pkgs	318
Wheat, bushels	5,196	Lard, pkgs	71
Corn, bushels	21,055	Beef, tcs. and bbls	50
Rye, bushels	125	Whisky, bbls	231
Oats, bushels	2,905	Petroleum, bbls	2,494

ASHES—Continue in request at $7 75@8 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is firm in price, but in light request, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales 943 bales, including 692 bales to spinners, 175 bales to speculators and 76 bales to shippers. Also 750 bales Low Middling for March and April delivery at 28¼c.@28½c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	26@¼	26¼@½	26½@¾	26¾@27
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	27@¼	27¼@½	27½@¾	27¾@28
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	28@¼	28¼@½	28½@¾	28¾@29
Middling, ⅌ lb	29@¼	29¼@½	29½@¾	29¾@30

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,579
Receipts last week	19,653
Receipts preceding week	21,464
Receipts since Jan. 1	193,764
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	989,141
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Exports since Jan. 1	49,286
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	238,212
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	104,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,601,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,632,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	847,000
Exports same time last year	1,001,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	394,000
Estimated stock same time last year	356,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been less freely offered, and have been in good demand, including Jersey, Extra brands, 28c.; State and Pennsylvania, 27c.@28c.; Ordinary Western, 25½c.@26c.; Western, by express, 26c.@27c.; Canada, 25c.@26c.; Limed, 15c.@18c., ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are in better demand at advanced rates. Cranberries are quiet. We quote: Apples, Common, $3 50@$4; Apples, Greening, $4 75@$5 25; Apples, Baldwin, $4 50@$5; Apples, Spitzenburg, $4 50@$5; Apples, mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $13@$16 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are more plenty, but prices continue steady and firm. Unpeeled Peaches are in demand and firm, while peeled are dull and without sale, except something very choice. Berries are more inquired for. We quote: New Apples, State, 13c.@13½c.; New Apples, Western, 12c.@12½c.; New Apples, Southern, 10c.@11c.; New Peaches, Prime, 27c.@29c.; Peaches, Good, 21c.@25c.; Peaches, Common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, 12½c.@13½c.; Blackberries, 22c.@23c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, Pitted, 40c.@42c.; Plums, 27c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has favored buyers slightly, again to-day, on a very limited business. Sales have been reported of 5,700 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 30; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 30@$6 80; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 80@$7 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 35@$6 85 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 30
Extra State	6 30@ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 25@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@11 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 50@12 75

Southern Flour is quite dull at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 320 bbls. at $6 30@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 90@$13 25 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour rules dull at $6@$8, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $8@ $10 65 for new Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 250 sacks. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $5 15@$7 15 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Cornmeal is in more active demand at $4@$5 for Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $2 65@$3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very moderately dealt in, chiefly by export purchasers, at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported of 54,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 75; No. 2 Spring at $1 49@$1 52, in store and afloat; and White California at $1 85@$1 90 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at 95½c.@97c. for New Mixed Western; 99c.@$1 for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 87c.@$1 for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive at about $1 37½@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Barley is quiet, but steady. Barley Malt is dull at $2@$2 10 ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels Western, at 74½c.@75c., chiefly at 75c., in store, ⅌ bushel. The Bean market is without any decided change. Receips are fair, and the demand confined to supplying local wants. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $3 30@$3 40; Beans, Marrows, prime, $4@$4 10; Beans, Mediums, prime, $3@$3 15; Peas, Canada, free, $1 60 ⅌ bushel; Peas, Southern Black Eye, ⅌ bag, $3 25@$3 40.

HAY—North River continues in demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 85c.@$1 20 for long and short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and depressed, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@80c.; Cuba at 37c.@65c.; English Island at 56c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 78c.@92c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@55½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 50@$4 75; Resin at $2 40@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87@$3 87; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in quite moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 28; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 62½; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 01@$1 04; Olive at $1 80 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been less sought after since our last, at 20c.@20½c. for Crude in bulk; 24c.@24½c. for Crude in bbls., and 33½c.@37c. for Refined, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

POULTRY AND GAME—A fair demand for Poultry prevails, and, as receipts are only moderate, receivers are able to keep the market clear without further reduction in prices. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 20c.@23c.; Geese, 10c.@14c.; Ducks, 20c.@24c.; Chickens, 15c.@19c. ⅌ lb. *Game*—Grouse, 88c.@$1; Ducks, red heads, 88c.@$1; Ducks, canvas backs, $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and depressed in price. Sales have been reported of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@$31 75 for New Mess; $31 25@$31 50 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 25 for Prime Mess; $31 25@$31 37 for Thin Mess, and $26@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in limited request at 13c.@13½c. for Western, 13¾c.@14½c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cut Meats continue dull at about previous prices; sales equal to 125 packages, at 16½c.@17¼c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand and held firmer. Sales 290 boxes, including Cumberland, at 15¾c.@16c., and Long Clear at 16¾c.@17c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19½c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City and 19c.@19¼c. for good to Prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Sales were also reported of 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller's option, March delivery, on private terms. Beef is dull and heavy at $11@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 50 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 135 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in limited request, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $30@$35 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive at $25@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales 100 bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The market for Butter has continued firm and active for all grades during the week just closed. The demand has been from the East and South, which continues, and local trade has been much greater. The receipts have increased, from the fact that every package that could be secured in the country has been taken on New-York orders. But a few days more will stop the flow entirely, as the source is exhausted. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 10,784 packages, about 900 of which are Canadas, and we are confidently advised that not over 800 packages more of that stock will be received here of this crop. The market closes with a good, healthy and active trade from all classes of buyers, and with an upward tendency to prices. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	50	@55
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	46	@48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	44	@47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	43	@46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42	@45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	50	@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	43	@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	45	@48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	42	@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	42	@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	40	@43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25	@27
Western Rolls, ⅌ lb	25	@35

The market for Cheese presents no new features. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 1,251 boxes. A fair consumptive demand prevails, and the tendency of the market is strongly in favor of more extreme prices.

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	22	@23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	20	@21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	21	@22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	19	@20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been very dull at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 165 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12½c.@15c. Refined Sugars are dull and weak at 16c.@19½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 71,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; also 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19¼c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 80 bbls. in lots, at 96c.@97c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 24,500 bushels Wheat by steamer at 4d. ⅌ bushel.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
L'AFRICAINE. Leading characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss McCulloch and Sig. Boetti.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Jennings.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE and L'ŒIL CREVE, &c. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
JENNY LIND, IRISH STEW and POCAHONTAS. Characters by Mr. Brougham and Miss Kimball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Marlowe.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH and THE FRENCH SPY. Leading characters by Mlle. Zoe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FOOTSTEPS IN THE SNOW, VARIETIES, GYMNASTICS. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
SHYLOCK, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

King WILLIAM of Prussia opened the North German Parliament yesterday at Berlin with the customary ceremonies and speech from the throne. The King said that the nation's first duty was to preserve peace with neighboring nations, and congratulated his Parliament that the nations of Europe evidently desire peace to continue.

In the Spanish Constituent Cortes yesterday, at Madrid, a commission of fifteen members was nominated to prepare a Constitution, define the rights and liberties of citizens, and submit a form of government. The Minister of the Interior made a statement in regard to the recent disturbances in Barcelona, and accused the Republican Party of having instigated the same.

In the English House of Commons yesterday, Mr. E. I. GOSCHEN, President of the Poor Law Board, advocated the removal of restriction from emigration to America, and urged the grant of additional facilities thereto.

CUBA.

Mr. H. C. HALL, late Consul at Matanzas, yesterday assumed the duties of Consul-General of the United States at Havana. The additional duties recently imposed on exports produce $3,000 extra revenue daily.

CONGRESS.

The Fortieth Congress expired yesterday by limitation. In the Senate a morning session was held, and several bills and Senate amendments passed in rapid succession. In the House the night session of Wednesday was concluded at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and an adjournment taken until 10 A. M. A large number of Conference Committees were appointed on various bills and amendments before the House, and subsequent action taken thereon. The Committee on Judiciary submitted the evidence taken in the Busteed Impeachment case, which was ordered to be printed. A vote of thanks was then tendered to Speaker POMEROY on his retirement, and he made a brief address on leaving the chair.

The Forty-first Congress assembled yesterday in both Houses. In the Senate the Vice-President elect entered the Chamber under escort, and was duly inaugurated as President of the Senate. Mr. COLFAX made a brief address on assuming the chair, in which he pledged himself to a faithful performance of the duties of his new position. The roll of Senators was then called, all except Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, and Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, being present. The Senate and officers then proceeded in procession to the central portico of the Capitol to attend the inauguration of President GRANT, and on their return adjourned. In the House the session was opened by the call of the roll of members, all being present except COX, of New-York, KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, MORGAN, of Ohio, and HAMILTON, of Florida. The States of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas were not represented. The organization of the House was attended by a scene of disgraceful disorder, in consequence of the turbulent action of certain Democratic members in contesting the decisions of the Clerk of the House. After the disturbance had been partially subdued, the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, when Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, received 136 votes, and MICHAEL C. KERR, of Indiana, 57. Speaker BLAINE was duly installed and made an appropriate and temperate speech. After a barren session the House adjourned for the day at 5:30 P. M.

GENERAL.

It is said that Gen. GRANT will remain at his present residence for a few days, until the Executive Mansion can be repaired and put in order. Ex-President JOHNSON and family will be the guests of Mr. J. COYLE, publisher of the Washington *Intelligencer*, for about a week, when it is understood they will go to Baltimore, as promised the Committee of the Councils of that city. Senator PATTERSON has engaged rooms for himself on G-street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, where he will remain until Mr. JOHNSON and family return to Tennessee. Mrs. Senator PATTERSON will spend a few days with Secretary and Mrs. WELLES before leaving for Tennessee.

Ex-Secretary of State, WM. H. SEWARD, has declined the public reception tendered him by the citizens of Auburn.

Hon. SAMUEL TITCOMB was nominated last night at Augusta as the Republican candidate for Mayor of that city.

A serious accident occurred yesterday on the Housatonic Railroad, near Lennox, Mass., when the morning train going north was thrown from the track by a broken rail. One of the passenger cars was precipitated down an embankment, and twelve persons seriously injured.

The case for the prosecution in the trial of JAMES GRANT, at Richmond, Va., for the murder of H. RIVES POLLARD, closed on Wednesday, when the defence produced testimony in rebuttal. HENRY A. WISE was the first witness examined, and the counsel for the prisoner endeavored to show by their witnesses that the fatal shot could not have been fired from the window of the room where young GRANT was found.

One of the most important will cases that ever came up for adjudication was argued before the Surrogate of Orange County on yesterday and Wednesday. The gist of the matter in dispute was whether Mrs. MARY L. POWELL, relict of THOMAS POWELL, the wealthiest man in Orange County, was capable of making a will. The contestants take the ground that her belief in spiritualism was such as to render her incompetent as a testatrix. Argument in the case was closed yesterday. The Surrogate reserves his decision.

A Philadelphia reporter paid a visit recently to Moyamensing Prison, and gained access to the cell of GEO. S. TWITCHELL, Jr., now lying under sentence of death for taking the life of his mother-in-law, Mrs. MARY E. HILL. The cell in which TWITCHELL in confined is neatly though sparsely furnished. It contains a low iron cot, a small table, on which is placed a small selection of religious works and papers, a bouquet of flowers and writing materials. The prisoner appeared to be in good health and spirits, he looking like anything but a murderer, his manner generally calm, composed, gentlemanly and being self-possessed. He insisted upon his innocence of the murder, stated that he had a theory as to who committed the crime, but did not feel justified in making his suspicions public. When asked if he had fully made up his mind to the worst, TWITCHELL said: "The trial being so complete, and the Court, after so long a deliberation, refusing to grant a new one, and the Supreme Court refusing to grant a writ of error, all combine to make me give up all hope that the Governor will interfere in the matter, and I have made up my mind to suffer the penalty of the sentence I have received. If I am to suffer death, I will be perfectly resigned to it, as I feel confident that my innocence will be fully proved sometime or other, but it may be years after I am gone."

The Republic Convention for the Third Congressional District of Connecticut, met at Treadway Hall, at Norwich, on Wednesday morning. The Convention yesterday paid Mr. STARKWEATHER an unusual compliment in giving him a unanimous vote by ballot. This completes the Congressional nominations in that State.

A scamp representing himself as a son of the late Gen. WADSWORTH has been swindling the Western farmers. Two were by him recently tempted to buy a very nice tract of land of 200 acres, which he offered at $4 per acre. He did not wish the money—only the interest in advance. So they executed two notes for $400 each, paid him $40 in cash toward the interest, and then conveyed him to the next town, only to find themselves abandoned and victims of a cruel swindle.

The sternwheel steamer *Agnes*, from New-Orleans for White River, struck a sunken obstruction in the Mississippi on the 2d inst., near Warrentown, and was sunk. The boat and cargo proved a total loss. The passengers and crew were saved.

A severe snow-storm prevailed on Wednesday night near St. Hyacinth, Canada, and covered the railroad track to a depth of ten feet, thus preventing passage of trains.

The fifth annual exhibition of the New-England Poultry Club opened yesterday at Worcester, Mass., and is pronounced the finest display yet made by the Society.

An English officer, named WHITTAKER, of the Fifty-third Regiment, was shot through the head yesterday in Quebec at the skating rink, by a boy named CHALONER, who fancied an insult had been offered to his sister. WHITTAKER cannot recover. His assailant was arrested.

FRANK P. HADY, aged 18, was mortally wounded yesterday at Concord, N. H., by the firing of a salute in honor of Gen. GRANT's inauguration as President.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has received an offer from the Montreal Presbyterian Church, asking him to accept the pastorate of that church, offering him the same salary he now receives in Brooklyn.

The Lower House of the Maine Legislature refused, yesterday, by a vote of 95 to 45, to abolish capital punishment.

The transit duties in New-Jersey were yesterday abolished by the passage of a bill through both Houses of the Legislature, and the same has received the Governor's signature. No tax on freight or passengers is to be paid hereafter.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention met at Providence yesterday. JAMES M. PENDLETON, of Westerly, presided, and C. Y. BURROUGHS and J. M. ALDEMAN were Secretaries. Hon. SETH PADELFORD, of Providence, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, in place of Gen. BURNSIDE, who declined a reëlection. The other State officers were nominated as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, PARDON W. STEVENS, of Newport; Secretary of State, JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence; Attorney-General, WILLIAM SAYLES, of Providence; General Treasurer, SAMUEL A. PARKER, of Newport.

This evening Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS will lecture on "DANIEL O'CONNELL," at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, for the benefit of St. Peter's Hospital and House of the Good Shepherd in that city.

Deputy Marshal F. A. THOMPSON received a pardon yesterday afternoon from the President for GARNESS C. BAKER, who was charged with having embezzled funds from the Tradesmens' Bank. The pardon was made on the recommendation of a large number of merchants.

A prayer meeting was held yesterday in the Reformed Church in Fifth-avenue, at which supplications for President GRANT, Congress and the members of the Cabinet were offered. Rev. Dr. SPRING presided.

The case of CHARLES READE, author of *Griffith Gaunt*, against the editors of the *Round Table*, for libel, was concluded yesterday, and a verdict of six cents damages rendered for the plaintiff.

The Gas Investigating Committee continued its session yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Several witnesses were examined and the Committee adjourned till 10 A. M. to-day.

The Legislative Committee on the sewerage system of this City held another meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, and examined Gen. VIELE and CHAS. H. HASWELL with reference to the subject under investigation. The last meeting of the Committee will be held to-day at 10 A. M.

Cotton was quiet, but steady, yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Pork were lower in price and in quite moderate request. Corn, Oats and Lard less active and less buoyant. Groceries dull. Freights inactive and heavy. The auction sales of dry goods were generally respectably attended, and desirable fabrics elicited a fairly active competition, selling, on the whole, satisfactorily.

The number of animals received at all the yards for the week past consists of 4,443 beeves, 70 milch cows, 631 veal calves, 24,060 sheep and 11,380 swine. Prices of beef cattle are well maintained, at 15c.@17c. ℘ ℔., net weight, for prime droves. A few choice bullocks were reported as sold at 17½c. ℘ ℔., net, reckoning 60 ℔s. net to every 100 gross. Good beeves sell readily. Good sheep also sell at 7c.@8c. ℘ ℔., live weight. A few lots were reported as sold at 8¼c.@8½c. ℘ ℔., live weight. Hogs do not sell so well as usual. Prices were easy at 14c.@14½c. with a few at 14¾c. ℘ ℔., for City dressed. Western dressed, about ¾c.@1c. ℘ ℔. less than for City dressed.

The New Administration.

The new Administration which begins to-day, opens auspiciously. At its head is the man who has the confidence of the people to a greater degree than that confidence has been given to any other for at least a quarter of a century. The necessities of the nation are great but the hopes of the people are high. The suppression of the rebellion is the great event of our history, and the nation has for its President the man by whom that great national conquest was achieved. The people have, in their Chief Executive, the man who has commended himself to their confidence as the representative of their sentiments, their principles, and their aspirations, by the highest of all titles,—that of having vindicated them in the sternest contest they can ever be required to wage. And while they know that he can never be swerved, in action or in thought, from this allegiance, they have also, in the justice, the modesty and the moderation of his character, the assurance that small passions and unworthy ambitions will never sway him in his efforts to heal the wounds which a just and necessary war has made.

We have now, too, for the first time since the war was closed, a President in harmony with the legislative department of the Government,—by whom the execution of the laws will be aided and not hindered, and who will see in Congress, as well as in himself, a true and just representation of the will of the people. The administration of public affairs will move on harmoniously. We shall have no longer a struggle between the great departments of the Government for victory over each other, but a combined endeavor of both to promote the peace, the honor and the welfare of the country.

The people expect Gen. GRANT to be the President of the whole country, and not merely of any one party or section of its people. As he has been elected and placed in office by the Republican Party, whose principles and public views were his own, he will, as a matter of course, make these views the basis of his official action,—and his will thus be, what every Administration must of necessity be, to that extent and in that sense a party Administration. Nor is there any reason to doubt that, in all matters of public duty and responsibility, he will seek and accept the counsel of those in the Republican Party who are entitled to express its sentiments and represent its interests. But that he will be merely the instrument of its leaders, or accept at their hands the policy or the action which they may dictate, is neither expected nor desired. Probably it never has been, except by a few of the leaders themselves; and the success of their efforts practically to establish their supremacy, has not been so brilliant as to encourage perseverance in them.

But no one doubts that Gen. GRANT will aim to meet the just wishes and expectations of the Republican Party,—not by conceding the demands of its individual members, but by promoting the welfare of the country, and building up its prosperity, on the principles of the party, as the only principles on which it can safely and permanently rest. And he will unquestionably assume and assert for himself the prerogative of deciding what policy and what measures, within his own sphere of action, are best adapted to secure that end. The impossibility of reaching it by any other process has been made obvious in his own experience. An attempt to consult the wishes and accept the action of individual partisans must inevitably be followed by the difficulty encountered in the case of Mr. MCCLURE in his attempt to control the selection of a Pennsylvania member of the Cabinet. Where the leaders of a party are personally to control the action of its official head, it is quite certain that each will regard his own interest as of paramount importance, and that no two of them can possibly agree. The only course possible, as in the present case, is for Gen. GRANT, after informing himself of the circumstances and necessities of the position, to *adopt such a course as may seem to him best calculated to meet them all, and to promote the welfare of the party and the country.* In this way he is more certain to satisfy, as well as to benefit, the party itself, than in any other.

Gen. GRANT is entering upon a duty of which the difficulty and responsibility are only equaled by its importance. Of the purity and disinterestedness of his intentions, no human being can entertain a doubt,—and in the sound, practical nature of his judgment, his knowledge of men and his power of dealing with public affairs, the people find ground for the highest confidence of his full success. He will deserve, what we have little doubt he will receive, the cordial support of the great mass of the people, without regard to party, in his efforts to promote the great interests in which all alike have a common share.

A Fresh Difficulty in Europe.

The latest cause for anxiety in Europe is the refusal of the Belgian Chambers to sanction the sale of the Great Luxemburg Railway to the Great Eastern of France, which had been previously arranged between the two companies. And what might at first sight be taken for a mere railway squabble is undoubtedly capable of a more serious interpretation when considered in all its bearings. The Luxemburg line, though chartered of course under a Belgian concession, is owned almost exclusively in England, where its shares are well known as a speculative stock. It passes through several of the most important strategic positions in Belgium, and, if in French hands, would give invaluable facilities to NAPOLEON both for overrunning Belgium and massing troops on the Prussian frontier, in case of war. The Great Eastern of France has long been anxious to purchase the line, and the English shareholders, not sorry to get a good offer, closed with it. But at the last moment the Chamber of Representatives unexpectedly interfered, and by a large majority passed a bill by which the sale of Belgian railways to foreign companies is prohibited. This was not only strictly within their constitutional powers, as defined by charter of 1831, but might have been dictated by fifty obvious reasons. The French Press, however, demi-official, "inspired" and independent, immediately burst into a storm of anger and indignation. The refusal of the Chamber to sanction the purchase is characterized as an insult to France, and the Chamber is openly charged with having voted the bill in deference to a mandate received direct from Berlin. The *International*, a French journal appearing in the morning in Paris and in the evening in London, talks of *les tendances prussophiles* of the Belgian Minister, M. FRERE-ORBAN, who introduced the prohibitory measure, and avers that the step in question was taken under the urgent pressure of the Prussian Minister at Brussels. The regular "officious" Press of Paris works itself into a paroxysm of rage against the insolence of Prussia, and indignation at Belgian subserviency to BISMARCK.

So the matter stands. Of course all the *canard*-hunting journals of the Continent seize the opportunity to fill their columns with the wildest of rumors. There is to be an *entente cordiale* between France, Austria and Italy; BISMARCK has made overtures to Lord CLARENDON, which were coldly received; Austrian influence has succumbed to Prussia at the Court of Bavaria—and so on, *ad infinitum*.

The trouble will probably blow over, as so many of a similar nature in the same neighborhood have already done. The action of the Belgian Chambers can scarcely be made a pretext for French occupation, nor can the alleged Prussian interference be perverted into a *casus belli*. French papers may talk wildly about making Belgium once more the battle-field of Europe; but, fortunately for Europe, its destinies are not yet absolutely under the control of crack-brained Paris journalists.

Gen. Grant's Inaugural.

The characteristics which distinguish Gen. GRANT, and command the confidence which marks his entrance upon the duties of the Executive, are conspicuous in his inaugural address. It is brief, clear, emphatic and to the purpose. It touches great wants, indicates great duties, and propounds a great policy with a distinctness that leaves nothing in doubt, and the force of true-born earnestness. Gen. GRANT had something to say, and he has said it strongly and well.

All that the office requires of Gen. GRANT he will strive to perform. He assumes the Presidential office with a full sense of its responsibilities, but without misunderstanding or fear. The laws will have in him no feeble administrator. His opinions in reference to their merits will not interfere with their enforcement. He will have a "policy to recommend," but "none to enforce against the will of the people."

The necessity of perfecting the restoration of the Union and healing the wounds of war is positively affirmed. "Calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride," he invokes the consideration of whatever may be needed to secure these ends. The security of person and property, and the freedom of "religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice," he will uphold under existing laws.

The sacredness of the war debt, and the duty of discharging every dollar in gold where currency is not specifically prescribed, are points in which the address is very emphatic. The repudiator Gen. GRANT stigmatizes as unworthy of trust in any public position. The honor and interests of the country alike require the amplest consideration for the public creditor. The debt ceases to be formidable when compared with the resources of the Republic; and neither principal nor interest will under proper management fall heavily upon the debtor class.

Firmness and good faith upon this subject will, in Gen. GRANT's judgment, enable us soon to replace outstanding bonds with others bearing a lower rate of interest. Still further to promote this object and lessen the burdens of the people, he urges more attention to the collection of the revenue: "A strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest possible retrenchment in expenditure in every department of Government."

The payment of the public debt, to the last dollar, and the resumption of specie payments, are objects which Gen. GRANT would have the country keep constantly in view. To the empiricism which would construct short roads to either object he affords no encouragement. Nothing will be gained by hurry. Legislation "may not be necessary now nor even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels."

The Fifteenth Amendment he commends for ratification, as a desirable settlement of the question of suffrage.

In regard to foreign policy the language of the address is guarded and general. The prophets who foretold hard words on the *Alabama* question are signally belied. Gen. GRANT lays down the Golden Rule as that by which he proposes to be guided in intercourse with foreign Governments. He will respect their rights and demand equal respect for our own. If they fail in their duty, "we may be compelled to follow their precedent." Beyond these declarations, we have no clue to his policy toward other nations, and none else is now required.

Naturalized citizens are associated with native citizens in the pledge of protection at home or abroad.

Gen. GRANT, in conclusion, invokes patient forbearance in regard to his own purposes and plans, and cordial coöperation on the part of all in a determined effort to restore national unity and happiness.

We shall be mistaken if this revelation of his spirit, and this brief exposition of his policy be not heartily approved by the American people.

Results of the Session.

The session of Congress just closed has done the country as much service by its rejection of measures as by those which have actually passed. It has been a safe, and, withal, a useful session. It has shown more moderation than its predecessor, and a more just appreciation of things to be omitted and things to be done.

The maintenance of the Reconstruction acts as they are is a feature of the record at once agreeable and unexpected. There was loud talk last December touching an alleged necessity for reopening matters in Georgia, and for enacting more stringent measures for the restoration of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. It was feared that a desire to correct the mischievous action of the Georgia Legislature would lead to proceedings at variance with the fact of its reconstruction; and that the condition of Texas and Mississippi would be made the pretext for more stringent legislation. These apprehensions have not been verified. Georgia has been allowed to remain, as in truth it is, a State fully restored to the privileges of the Union; and the States still excluded are left to the operation of the existing laws. We cannot doubt that these will prove sufficient for the purpose to be fulfilled. They have brought back seven States, in spite of the bad influences of a hostile Administration. With this obstacle removed, and an Executive in hearty accord with the law and the policy in which it originated, we may hope for an early completion of the work with whose history the Fortieth Congress is identified. At any rate, the session now ended has earned credit for forbearance, and faith in the efficiacy of the law as it stands.

Failure to give effect to the compromise movement in Virginia, and to promote the revival of good feeling throughout the South by some generous and comprehensive measure in regard to disabilities, is a defect that ought not to be overlooked. By sweeping away remaining disabilities at a stroke, the majority would have fulfilled the magnanimous promise of the Chicago Convention, and averted the suspicion which attaches to the relief of individuals who come indorsed by noisy partisans. By acceding to the proposition of the Virginia Committee, and either eliminating from the new Constitution its proscriptive provisions, or calling together a fresh Convention to draft another instrument, Congress might have secured the early restoration of the State, and done much to win the respect and confidence of its people. The friendly reception extended to the Committee, and the general fairness of the Republican leaders, encourage the hope that something of the kind will yet be effected.

The only positive action in any manner connected with the principles underlying reconstruction is the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment forbidding the denial of the right to vote by any State "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The enactment of the amendment is by implication a repudiation of the ultra doctrine that would confer upon Congress power by mere legislation to control the suffrage. And the amendment, by guaranteeing impartial instead of universal suffrage, leaves all that is vital in the authority of the States untouched. Wether it fail or succeed now depends upon the will of the States themselves.

To what extent the popular demand on the subject of retrenchment has been met, it is difficult at this moment to ascertain. A certain confusion still hangs over the final condition of this branch of the business. This, however, is certain: efforts at retrenchment have been made with an energy that betokens reduced expenditures. The injudicious tendency of some of these efforts is pardonable, in view of the good that has really been accomplished. Army expenses have been cut down in a way not incompatible with efficiency, and generally a desire has been manifested to correct the extravagances engendered by the war. The fact that much is yet to be done in the direction of economy, should not blind us to the saving already effected.

The reduction of expenditures has been rendered more significant by the refusal to tolerate schemes promoted by railroad and other "rings." The peril to the Treasury has been great. In half a dozen forms attempts have been made to pledge the public credit and to squander the public lands for the enrichment of corporations. To some of these schemes Senators have lent themselves with most suspicious zeal, but the firmness of Congress has prevented their consummation. The defeat of these swindles is among the gratifying results of the session.

On financial questions the course pursued has been practical, and on the whole beneficial. Little encouragement has been given to plans for legislating back specie payments. That which has been most persistently pushed, is Mr. SHERMAN'S, and we may well be thankful that it slumbers in the Senate. The country will be glad to have resumption when it comes naturally and to last; but there is a wholesome aversion to contrivances, which under the plea of promoting resumption would enlarge the debt, and inflict upon industry the evils of contraction. For all that is really useful in the matter of finance we may thank the House. The Public Credit and Coin Contract bill and the bills remedying the abuses arising from the certifying of checks and the locking up of currency as collaterals, were born in the House, and constitute the financial features of the session. Another measure not less necessary—namely, that forbidding the increase of the bonded debt, preventing the jobbery and scandal of Treasury agencies, and imposing upon the Treasury the performance of its own duties—has been sacrificed in the Senate Committee. For this non-action Mr. SHERMAN is mainly responsible.

Foreign matters have been the occasion of much buncombe and not a few absurd proposals. There have been "protectorate" schemes without number, and unlimited "sympathy" for peoples supposed to be oppressed. Little that is tangible, however, calls for mention. San Domingo has not been seriously touched; Ireland and Canada are suffered to remain under the British flag; a resolution which stultified itself by feigning friendship for Spain and love for the Cuban insurgents came to grief in the Senate. The prevalent feeling appears to be that, just now, we shall be most profitably employed in minding our own business, and restoring to our own country the genuine peace and enduring prosperity for which it prays.

The Last Word in A Long Quarrel.

After all, Mr. JOHNSON has the "last word" in retiring from his long conflict with Congress. Denied the opportunity to scold that body in a veto message, as feared by Mr. WILSON, he makes the issue of a farewell address to the people of the United States, the pretext for a bitter denunciation of his political opponents. This extraordinary document was, perhaps, intended less as the valedictory of the retiring President than as the defiant challenge of the truculent politician,—a war-whoop to show that he still lives and means to carry on the fight in other fields; and, as such, it makes comment appropriate. The proverb, *de mortuis*, &c., is clearly not applicable in Mr. JOHNSON'S case.

To the very last, the retiring President displays the bad temper and want of tact that stood him in such ill-stead during the whole of his stormy Administration. He probably sought, in this act, to imitate an illustrious example. But WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was inspired by paternal solicitude for the welfare of the whole country, and was addressed to the people as a whole, without recognition of party. Its whole tendency was to deprecate party strife, to soothe political animosities, and elevate the spirit of patriotism. It thus appealed to the nobler feelings of every citizen; each party adopted as its own the glowing appeals and the sage counsels of the retiring soldier and statesman; and up to this day his address is venerated by men of all parties, as an exhibition of the highest and purest patriotism. Mr. JOHNSON'S address, on the contrary, is a bitter, partisan appeal to party passion. A few common-place phrases—the politician's ordinary stock in trade—comprise all its patriotism, all its appeal to the people at large; the rest is a furious attack upon Congress and the party that placed him in power. He has thus put himself in the unenviable position of a statesman using his last opportunity to foment mischief and increase dissensions; but he will probably find, to his mortification, that he has missed his mark. Neither party will pay much attention to his address. It carries neither moral nor political weight. Out with the Republicans, and not in with the Democrats; for the time, at least, a man without a party,—and yet, in the worst sense of the phrase, a party man—Mr. JOHNSON signalizes his retirement from office by an act which must tend, if it has any effect whatever, to widen the breach between him and his political opponents, while it cannot make him friends. Manifestly inspired by personal animosity, chagrin and disappointment, his words pass by friends and foes alike, unheeded as idle blasts of wind.

The address was no less ill-timed than ill-tempered. The people were waiting to hear from Gen. GRANT. They had had quite enough of Mr. JOHNSON. What to them were his violent arraignments of Congress for measures that have passed into history and become a part of our national legislation, or his vehement defence of a policy which the country has condemned, when a few hours would bring them the announcement of the new policy that is to give the land rest from the strife which this man's own obstinacy and want of judgment have roused and fomented during the last four years? Had Mr. JOHNSON confined his farewell remarks to truly fraternal counsel and warning, had he shown a little,—only a little,—modesty and self-distrust, and refrained from imputing base motives to his political opponents;—still better, had he retired from his high position in dignified silence, leaving to the "next ages" the vindication of his political acts and character, he would have done something to invoke a charitable view of his blunders, misjudgments and mischievous policy. His anxiety to have the last word led him to commit an act of gross impertinence, which only serves to increase the sense of relief with which the majority of the people view his retirement from office.

The Whisky Distillers Frightened—Will Supervisor Dutcher Explain?

The business of distilling whisky in this City and Kings County has come to a sudden stop. During the past two weeks not a dollar has been paid in the form of taxes upon this sort of production, into the hands of the internal revenue officers. What is the reason? The distillers assert that their establishments have been virtually closed by the threats of a horde of blackmailers, who have it within their power to cause the seizure, and perhaps the forfeiture, of this species of property upon the slightest pretext. For instance, if the demands of one of the distillery harpies are disregarded, he straightway appears before Supervisor DUTCHER and makes an affidavit against the proprietor who refuses to be "bled." The effect of this is invariably to close the establishment until the case can be decided in Court. A disposition of the complaint, either one way or the other, requires at least three or four weeks before a decision can be rendered; and, in the meantime, the business, no matter how legitimately it may be conducted, is arrested, while the expenses of the distillery are accumulating.

In connection with this state of the whisky business, it is remarkable, to say the least, that coincident with the recent appointment of Supervisor DUTCHER, a brother of that gentleman, a lawyer by profession, appeared as a practitioner in internal revenue cases. His services at once became greatly in demand, and his counsel is now eagerly sought by every manufacturer of tobacco and distiller of whisky who does business within the district which is supervised by Mr. DUTCHER. Can this fact be satisfactorily explained?

If the existing condition of panic among the manufacturers and distillers shall continue for a year six millions of dollars in taxes, at least, will be lost to the Government. There is no need that this result shall be brought about. If Supervisor DUTCHER has reason to believe that the business of the distilleries is carried on illicitly, the law provides a remedy which it is his duty to apply. He has simply to place in each establishment as many officers as he shall deem sufficient to see that its operations are properly conducted, and afterward ignore the statements and complaints of irresponsible and interested parties.

Meanwhile, Philadelphia is taking advantage of the "scare," and from her thirty distilleries, which are kept in full blast, is sending whisky to this City at the rate of between two and three thousand barrels per week.

Indian Hostilities.

While Congress has been busily engaged for some weeks in batting the Indian bills and the Army bills from Senate to House and from House back to Senate, in an exciting but profitless game of battledore and shuttlecock, 350 lodges of Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches, numbering in all about one thousand warriors, having neither the fear of Senate nor House before their eyes, have been moving on the war-path.

The story from the Indian country, in brief, is that fresh trails have been discovered, and that a large body of hostile Indians is moving rapidly toward the headwaters of the Red and the Staked Plains. The forces of CUSTER, CARR, CRAWFORD, EVANS and BROOKS are therefore once more on the move, intending to close in and "drive the hostile savages toward one common centre," and "chastise them as they deserve or compel a surrender."

We do not put too much faith in any exaggerated accounts from the Plains; but we believe that Congress, instead of wasting time in listening to gentlemen who declare that "there have been no Indian hostilities," would do better service to the country by giving the question of our Indian policy and our Army policy a thorough and intelligent consideration. All that we have had thus far on these subjects has been makeshift legislation and mere patchwork.

The Corner in the Sugar Market.

The high price of sugar and its continued upward tendency are considerations which just now agitate every household. So prime an article of domestic consumption cannot be conveniently dispensed with and yet thousands of families must erase it from the list of their daily expenses if the cost should advance much beyond the present figure. To such a strait, indeed, judging from the existing indications, they must certainly be reduced. Like the Americans of the days of the Revolution and of the era of the War of 1812, those of the present generation must forego their usual dessert, and use with sparing hand the saccharine substance with which they have been accustomed to sweeten their morning coffee and evening tea.

There can be no doubt that our sugar supply will be materially diminished in case the insurrection in the Island of Cuba shall continue thirty days longer. During that period the chances are that the live stock which is required to haul the cane from the fields, and the machinery which is necessary to the manufacture of the raw material into the merchantable product, will both have been destroyed or perverted to different purposes by either one or the other of the contending armies. The horses and the cattle will be pressed into the service, and the torch of the incendiary will be laid upon the mills.

In view of this contingency the speculators in sugar have already operated for a rise. They have attempted a "corner" after the manner of Broad-street, and, if the shrinkage shall not prove too great, large profits are certain to be made. The price has advanced at least fifty per cent. beyond the ordinary rates, and holders anticipate a further rise of one hundred per cent.

We trust that some advantage will result to the public from this condition of the sugar trade. It ought not to be barren of good effects. The fact that we are so greatly dependent for our supply upon Cuba should excite our own people to a determined effort to produce sugar of our own manufacture. If France can manufacture from sorghum cane and ruta baga sufficient sugar for the wants of her population, there is no reason that we should not do the same. The soil of every State in the Union is well adapted to the growth of the sugar-beet. It is a crop which may be easily raised, and our large farmers would do well to study the conditions of its manufacture into sugar, and engage extensively in its growth. We are informed that a wealthy landholder in South Jersey has been experimenting in this direction for a year or two past with the most encouraging results, and his example might be followed with profit by the farmers of New-England and of the country at large.

The Women of Utah.

A year or more ago, we threw out an idea or suggestion to the advocates of womanhood suffrage, in this form:

> "There is one Territory in which female suffrage might be tried with peculiar effect—the Territory of Utah. Perhaps it would result in casting out polygamy and Mormonism in general. Here, at any rate, would be a capital field for woman suffrage to make a *start*; and we presume nobody would object to the experiment. Why will not Messrs. TRAIN, ANTHONY, STONE and others, turn their attention to this promising field?"

We now observe that this seed is bringing forth fruit; for, in Mr. WILCOX's recent argument before the House Committee on Territories, in behalf of Mr. JULIAN's bill giving the elective franchise to the women of the Territories, he made a particular point in favor of that policy in Utah, on the ground that it "would destroy polygamy." We further observe that "this suggestion was heartily applauded,"

We now understand that it is contemplated to introduce a bill into Congress during the present month, enfranchising the women of all the Territories, but particularly aiming at Utah. The ground taken is that as all other means—persecuting and persuading, coaxing, fighting, settling, and "leavening" with Gentiles—have failed to root out polygamy, recourse should be had to the magic ballot, put in the hands of women, and as Mr. Hotchkiss remarked in Committee, certainly on *that* subject, at least, the Utah women have a right to express an opinion.

We must confess, however, that we are not over-sanguine as to the result so confidently expected to take place. We admit that in Utah woman is not only the "better half" of man, but the better two-thirds, and, very likely, the better nine-tenths. But we are afraid that this odd tenth has so perverted the other nine, that the female vote in favor of polygamy would, *at first*, be nearly as strong as the male. At all events, powerful as the lever of woman's suffrage might be, we doubt whether it could cast out polygamy from Utah. According to all appearances, the first trial, at all events, would probably result in a great triumph of the Saints over the Gentiles.

We suggest, therefore, that it be stipulated if woman suffrage be tried in Utah on this question, that we shall not be conceded as indorsing polygamy, or agreeing not to disturb it in case polygamy polls a majority vote. We cannot afford even to adopt on this subject that sublime rule of justice known to schoolboy ethics as "twice out of three." It must be the game of "heads I win, tails you lose"—absolutely nothing better can be conceded, for the downfall of polygamy is too important to be imperiled by experiments in woman suffrage. Perhaps it may be alleged that this dim prospect of expelling polygamy is only a crafty bait put out by the adroit advocates of woman suffrage; but at any rate, the terms we have mentioned would be the only ones on which we could put polygamy to ballot in Utah, and at that rate we should not be confident of the women of Utah accepting the boon.

We may suggest, by the way, that as a precautionary measure in trying on woman suffrage in Utah, the Massachusetts plan of closed ballots should be introduced. It would pique and stimulate feminine curiosity, and as for the males, surely, since "sealing" is the chief institution in Brigham Youngdom, they could not object to "sealed ballots."

MINOR TOPICS.

President Grant is just forty-seven years of age, having been born on the 27th of April, 1822. His birthplace was Point Pleasant, Ohio, on the Ohio River, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati. He entered West Point July 1, 1839, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1843, when he was in his twenty-second year. He served a short time in the regular army, and then entered civil life. As soon as the rebellion broke out, he offered his services to Gov. (now Senator) Yates, of Illinois, where he then resided, and was appointed Aid on the Governor's staff, with the position of Mustering Officer of volunteers. He soon demanded field service, and was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. With that regiment he entered upon duty in Missouri, quickly rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, subsequently became Major-General, afterward (by special act of Congress) Lieutenant-General, and finally (by special enactment) General, with the command of all the armies of the Union. During this time he fought numerous great battles—from Fort Donelson to Richmond—and was admitted on all hands to be the soldier whose energy and genius crushed the rebellion and saved the Union. He has now entered upon another task, which will require still greater ability; but the country confides in him, and we firmly believe that the public confidence will be justified by his administration.

The late Mr. Johnson being in such a pardoning mood with regard to the Dry Tortugas people, ought to have extended his benevolence so as to include his former enemies of the two Houses at Washington, and made it a general gush and overflow of forgiveness all round. He might have issued his good-natured amnesty for Congress, declared that by-gones were by-gones, and gone home to Tennessee in a peaceful frame of mind. It would then be said of him that nothing in his official station ever became him so well as the leaving it.

The jury, in the case of Charles Reade against the *Round Table*, gave a verdict yesterday awarding the celebrated novelist six cents damages. "Put Yourself in His Place."

Before adjournment the House passed a resolution favorable to the Cuban insurgents, and the Senate passed a resolution friendly to the Liberal Government of Spain and favorable to the insurgent cause in Cuba. But the Senate would not agree to the House resolution, and the House would not agree to the resolution of the Senate. And, consequently, the Government is as yet uncommitted.

The presents made to President Grant are "mighty ones and millions," to use the slightly exaggerated language of Autolycus. People of both sexes bring him sticks or canes enough to thrash all his enemies in or out of office—if he were disposed to bear his faculties so outrageously. He has got Bibles and brooms; and a number of persons have just been offering him an organ—not of the sort used in chambers—but an "organ of opinion"—a newspaper, in fact. But he would not have it. The benevolence of his fellow-citizens may take any shape but that. No more of that. Has he not said "Let us have peace!"

It is curious enough that while the Provisional Government of Spain is put in peril by the hostility of the priest party in that country, the Bishops of Cuba are showing themselves favorable to the Spanish authorities of the Island—the Bishop of Havana giving a portion of his income for a certain time to support the volunteers, and the Cathedral clergy and religious brotherhoods following his example.

Is it not a rather curious coincidence that the suit of Charles Reade against the *Round Table* for an alleged libel in an old criticism upon *Griffith Gaunt* should have been brought just at the time that he has commenced the publication of another serial story in this country? Mr. Reade is a brilliant novelist, a shrewd advertiser, and a friend of the *Galaxy*. "Put Yourself in His Place."

What has become of that "Cheap Cab" bill, which was introduced some time ago into the Albany Legislature? Has it gone the way of all its predecessors, or is there some hope of its seeing daylight? The transportation of passengers and baggage in New-York at reasonable rates is not a question of luxury, but one of necessity. The organized influence of the livery-stable men, acting on the New-York delegation, has hitherto defeated all those bills to incorporate Cab Companies. But we have now reached that point when, it is said, "endurance ceases to be a virtue." We repeat the question, What has become of the Cab Company bill?

Members of the Illinois Legislature must be purchaseable at cheap rates when we find so important a member as the Chairman of the Printing Committee announcing that he had been offered $400 as a bribe, $200 of which he handed to the Clerk. The briber in this case must have been a fool, or else he must have taken the member to be one.

The *World* announced yesterday that "the Democratic Party takes no stock in the great exhibition of servility and sycophancy at the National Capital." We should think not—not since last November. Has the *World* ever heard of the fox and the grapes?

Saint Boudoures, now Minister for Foreign Affairs in Greece, while he is opposed to anything like an outbreak at present, says in a letter to the London *Times*, that the Hellenic people have had their "Strasbourg affair," and their "Boulogne affair," but must now wait awhile for their "Second of December!" That is a figure of speech, but it is significant enough. It shows, in fact, that the Greeks only make a virtue of necessity—accepting the situation while making their metaphorical hit at the man who patched up the late settlement, and waiting for something to turn up.

TELEGRAMS.

NORTH GERMANY.

Opening of the North German Parliament—Speech of King William.

BERLIN, Thursday, March 4.

The sessions of the Parliament of North Germany began here yesterday. King William, as usual, opened the proceedings with a speech. He said that the first duty of the North German Confederation was to maintain peace and friendly relations with the other Powers of the earth. All the other nations of Europe had shown a disposition for peace. The result of the Conference recently held at Paris, on the Eastern question, demonstrated that there was a general desire for peace. The King closed his speech with the following words:

"A nation saving its strength, and having the will to respect the independence of others and maintain its own, can surely count on peace, as foreign Powers will not molest it, and the domestic enemies of order are powerless to trouble it."

SPAIN.

A Commission Nominated to Draft a Constitution—The Recent Disturbances in Barcelona.

MADRID, Thursday, March 4.

In the Constituent Cortes, yesterday, a Commission, composed of fifteen members, was nominated to prepare the draft of a Constitution, define the rights and liberties of citizens, and submit a form of Government.

Señor Sagosta, Minister of the Interior, made a statement in regard to the recent disorders in Barcelona, and charged that they were instigated by members of the Republican Party.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Removal of Restriction from Emigration Advocated in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. G. J. Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board, advocated the removal of restrictions from emigration, and thought it advisable even to give facilities for and otherwise encourage the emigration of paupers to America.

CUBA.

The American Consul-General Assumes His Office—The Export Duties.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 4.

Mr. H. C. Hall, late Consul at Matanzas, to-day assumed the duties of Consul-General of the United States at Havana. He has shown his efficiency in recent transactions with the Government, and is widely respected by Americans and natives. It is the general desire that his appointment will be made permanent, and the merchants are now signing a petition to that effect, to be presented to the Secretary of State at Washington.

The additional duties recently imposed on exports produce over $3,000 extra revenue daily.

Arrival of the Havana Steamship Eagle—Latest Mail News From the Antilles.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Eagle*, from Havana Feb. 27, we are in receipt of one day's later news from Cuba. Purser J. E. Huertes will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The appointment of Gen. Caballero de Rodas, the hero of Cadiz and Malaga, was received at Havana by cable on Feb. 25, and created considerable excitement among those to whom the news was made known. The Government did not allow its publication until Feb. 27. The appointment of Rodas appears to give general satisfaction to the volunteers, who will expect from him greater severity than has characterized Dulce's policy. The Cubans, however, were fearful that he is sent more to terrorize them than to carry on operations against the insurgents.

CANADA.

Henry Ward Beecher Called to the Montreal Presbyterian Church—Tragedy at the Quebec Skating Rink.

MONTREAL, C. E., Thursday, March 4.

The American Presbyterian Church has given a call to Henry Ward Beecher, offering him a salary equal to that which he receives in Brooklyn.

While Canadians are seeking to come back from the States, an Eastern township correspondent says that he has never seen so many persons of the better educated and most enterprising English-speaking people of his section of township emigrating as are now leaving or preparing to leave for all parts of the Western States and the Pacific coast. Others would leave, but cannot find purchasers for their farms.

Railway communications in all parts of the Province are again open.

QUEBEC, C. E., Thursday, March 4.

An officer named Whittaker, of the Fifty-third Regiment, was shot at the Quebec Skating Rink last night, by a young lad named Chaloner, for an alleged insult to the lad's sister. Two shots were fired; one took effect in Whittaker's head. He cannot recover. Chaloner has been arrested.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 4.

An alleged burglar, named Sullivan, from Boston, was brought before a Police Magistrate to-day and remanded with a view to extradition.

Last night a severe snow-storm prevailed about St. Hacinth, covering the railway track to the depth of ten feet. The Quebec train could not get through, and the Island Pond train this morning had to return.

PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of United Steamers at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 4.

The steamer *Golden City*, from Panama, arrived to-day.

The United States steamer *Mohongo* has arrived from Mazatlan, with advices to Feb. 13. She brings no political news. The United States steamer *Resaca* and the English gunboat *Pylades* had sailed on a cruise down the coast. The bark *Deborah Pennel* and the ship *Belle of the Sea* had arrived at Pichelingue Bay from Philadelphia, with coal for the United States Government. The *Mohongo* brings 98,000 Mexican dollars.

Tahiti advices to Jan. 23 report the arrival of the French frigate *Sybelle* and the British bark *Suwara* from London. Twelve large vessels were in port, including three French men-of-war.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—A resolution has already been introduced, and received its first reading in the Legislature, for the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment.

The contest for the Mayoralty between Clark, the Republican incumbent, and Pillsbury, the Republican claimant, is near its culmination. Pillsbury had Clarke arrested to-day on a charge of misdemeanor in retaining possession of his office contrary to law. Clarke gave bail.

CONCORD, N. H., March 4.—Frank P. Hardy, 18 years of age, was mortally wounded to-day, during the firing of a salute in honor of the inauguration of Gen. Grant as President of the United States.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 4.—The lower House of the Legislature, by a vote of 95 to 45, has refused to abolish capital punishment.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—Gov. Randolph's recommendation abolishing transit duties in New-Jersey became a law to-day, having passed both Houses of the Legislature unanimously and received the Governor's signature. No tax on passengers or freight is to be paid to the State after March 4, 1869.

DETROIT, March 4.—Right Rev. Bishop Lefevre died this evening, aged 65 years. Two weeks ago he was attacked with erysipelas in the head, and the disease soon assumed a dangerous form. The deceased was a native of Belgium, and ordained Bishop in 1841.

ALBANY, March 4.—A serious accident occurred on the Housatonic Railroad, near Lennox, Mass., this morning. The passenger train going North was thrown from the track by a broken rail, precipitating a passenger car down an embankment and seriously injuring twelve persons and more or less injuring all on board. Five of the most seriously injured persons belong in Pittsfield and three in Sheffield.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—This evening the frame building in North Ninth-street, used by James Young as a distillery, was totally destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of grain. The building and contents were valued at $12,000. There was no insurance. Two of the employes were slightly injured by the flames.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 4.

The Senate met at 10 A. M.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, reported a bill from the Committee on Appropriations relative to the pay of the Sergeant-at-Arms for summoning witnesses, which was passed.

The Senate insisted upon the amendment to the resolution relative to the claim of W. W. Corcoran, and agreed to the conference asked by the House.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At a few minutes after 10 o'clock the crowd and noise in the galleries were so great that Mr. Trumbull appealed to the ladies and gentlemen to keep quiet, and told them that if they did not the Senate would have to order the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries. This appeal and threat produced temporary quiet.

Mr. Buckalew, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corrupt influences in connection with the impeachment trial, made an oral report to the effect that, so far as their investigation had gone, the Committee had failed to find even the slightest ground for imputing to any member of the Senate, or to any person connected with any Senator, the use of, or subjection to any corrupt, illegitimate or improper influence in connection with the impeachment, to which he added the expression of his personal opinion that there had never been any real foundation for such imputations.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Morton moved to take up the resolution in relation to the pay of the Senators from the reconstructed States, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Drake moved to lay it on the table, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, which was lost by a vote of 23 yeas to 27 nays.

Mr. Davis moved to take up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office bill, and called for the yeas and nays.

The motion was lost by a vote of yeas 14, nays 25.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Sherman offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of two Senators to join the House Committee, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make the two Houses of Congress, having finished the business before them, were ready to adjourn.

The President appointed Messrs. Sherman and Whyte the Committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the report of last night's proceedings closed, at 2 o'clock A. M., the House continued in session till 5:20 o'clock, and then took a recess till 10. The only matters of interest that occurred were: A report from the Conference Committee on the Disability bill, stating that the Committee had failed to agree; a resolution reported by Mr. Raum, from the Committee on Mileage, to allow mileage for the last July session. Rejected—Yeas 20, nays 10.

A report from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, which was agreed to.

A report from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The appointment of a Conference Committee on the Spanish and Cuban sympathy resolution.

On the House bill relative to the claim of W. W. Corcoran, and on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, the adoption of a resolution reported by Mr. Covode, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, forbidding the surrender to Mrs. Gen. Lee of the Washington relics taken from the Arlington House; and the passage of bills authorizing the Commissioner of the Land Office to transfer certain money for the relief of Wright Duryea; confirming certain purchases of land in the Ioina district of Michigan, and to provide for the execution in the District of Columbia of commissions, &c. No action was taken on the motion to reconsider the concurrent resolution as to the debates of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Coburn the doors of the south wing of the Capitol were ordered to be thrown open to the public, a cordon of military being stationed around the building to prevent access to it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Spalding, rising to a personal explanation in reference to a remark of his the other day as to items inserted in an Appropriation bill by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Washburn declared that he had no intention of impugning the conduct or motives of Mr. Spalding, as it seemed he was understood to have done. Nothing was further from his intentions.

ACTION ON BILLS AND AMENDMENTS.

After the reassembling of the House, Mr. Coburn, from the Conference Committee on the Supplementary Currency bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, the Senate joint resolution to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Kelsey moved to suspend the rules to pass the bill authorizing the New-York, New-Foundland and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable.

The rules were not suspended.

On motion of Mr. Mallory, the Senate bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Willemette River, in Oregon, at Portland, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on the Judiciary, leave was granted for making and having printed the reports of the majority and minority on affairs in Maryland; and like permission was given to Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, on affairs in Delaware.

Mr. Spalding made a conference report on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, it was ordered that when the House adjourn at 12 o'clock, the members shall proceed in a body, headed by its present Speaker and attended by its other officers, to the Senate Chamber, to attend the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President and the Vice-President elect.

On motion of Mr. Roots, the Senate joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the first twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was taken from the Speaker's table, explained and advocated by him, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Ferry the rules were suspended, and the Senate act to pay Abbott Q. Ross, of Ohio, $5,000 for the use by the navy of his invention for using hot water and steam as a weapon in naval warfare, was taken up. The yeas and nays having been ordered on ordering the main question, and there being only twenty minutes of the time of the Congress left, there was no likelihood of its being passed.

THE BUSTEED IMPEACHMENT CASE.

Mr. Woodbridge, from the Judiciary Committee, presented the evidence taken on the Busteed impeachment case, without any recommendation in the matter, and asked that the Committee be discharged from its further consideration and that the testimony be printed. It was so ordered.

It wanted but ten minutes of noon when the call of the yeas and nays on the Ross bill was concluded, and then nearly all the seats were vacated, and members were thronging the aisles and crowding around the doorway leading to the Rotunda. The Speaker reminded them of the resolution in reference to going to the Senate Chamber in a body, and appealed to them to remain and let the business proceed in order—Mr. Allison having taken the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Niblack offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Speaker, for the very able, dignified and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of Speaker during the brief but very trying period that he occupied the chair. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and an engrossed copy of it was ordered to be presented to the Speaker.

MR. POMEROY'S SPEECH.

The Clerk then commenced the call of the yeas and nays on the passage of the Ross bill, but the call was interrupted by the hour of adjournment, when the Speaker resumed the chair and said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I shall not attempt to add anything to the expressive remarks addressed to you by my predecessor on leaving the chair a few hours since. The Fortieth Congress has now expired by limitation of law. Our public acts will be preserved on parchment. Our personal relations, our sympathies, our kindnesses are those ties that bind us to each other, and will forever live as part of ourselves. I now pronounce the Fortieth Congress of the United States of America adjourned without day. [Applause.]

The members then formed, headed by Mr. Speaker Pomeroy and Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the inauguration ceremonies, and thus ended the Fortieth Congress.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, March .4

At 12 o'clock, the President elect, escorted by Senator Cragin, and the Vice-President elect, escorted by Mr. McCreery, entered the Chamber. Gen. Grant took a seat directly in front of the Clerk's desk, and Mr. Colfax remained standing.

The President of the Senate—The Vice-President of the United States will step forward and be inaugurated.

Mr. Colfax stepped to the President's desk, and Mr. Wade, in a low voice, administered to him first the iron-clad test oath and then the oath of office. The Vice-President then said:

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Senators: In entering upon the dutes in this Chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy, as well as the responsibilities, of the position. Presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age, and not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support, and your generous forbearance and confidence. But, pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules, and earnestly desiring to cooperate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy not only of its historical renown, but also of the States whose commissions you hold, I am now ready to take the oath of office required by law.

The President—The hour having arrived for the termination of the Fortieth Congress, the Senate of the United States stands adjourned without day.

The Vice-President then took the chair and called the Senate of the Forty-first Congress to order, and said:

"The Secretary will call the roll of Senators elect, who will advance to the chair of the Vice-President and take the oath of office."

The Secretary then called the Senators elect who were present, and they then advanced to the desk, and were then sworn in by the Vice-President in the following order:

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Arthur J. Boreman, of West Virginia; Wm. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Matt. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Eugene Casserly, of California; Zach. Chandler, of Michigan; Geo. T. Edmunds, of Vermont; Reuben E. Fenton, of New-York; Abijah Gilbert, of Florida; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; D. D. Pratt, of Indiana; Alex. Ramsey, of Minnesota; Carl Schurz, of Missouri; John Scott, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island; Wm. N. Stewart, of Nevada; John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio; Thomas W. Tipton, of Nebraska. Two of the Senators elect, Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, and Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, were not present.

The Vice-President—The procession will now be formed under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms and proceed to the central portico of the Capitol, to participate in the inauguration of the President of the United States. At this announcement the people began to leave the galleries, which were very soon vacant. The procession then left the Senate Chamber in the order indicated in the printed programme. Most of the Senators having returned to the Chamber, the session was resumed at 12:45 P. M., and five minutes afterward, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pursuant to the concurrent resolution, passed some weeks ago, fixing the hour of the meeting of the House for 3 o'clock to-day, the House at that hour was called to order by Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the last House, who proceeded to call the roll of the members elect to the Forty-first Congress.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

The following-named members answered: From Maine—Messrs. Lynch, Morrill, Blaine, Peters, Hale. From Vermont—Messrs. Willard, Poland, Smith. From Massachusetts—Messrs. Buffinton, Ames, Twichell, Hooper, Butler, Banks, Boutwell, Hoar, Washburn, Dawes. From Rhode Island—Messrs. Jenckes, Dixon. From New-York—Messrs. Reeves, Schumacker, Slocum, Fox, Morrissey, Calkin, Brooks, Wood, Greene, Ketcham, Griswold, Mayhem, Tanner, Ferris, Wheeler, Sanford, Laflin, Bailey, Churchill, McCarthy, Cowles, Kelsey, Hotchkiss, Ward, Davis, Fisher, Bennett, Sheldon. From New-Jersey—Messrs. Moore, Haight, Bird, Hill, Cleveland. From Pennsylvania—Messrs. Randall, O'Neill, Maffet, Reading, Stiles, Townsend, Getz, Dickey, Cake Van Auken, Mercus, Packer, Haldeman, Cessna, Morrill, Armstrong, Schofield, Gilfillan, Negley, Phelps, Donnelly. From Deleware—Mr. Briggs. From Maryland—Messrs. Hambleton, Archer, Swan, Hamill, Stone. From North Carolina—Messrs. Heaton, Dockerey, Deweese, Lash, Shober, Jones. From South Carolina—Messrs. Whittemore, Bowen. From Ohio—Messrs. Strader, Stevenson, Schenck, Lawrence, Mungen, Smith, Winans, Beatty, Dickinson, Hoag, Wilson, Van Trump, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Upson, Garfield. From Kentucky—Messrs. Trimble, Sweeny, Golladay, Knott, Winchester, Jones, Beck, Adams, Rice. From Tennessee—Messrs. Butler, Maynard, Stokes, Tillman, Prosser, Arnell, Hawkins, Smith. From Indiana—Messrs. Niblack, Kerr, Holman, Julian, Coburn, Voorhees, Orth, Tyner, Shanks, Williams, Packard. From Illinois—Messrs. Judd, Farnsworth, Washburne, Hawley, Ingersoll, Cook, Moore, Cullom, McNeely, Burr, Marshall, Hay, Kreb, Logan. From Missouri—Messrs. Wells, Pinkelnburg, McCormick, Boyd, Burdett, Van Horn, Asper, Benjamin, Dyer. From Arkansas—Messrs. Roots, Rogers, Boles. From Michigan—Messrs. Beamen, Stoughton, Blair, Ferry, Conger, Strickland. From Iowa—Messrs. McCrary, Smythe, Allison, Loughbridge, Palmer, Pomeroy. From Wisconsin—Messrs. Paine, Hopkins, Cobb, Eldridge, Sawyer, Washburn. From California—Messrs. Axtell, Sargent, Johnson. From Minnesota—Messrs. Wilkinson, Wilson. From Oregon—Mr. Smith. From Kansas—Mr. Clarke. From West Virginia—Messrs. Duval, McGrew, Wetcher. From Nevada—Mr. Fitch. From Nebraska—Mr. Taffe.

The absentees were Messrs. Cox, of New-York; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Morgan, of Ohio, and Hamilton, of Florida. The following States were unrepresented: New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, Mr. Covode's, and the Third and Fourth Districts of South Carolina.

Mr. Woodward offered a resolution that the returns of the election in the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report at as early a day as practicable which of the claimants to a seat has the *prima facie* right thereto.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Schofield made the point of order that in the organization of the House the Clerk could not entertain a motion of reference to a Committee.

The Clerk sustained the point of order.

Mr. Woodward then submitted a resolution to amend the roll of members by adding to it the name of Henry D. Foster, as representative from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, rose to a motion which he said would take precedence of the motion submitted by Mr. Woodward, and that was that the House do now proceed to the election of Speaker.

The Clerk entertained the motion of Mr. Washburne, and it was agreed to—yeas, 134, nays 58.

Mr. Brooks made the point of order that the Recording Clerk has not called the names of the members elect from Georgia and Louisiana.

The clerk overruled the point of order.

Mr. Brooks appealed from the ruling of the Clerk.

The Clerk refused to entertain the appeal.

Then commenced a scene of noise, uproar and excitement which for a time threatened to result in a general row.

Mr. Brooks at the top of his voice asserted his right to appeal from the tyranny of the Clerk.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, demanded that the Clerk should go on and call the roll.

The Clerk was proceeding to do so, but Mr. Brooks seemed determined not to be put down in that way, and shouted, "I am a member of the House, and I have a right to appeal from the tyranny of the Clerk."

The Clerk mildly directed that the gentleman from New-York should take his seat.

Mr. Brooks defiantly declared that the gentleman from New-York would not take his seat on the order of the Clerk.

The Clerk reminded Mr. Brooks that the Clerk was acting under the authority of law.

Mr. Brooks was not to be appeased in that manner, and declared that the Clerk was not acting under authority of law, but in violation of all law. [Loud calls of order and great confusion.]

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, demanded that the Clerk should put the question on nominations for Speaker, and he nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Mr. Brooks insisted on his right of appeal, and tried to make himself heard, but his voice, though raised to its highest pitch, was drowned in shouts of "Call the roll."

The Clerk once more directed Mr. Brooks to take his seat.

Mr. Brooks utterly refused to do so, and asserted that he was a member of the House, while the person undertaking to dictate to him was a Clerk of the House.

The Clerk retorted that the gentleman was not a member of the House, but only a member elect.

Mr. Brooks—And the Clerk is not the Clerk of the House, nor even a Clerk elect.

The Clerk replied that the gentleman was mistaken. By the law the Clerk of the last House was Clerk of this body.

Mr. Brooks—The Clerk is bound by the law and the rules, and the rule is that, "Pending the election of a Speaker, the Clerk shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide all questions of order that may arise, subject to appeal to the House."

The Clerk, interrupting Mr. Brooks, said: It is a very unpleasant duty for the Clerk.

Mr. Brooks, interrupting—I know it is; but the Clerk is bound by the law, and is bound to hear the law.

The Clerk—The Clerk is enforcing the law.

Mr. Brooks—The Clerk is not enforcing the law, but is violating the law. [Great confusion and excitement.]

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—The member from New-York should be put in arrest by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

At this time almost all the members were on their feet, the Republicans calling to order, and the Democrats sustaining the position taken by Mr. Brooks, and the excitement was intense on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. Eldridge inquired, as a question of order, by what rules the Clerk was governed—by the rules of the House or by the law of the land.

The Clerk replied that he was governed both by the laws of the land and by the rules of the House.

Mr. Eldridge—It is the law of the land which the gentleman from New-York seeks to have enforced, and the Clerk refuses to entertain an appeal. I do not believe that the majority here to-day would deny the right of appeal to a member of the House. [Loud shouts of "Call the roll."]

The Clerk, in the midst of the now increasing confusion, inquired whether there were any other nominations to the office of Speaker.

Mr. Eldridge, however, persisted in keeping the floor and in trying to make himself heard. He would not say that the Clerk was not right, but he would say that the right of appeal was allowed to members of Congress, and he demanded that right now. [Applause and encouragement from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, addressed the Clerk, but was met with vociferous shouts of "Call the roll."

Mr. Eldridge put it to the other side of the House whether, when an appeal was taken in respectful language, it should be denied.

Mr. Brooks—It never has been denied.

Mr. Eldridge—It never would be denied but that we are all slaves. [Great excitement.] I appeal to the sense of justice of the men who hold the power of the majority here.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky—I desire to make a point of order, and I ask to have the rule read which secures the right of appeal.

Mr. Logan—I appeal to the Clerk to keep order. If gentlemen are determined to make displays of this kind, I ask that the Clerk shall have them arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms. This suggestion was heard with a salvo of clapping of hands on the Republican side of the chamber and in the galleries.

Mr. Brooks defied the gentleman from Illinois to make any arrests.

The Clerk again inquired whether there were any other nominations for Speaker.

Mr. Eldridge persisted in appealing to the sense of justice of the majority. [Cries of "Call the roll."]

Mr. Brooks—I insist on my right of appeal.

The Clerk called upon Messrs. Cullom, Kelsey, Woodward and Voorhees to act as tellers in counting the vote for Speaker.

Mr. Eldridge—I ask gentlemen if they will not allow us to appeal from the arbitrary act of the clerk. [Calls to order.]

Mr. Logan—I insist that the Sergeant-at-Arms be ordered to arrest these men. [Applause and great excitement.]

Mr. Brooks—There is no Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Logan—We will do it ourselves. [Applause and encouragement on the Republican side, met by laughter and defiance on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Logan, [menacingly,]—If I were Sergeant-at-Arms, I would do it very quick, be assured of that.

Mr. Stokes, at the same time, was vociferating in an excited manner, and threatening some sort of vengeance on the Democrats, but the only words that could be distinguished were to the effect that "the Democratic members were worse than rebels."

To this Mr. Eldridge replied something which seemed to be an invitation to Stokes to lead on his rebel soldiers. [Uproar, confusion and great excitement.]

The Clerk called upon Woodward and Voorhees to take their places as tellers at the desk, where the other tellers were already seated.

Mr. Woodward complied with the summons, but Mr. Voorhees seemed reluctant to do so. Then Mr. Woodward returned to his seat, and made some conciliatory remarks as to Mr. Brooks having a right to appeal, and suggesting that the appeal be entertained and decided by the House.

The Clerk stated that he had no desire whatever to make a decision that would do violence to the feelings of any member, or to do anything that would throw the body into confusion, but that he was obliged to administer the law so as to effect the prime duty of organizing the House. He regretted that any decision of his should be regarded by any gentleman as an invasion of his personal rights, for it was not so intended. He appealed to the tellers to take their places.

Mr. Brooks, satisfied with the remarks of the Clerk, withdrew his appeal, but without acquiescing in the decision.

The tellers took their places; the storm which had looked so portentous passed away, and all was apparently serene again.

MR. BLAINE ELECTED SPEAKER.

Mr. Randall nominated Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, for Speaker.

The vote was taken and resulted:

For James G. Blaine, of Maine, 136; for Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, 57.

The Clerk thereupon announced that Mr. Blaine was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress, and appointed Messrs. Dawes and Kerr to conduct him to the Speaker's chair.

MR. BLAINE'S ADDRESS.

The ceremony having been performed amid general manifestations of satisfaction, the Speaker elect delivered his opening address. He said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I thank you profoundly for the great honor which your votes have just conferred upon me. The gratification which this signal mark of your confidence brings to me finds its only drawback in the diffidence with which I assume the the weighty duties devolved upon me. Succeeding to a chair made illustrious by the services of such eminent statesmen and skilled parliamentarians as Clay, and Stevenson, and Polk, and Winthrop, and Banks, and Grow and Colfax, I may well distrust my ability to meet the just expectations of those who have shown me such marked partiality, but relying, gentlemen, on my honest purpose to perform all my duties faithfully and fearlessly, and trusting in a large measure to the indulgence which I am sure you will always extend to me, I shall hope to retain, as I have secured, your confidence, your kindly and your generous support. The Forty-first Congress assembles at an auspicious period in the history of our Government. The splendid and impressive ceremonial which we have just witnessed in another part of the Capitol appropriately symbolizes the triumph of the past and the hopes of the future. A great chieftain whose sword at the head of gallant and victorious armies saved the Republic from dismemberment and ruin, has been fitly called to the highest civic honor which a grateful people can bestow. Sustained by a Congress that so ably represents the loyalty, the patriotism and the personal worth of the nation, the President this day inaugurated will assure to the country an administration of purity, fidelity and prosperity—an era of liberty regulated by law, and of law thoroughly inspired with liberty. Congratulating you, gentlemen, on the happy auguries of the day, and invoking the gracious blessing of Almighty God on the arduous and responsible labors before you, I am now ready to take the oath of office, and enter upon the discharge of the duties to which you have called me.

The oath of office was then solemnly administered to the Speaker elect by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the senior member of the House. When the ceremony of swearing the members commenced, they were called up in batches of twenty or thirty at a time, and ranged themselves in the area in front of the Speaker's chair and took the oath with uplifted hands. When the New-York members were about to take the oath, Mr. Schenck called attention to the case of Mr. Reeves, from the First District, who had been represented to him as having given aid and encouragement to rebels while editing the Greenport *Watchman*.

The Speaker asked Mr. Schenck whether he submitted any motion on the subject.

Mr. Schenck said he did not, and thereupon the New-York members, including Mr. Reeves, were sworn.

Objection was made by Mr. Butler to Mr. Hamill, of Maryland; by Mr. Schenck to Mr. Winchester and Mr. Rice, of Kentucky; and by Mr. Brooks to Mr. Van Horn and Mr. Dyer, of Missouri, and these gentlemen stepped aside and did not take the oath.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, objected to Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, and offered a resolution on the subject, but the resolution was laid on the table, and Mr. Rogers was sworn.

All the members, with these exceptions, and delegates having been thus sworn, the House at 5:30 adjourned. An announcement of a Republican caucus for to-morrow morning, at 10:30 o'clock, was made by the Clerk.

Ex-Secretary Seward Declines a Public Reception in Auburn.

From the Auburn Advertiser, March 3.

Our citizens, without distinction of party, will regret to learn that Secretary Seward peremptorily declines a public reception on his return to this city to again take up his residence among his old neighbors as a private citizen. Preliminary arrangements had been entered into by some of the most substantial and worthy men of the city, without reference to party, to give him such a reception and welcome as were due to one who has rendered such eminent service to the country, and who is so highly respected and esteemed by the entire community. Had Secretary Seward consented to the arrangements, he would have met with a reception second only to the one which greeted him on his return from Europe in 1859, which was the most marked demonstration that ever took place in this city. But our citizens, as much as they will regret the Secretary's decision not to consent to a public demonstration, will yield to his wishes without complaint. The following telegram, dated at Washington yesterday, will place our citizens in possession of Secretary Seward's wishes on the subject:

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1869.

To George W. Peck, Secretary of Reception Committee:

Your message is received through Col. Carpenter. Tell my neighbors and friends that I cannot yet fix the day of my arrival at Auburn, but I will inform you soon. I gratefully appreciate their kindness, but I absolutely decline any public meeting, speech, dinner, procession, ceremony or demonstration, because all such things are unnecessary. The old house will open as easily to them hereafter as heretofore.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Later.—The following dispatch was received this morning:

WASHINGTON, March 3.

To George W. Peck:

I expect to reach home Saturday night.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Musical.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

M. Jullien Carrier, the very capable first tenor of Mr. Grau's opera bouffe troupe, is to benefit by the performance at the Theatre Francais this evening. The representation will include the first act of "L'Œil Crevé," the second of "Geneviève," the third of "Fleur de Thé," and the operetta of "Monsieur Chonfleury" in its entirety, and will afford the frequenters of the house an opportunity of witnessing a delightful entertainment while giving a substantial proof of their esteem for M. Carrier, whose coöperation in all the performances given at the Theatre Francais this season will be remembered as prominent and fortunate.

A Diabolical Plot—Conspiracy Against the Life of a United States Official.

It is rumored that a most fiendish conspiracy has recently been set on foot to take the life of United States District-Attorney Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., because of his zealous and uncompromising efforts to punish transgressors of the law. The plot, it is said, was conceived by two well-known members of the Whisky Ring, who had just been convicted of frauds upon the Revenue Department, and who were then temporarily quartered in the Ludlow-street Jail. The most reliable testimony is said to be in possession of the Government against the parties suspected. A respectable person, who visited the jail at the time the conspiracy was at its height, saw three parties together—the two referred to above, and a third one, whom the others called "Jack." The two were engaged in an earnest discussion of the subject, in the parlor of the jail, and did not observe the approach of the visitor. The result was that almost every word that was spoken was distinctly heard by the unobserved listener. It was finally arranged that for $100 "Jack" was to lie in wait for Mr. Courtney on the first dark night thereafter, and as the latter approached his dwelling he was to be knocked down by a sand-clud, and then dispatched with a razor. The ruffian promised to do the work, pocketed the money which was then paid down, and took his departure from the prison. The willing tool in this case is well known to the Police as "Philadelphia Jack," and efforts are being made to effect his arrest. It is said that information reached him that the plan had been divulged to Mr. Courtney, and he, therefore, prudently fled from the City. If he had attempted to carry his infernal design into execution, it is almost absolutely certain that his life would have been sacrificed on the spot, as Mr. Courtney was fully prepared for the worst that could have happened.

Arrival of the Yacht Henrietta—Stormy Passage from Charleston.

The *Henrietta* arrived at this port yesterday from Key West, *via* Charleston, which place she left on the 20th of last month. On the first day out she encountered a fearful tornado from the northward, which carried away the fore and main boom, with all their attachments. The sheets were torn to pieces as though they had been made of tissue paper, and blown overboard, but were recovered by the crew after three hours' hard work. While the tornado raged most furiously the sea ran very high. The yacht, however, rode through the storm in her usually gallant manner, showing conclusively that the splendid seagoing qualities she displayed during the ocean yacht race had not as yet abandoned her. After the sails had been recovered a storm trysail and a two-reefed foresail were rigged, and with these sails alone to aid her on her course the vessel passed through the ordeal triumphantly, with no other damage than the injury to the sails above-mentioned.

Accident at the French Theatre.

At the French ball, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, the floor suddenly gave way while there was an immense throng upon it. Nobody was injured, though a great many were greatly frightened, and some ladies fainted. The damage was soon repaired, and the festivities continued as if nothing had happened.

A. Raymond & Co.'s Clothing Establishment, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, this City, has a national reputation, and is one of the largest and best of its kind in New-York. "We have known and dealt with Messrs. Raymond & Co. for years, and have before, in these columns, commended them to the favorable consideration of the public. There are thousands in the City, and thousands who visit the City, who want clothing at short notice, and who wish to select from a good stock, at fair prices, without the trouble of running all over town. We commend all such to Raymond & Co.—*The Independent, New-York.*

Of the thousands who daily pass the old and well-known house of Isaac Smith's Sons, No. 405 Broadway, few can have failed to notice a finely-carved and richly-decorated figure representing Fashionable Fred, a gorgeous, dashing youth of the period, who gracefully holds an alpaca umbrella to shield his flowing beard, luxuriant *chevelure* and fashionable hat from the inclement attacks of Jupiter Pluvius.

This distinguished youth with his blue umbrella has stood sentinel all the Winter, and the alpaca is as brilliant in color as the day (some six months since) when manufactured, clearly demonstrating that alpaca is the only material, except silk, that will stand such continuous exposure to the sun and rain.

This fabric is manufactured in all colors for the Messrs. Smith, and is not only the cheapest, but the most durable and stylish material of which umbrellas can be made. It was a happy hit for Isaac Smith's Sons to introduce them.—*Commonwealth.*

President Grant in Chromo-Lithography.—The only authentic chromo, and the one indorsed by those who know President Grant, is published by Fabronius, Gurney & Son, No. 707 Broadway, New-York. Send for circular containing letters of indorsement from Mrs. Grant, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. F. T. Dent, (brother-in-law of the President,) Gen. John A. Rawlings and staff, Hon. E. B. Washburne, C. C. Washburn and others.—*Advertisement.*

Du Barry's Revalenta Food cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Phthisis, Cough, Asthma & Nervousness. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. 163 William-st., N. Y., & all chemists. —*Advertisement.*

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NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week. The following is a partial list of its contents:

1. LITERARY MISCELLANY—Extracts from Choice American and Foreign Publications.
2. SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD—News in Brief from all parts of the World.
3. EUROPEAN ADVICES BY CABLE AND STEAMER—Latest Intelligence from the Eastern Hemisphere—Interesting Letters from our Correspondents in Great Britain and on the Continent.
4. DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting Letters from all parts of the Country—Graphic Account of a Shipwreck off the Connecticut Coast.
5. WASHINGTON AND CONGRESSIONAL NEWS—The Inauguration Ceremonies—Memorable Scenes of the Occasion—President Grant's Cabinet—the Policy of the New Administration—The Forty-first Congress—Brief Sketches of its Members—Important Decision of Chief Justice Chase Regarding Gold Contracts.
6. GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS—Progress of the Cuban Struggle—Handsome Present to Gen. Sherman—The Indian War—The Powell Will Case—Miscellaneous Items.
7. EDITORIAL COMMENTS—Our New President—Johnson's Administrations; its blunders, defects and failures—More New State Geography—"Minor Topics."
8. LOCAL INTELLIGENCE—The Gas Monopolies—Small-Pox in the Metropolitan District—The Rumored Death of Capt. Ericsson—Condition of Migaldo, the Murderer—The Real Case—Capture of a Reverend Swindler.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BAUMANN—BOESS.—On Monday, March 1, at the bride's residence, by Rev. A. R. Held, Mr. Otto C. F. R. Baumann, of Oehringen, Wurtemburg, to Miss Johanna Boess, of New-York City.

BROOKS—BRAMHALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 2, at the Church of the Atonement, by Rev. George B. Bacon, of Orange, N. J., Geo. Gordon Brooks to Marcia W. Campbell, daughter of Cornelius Bramhall, Esq., all of this City.

FAY—BURNS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, 1869, by Rev. G. De La Martyr, Henry G. Fay to Mary T. Burns, both of Brooklyn.

FLAGLER—FERGUSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1869, Philip Flagler, Jr., to Miss Mattie Ferguson, both of Kansas City, Mo.

SANFORD—CLARK.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Tuesday, March 2, at the Reformed Church, by Rev. H. W. F. Jones, James F. Sanford to Abbie Clark, both of above place. No cards.

WEST—JOHNSON.—On Thursday, March 4, 1869, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, William F. West to Fannie E. Johnson, all of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

WHITE—DIETZ.—On Tuesday, March 2, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Wm. Henry White, of Washington, D. C., to Mary Augusta, eldest daughter of R. E. Dietz, of this City.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Wednesday morning, March 3, Herbert Lawrence, youngest son of Nicolas and Margaretta R. Anthony, aged 8 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 54 West 18th-st. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHEW.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 2, at the residence of John L. Rogers, Mary Chew, aged 85 years, sister of the late Beverley Chew, of New-Orleans, and of the late Robert Chew, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on Friday at 11½ o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers, and papers of Fredericksburg, Va., please copy.

CARPENTER.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, March 3, Martha, wife of Wm. A. Carpenter, aged 38 years and 4 months.

Funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 364 Main-st.

CHESTER.—At his residence in this City, on Thursday evening, March 4, W. W. Chester, in his 83d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLENDER.—On Wednesday, March 3, John P. Flender, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service this (Friday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 144 West 48th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to East Chester on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock for interment.

KEELER.—On Wednesday evening, March 3, James W., only son of James R. and Mary L. Keeler, aged 20 years.

His remains were interred in Green-Wood.

OCKERSHAUSEN.—On Tuesday, March 2, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of A. F. and Mary Ockershausen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 11 West 29th-st., on Friday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, March 2, Mary Jackson, wife of Benjamin D. Smith, and daughter of Joseph H. Jackson, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

Funeral service at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Friday, March 5, at 1 o'clock.

TINDALL.—On Thursday, March 4, Eliza, wife of Henry Tindall, of Hastings, England.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, for the week ending March 6, will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. On WEDNESDAY at 9:30 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 8:55; C and O, 8:40; D and E, 8:25; F and G, 8:05 A. M. On THURSDAY at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15 A. M.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

That the Real Estate excitement is at its height can scarcely be doubted. The weather yesterday was particularly unfavorable, the political excitement ran very high, and almost every conceivable thing which might tend to distract the attention of speculators occurred, yet the attendance at the Real Estate Exchange was very good, and the various pieces of desirable property were as eagerly sought for and as promptly sold as at any time during the past few weeks. Six lots, corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, were offered by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. They were started at $25,000 for the plot, advanced rapidly, and in less than five minutes were knocked down to Mr. CHARLES B. LEWIS for $29,500. This property is partially on made ground, yet, when the Boulevard is opened, will be in a most desirable location, and, compared with the previous sales of this week, sold cheap.

The great demand has for some time past been for west side lots; but the extreme high prices they have commanded have directed the attention of capitalists and others to property on the east side of the island. The property in Westchester County, sold by Mr. A. J. BLEECKER, was fully as profitable to the owners as any Boulevard lots, and the advances have latterly been quite as great. One lot, 25.11x100, on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Third-street and Third-avenue, was sold for $8,925; the next adjoining, 25x100, for $5,675. One lot on One Hundred and Third-street, 150 feet west of Third-avenue, sold promptly at $2,300, and two adjoining at $2,000 each. Property anywhere this side of Harlem and convenient to the City cars is in great demand, and can now be sold at prices proportionately greater than any west side lots, except those on the Boulevard. No other property on this side is now advertised as for sale, but some probably will be during the coming week.

A large crowd congregated about the stand of Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. The number of purchasers, however, was not as large as usual, and the bidding was not particularly brisk. The hotel property, corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street, brought a greater price than was anticipated by the regular visitors of the Exchange. One apparent sale was made, but the purchasing party failed to respond, and the property was sold the second time for $334,500. The three lots on Eleventh-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, sold at $9,750. The lots on the Boulevard, south of Seventy-second-street, 27.6x123, and the adjoining lot, were sold to Mr. J. SMITH at $16,000 each. The other parcels sold by this firm were scattered, and not of particular importance.

The buildings and lots Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Duane-street were sold, without very much opposition, at $120,000. The brick store No. 19 South William-street sold at $28,000, and the store and lot No. 45 Pearl-street sold at $24,000. There was not as much competition for this property as might reasonably have been expected, and the prices obtained were only fair. Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE sold the four lots of land and six houses north side of Delancey-street, between Eldridge and Forsyth streets, for $75,000, a much better price than was anticipated. The "Delaplaine Estate," as far as yet sold, has been very satisfactory to the owners. The mansion and grounds brought $35,000, and the other lots brought from $150 to $300 each.

The sales for to-day are not of special importance. Messrs. WILKINS & CO. offer some Brooklyn property, and some other scattering bits of property will be presented.

Saturday will be as uninteresting, but the coming week promises more excitement, more east and west side lots, and more Brooklyn and country property than has been offered for some weeks past.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

7th-av., 4 lots n. e. corner of 127th-st., 25x75	$29,000
127th-st., 3 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11	
Washington-st., 4 lots s. e. corner Horatio-st., 18.9x68	20,500
Horatio-st., 1 lot s. s. Washington-st., 22x74	
3d-av., 1 lot n. w. corner of 103d-st., 25.11x100	8,925
3d-av., 1 lot adjoining, 25x100	5,675
3d-av., 2 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	5,400
103d-st., 1 lot n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	2,300
103d-st., 2 lots adjoining 3d-av., 25x100.11, each	2,000
103d-st., 1 lot adjoining, 25x100.11	2,250
103d-st., 1 lot adjoining, 25x100.11	2,125
103d-st., 3 lots adjoining 3d-av., 25x100.11, each	1,850
111th-st., 2 lots n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 30.1x50x57	3,100

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

5-story brick house and lot s. w. cor. Broadway and 21st-st., lot 48.2x46.82, H. M. Forrester	$334,500
3 lots e. s. 11th-av., 25.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., each 25x100, J. Dickson	9,750
1 lot n. e. cor. 11th-av. and 58th-st., 25.5x100, J. Dickson	4,900
1 lot w. s. Grand Boulevard, 552.2 ft. s. of 72d-st., 27.6x123, J. Smith	16,000
1 lot adjoining above, fronting on Grand Boulevard, 32.6x16.2x138.11, J. Smith	16,000
1 lot adjoining, 24x102.2, W. J. Holden	2,100
1 lot s. s. 70th-st., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2, Wm. Ross	2,100
1 lot n. s. 76th-st., 163 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x102.2, John Weinhardt	1,750
Frame house and 2 lots adjoining J. Weinhardt	5,600
1 lot adjoining, 21x102.2, S. S. Jenkins	1,850
1 lot 25 ft. e. of above, 20x102.2, S. Hessman	1,750
1 lot adjoining, 19x102.2, I. Chessen	1,700
1 lot adjoining, same size, W. Ross	1,700
Frame house and 2 lots adjoining, same size, J. Weinhardt	5,600
1 lot adjoining, 24x102.2, W. Ross	2,100
1 lot adjoining, 24x102.2, T. Lamb	2,200
1 lot n. e. corner of 11th-av. and 57th-st., 25x100.5, T. Finley	5,750
1 lot adjoining, same size, M. H. Litchensteit	4,000
2 lots adjoining same, same size, B. P. Fairchild	7,600
1 lot w. s. Avenue A, 51 ft. n. of 75th-st., 25.6x100, Patrick Sheran	2,900
3 lots n. s. of 76th-st., 123 ft. e. of Avenue A, Geo. F. Steinbrenner	4,725
Frame house and lot adjoining, lot 25x61, J. Weinhardt	3,400
3 lots s. e. corner of 76th-st. and Avenue A, each 25.6x98, G. F. Steinbrenner	10,200
1 lot n. s. of 75th-st., 148 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102, W. Ross	1,650
1 lot adjoining, 25x102, T. McCrary	1,650
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, W. Ross	1,575
1 lot n. s. of 75th-st., 138 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x102.2, W. Ross	1,700
1 lot adjoining, 19.1x102.2, H. Stollmeyer	1,650
1 lot 75 ft. e. of above, 13.11x102.2, H. Babcock	1,156
1 lot 50 ft. e. of above, 23x102.2, W. Ross	2,000
4-story brick house and lot No. 659 2d-av., cor. of 36th-st., lot 24.8x45	16,600
3-story brick house No. 240 36th-st., near Avenue A, Wm. Ross, for	8,100
3-story brick house and lot adjoining, No. 238, Mr. Ross	8,200
3-story brick house and lot No. 210 West 28th-st., 146.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 16.8x98.9, Mr. Ross	10,000

By A. Journeay.

1 lot n. s. Reade-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway, 25x61, A. H. White	$23,500

By James M. Miller.

The buildings and lots Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Duane-st., L. R. Kipp	$120,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 4-story brick store and lot, No. 19 South William-st., running through to Nos. 49 and 51 Stone-st., lot 18.4x25.7x83.11, Mr. Osbury	$28,000
1 4-story brick store and lot No. 45 Pearl-st., running through to No. 32 Bridge-st., lot 24x27x83.9x59.9, Tompkins & Co	24,000

By Joseph McGuire.

3-story brick house and lot s. e. cor. of Charles-st. and Greenwich-av., lot 23x55, Eugene Kelly	$17,500
4 lots of land and 6 brick houses n. s. of Delancey, between Eldridge and Forsyth sts., and known as Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Delancey-st., whole lot 106.3x100.2, Joseph F. Brush	75,000
2 frame houses and lots Nos. 233 and 235 Elizabeth-st., lots each 20x88.9, Mr. Handley	7,850

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller—Delaplaine Estate.

1 lot s. e. cor. 42d-st. and 8th-av., 25.2x100	$300
1 lot s. e. s. 8th-av., adjoining, 25x100	250
1 lot s. e. s. 8th-av., adjoining, 25x100	250
1 lot s. e. s. 8th-av., adjoining, 25x100	250
1 lot s. e. s. 8th-av., adjoining, 25x100	250
1 lot s. e. s. 8th-av., adjoining, 25x100	250
2 lots s. e. s. 8th-av., adjoining, 25x100, each	250
1 lot s. e. cor. 8th-av. and 41st-st., 25.2x100	325
2 lots s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., 25x100.2 each	220
1 lot s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size	220
1 lot s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size	210
1 lot s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size	200
1 lot s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size	195
1 lot s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size	195
4 lots s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size, each	210
4 lots s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size, each	190
1 lot s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size	190
1 lot s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size	155
4 lot s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size	160
2 lots s. s. 42d-st., near 8th-av., adj., same size, each	145
1 lot s. w. corner of 7th-av. and 42d-st., 25.2x100	220
3 lots w. s. of 7th-av., adjoining, same size, each	180
1 lot n. w. corner of 7th-av. and 41st-st., same size	215
3 lots w. s. of 7th-av., adjoining, same size, each	175
1 lot n. s. of 41st-st., near 8th-av., 25x100.2	200
1 lot adjoining, same size	205
1 lot adjoining, same size	200
4 lots adjoining, same size, each	190
4 lots adjoining, same size, each	160
4 lots adjoining, same size, each	145
1 lot adjoining, same size	160
1 lot adjoining, same size	155
2 lots adjoining, same size, each	150
1 lot adjoining, same size	155
The Delaplaine Mansion, a large double brick house, 50x50 ft., three-story, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, with 22 lots of ground, averaging 25x100 ft., on n. w. corner of 59th-st. and 2d-av., including the water-right	35,000
5 lots corner of 8th-av. and 45th-st., Brooklyn, each lot 20x90 ft., each	160

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Cannon-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	$7,000
Clinton-st., No. 55, 16.8x100	6,000
Cedar-st., n. s., No. 13, irregular	17,050
Essex-st., s. e. corner of Delancey-st., 25x75	31,500
Ludlow-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 18.9x87.6	9,000
Plot No. 499, Dyckman estate	3,000
Plot No. 128, Dykman estate	4,700
Pine-st., s. s., No. 34, 21.3x65.6	45,200
Ridge-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	16,450
Rivington-st., n. s., 104 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 23x100	18,800
Suffolk-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100	8,200
5th-st., s. s., 114.9 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2	26,400
5th-st., No. 747 E., 23x97	13,500
8th-st., s. s., 328.2 ft. e. of Avenue B, 19.10x97.6	11,500
9th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x92.3	23,000
9th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x92.3	23,000
14th-st., n. s., 256.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23.1x103.3	23,200
16th-st., s. s., 170.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x103.3	10,000
16th-st., No. 51 W., 20x92	41,000
23d-st., s. s., 204.2 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	15,000
27th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.6x88.9	6,750
31st-st., n. s., 316.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9	12,000
20th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92	11,800
41st-st., n. s., lot No. 396 and part of No. 395, (Hermitage estate,) 33.4x98.9	4,000
46th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	24,100
49th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x97	5,600
57th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	12,700
59th-st., n. s., 158.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 42.5x—, irregular	1,600
61st-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x100.5	16,800
65th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	27,000
65th-st., n. e. corner of 1st-av., 110x100.4	18,500
67th-st., n. e. corner of Madison-av., 50x100	25,000
75th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x102.2	7,700
76th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x102.2	8,250
82d-st., s. s., 81.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x76.7	2,000
86th-st., s. s., lot No. 247, Harlem Commons	6,000
87th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.8	8,500
87th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.8	2,000
96th-st., n. e. corner 2d-av. to Harlem River	40,000
111th-st., n. s., 537.11 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.10x100.11	11,500
124th-st., s. s., 297 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21.4x100.11	11,250
127th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11	10,500
141st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11	33,000
Madison-av., e. s., 28.8 ft. s. of 75th-st., 25x100	9,300
Madison-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x80	40,000
2d-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 20x70	20,800
3d-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 47th-st., 25x95	46,000
7th-av., e. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 40th-st., 19.9x60, (4-6 part)	10,8[illegible]
7th-av., e. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 40th-st., 19.9x60, (2-6 part.)	5,433
7th-av., e. s., 59.3 ft. n. of 40th-st., 19.9x60, (2-6 part)	5,425
7th-av., e. s., 59.3 ft. n. of 40th-st., 19.9x60, (4-6 part)	10,850
11th-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 34th-st., 49.4x100	9,000

Leases Recorded March 4, 1869.

Bowery, No. 75, basement, &c., 5 years, per year	1,800
Chrystie-st., Nos. 74 and 76, 5 years, per year	4,000
Water-st., No. 110, 5 years, per year	2,500
Wall-st., No. 100, first story, 5 years, per year	4,000
Wall-st., No. 35, part of house, 3 years, per year	1,250
John-st., No. 48, 3 years, per year	4,000
5th-st., No. 816, first floor, 5 years, per year	2,400
25th-st., No. 314 E., 5 years, per year	900
28th-st., No. 210 W., 3 years, per year	850
43d-st., No. 105 E., 24x100, 5 years, year	1,500
3d-av., Nos. 307 and 309, 3 years and 2 months, per year	6,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 45 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x90, q. c.	$2,500
Broadway, lot No. 100, Wyckoff's map	nom.
Butler-st., w. s., 350 ft. e. of Howard-av., 95.10x76.3	500
Clinton-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Nelson-st., 20x90	7,700
Columbia and Carroll sts., n. e. cor., 20x75	9,100
Columbia-st., e. s., 132.5 ft. s. of Woodhull-st., 90x37.7x63.4x44.4x6.9	5,000
Concord and Washington sts., s. w. cor., 28.2x105	24,000
Dean-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Utica-av., 104x115.1x62.2x87.11	1,060
Eagle-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	3,300
Elliott-place and Hanson-place, n. w. cor., 21x109	16,000
Elliott-place and Hanson-place, n. e. cor., 22x90	23,000
Elliott-place, w. s., 210 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 21x100	12,500
Fulton-st., e. s., 46.7 ft. n. of Nassau-st., irregular	48,000
Hamilton-st., e. s., 595 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 30x100	1,600
Herkimer-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Utica-av., 25x100	1,200
Hewes-st., n. s., 178.6 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 21.6x90	9,150
Hopkins-st. and Tompkins-av., s. w. cor., 25x100	4,500
John-st., s. s., 108.10 ft. e. of Gold-st., 25x100	2,000
Johnson-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	4,000
Lefferts-st., n. s., 47 ft. e. of Grand-av., 24x140	4,500
Lefferts-st., n. s., 71 ft. e. of Grand-av., 140x176	28,000
Linden and Wyckoff sts., s. e. corner, 98.2x100x94.11x100	1,000
Locust-st., e. s., 370 ft. n. of 3d-st., New-Lotts, 50x150	nom.
Lorrimer and Ainslie sts., n. e. corner, 20x50	3,800
Monroe-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 60x100	8,500
Noble-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 45x100	11,000
North Henry-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Richardson-st., 25x100	500
North Henry-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Richardson-st., 25x100	500
North Henry-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Richardson-st., 25x100	500
North Henry-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Richardson-st., 25x100	500
Penn-st., s. s., 221 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 20.2x100	775
Rush-st., s. s., 44.8 ft. e. of K av., 23.7x113.2x110.1x—1	2,500
Skillman-st. and Willoughby-av., s. e. corner, 18x50	9,500
Skillman-st., e. s., 327.6 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 18.9x100	
State-st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of Boerum-st., 42x99.10	6,000
Stockholm-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	1,050
Taylor-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	13,000
Warren-st., n. s., 370 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 131x33.7x49.6x106.8	3,000
William-st., s. w. s., 323.4 ft. s. e. of Van Brunt-st., 16.8x84.5	3,800
1st-st., n. s., 208 ft. s. e. of Bond-st., 26x61.2	400
1st-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. w. of North 7th-st., 50x100	6,800
South 1st-st., n. e. s., 25 ft. s. e. of 10th-st., 25x77	3,800
2d-st., n. e. s., 18.11 ft. s. w. of N. 1st-st., 18.11x58	5,200
3d-st., s. s., 176 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	25,000
North 3d-st., n. e. s., lot No. 2,418, Ewen's map	3,040
South 3d and 8th sts., s. w. corner, 50x60	8,000
North 7th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 3d-st., 25x100	3,475
8th-st., s. w. s., 195.1 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x95	4,000
North 8th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 1st-st., 25x100	2,350
South 8th-st., n. s., 181 ft. e. of 5th-st., 20x55	6,000
10th and South 3d sts., n. w. corner, 20.1x80	11,000
Albany-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Herkimer-st., 20x100	7,500
Atlantic and Troy avs., s. w. corner, 40x100	2,500
Atlantic-av., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Troy-av., 100x100	5,075
Clinton-av., e. s., Section No. 76, G. W. Pine's map	16,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 424.8 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18.9x100	5,250
Fulton and Utica avs., s. w. cor., 65x75x20x5x40x120x55x120x70x80, q. c.	500
Gates-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 37x100	8,200
Hudson-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Furnald-st., 80x94.6	770
Irving-av., s. s., 42.11 ft. w. of Eldert-st., 379.10x—, irregular	8,200
Kent-av., w. s., 263.4 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 20.4x100	7,400
Myrtle-av., n. s., 346 ft. w. of Marcy-av., no dimensions	300
Portland-av., e. s., 270 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 50x85	10,000
Wyckoff-av. and Grove-st., n. e. cor., 49.3x110.3x46.1x108.7	500
Wythe-av., s. w. s., 37 ft. n. w. of Keap-st., 64x55.5	12,000
9th-av. and President-st., n. w. corner, 50x100	2,400
Union-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 90x59	
Union-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 90x60.11	
8th-av., 350 ft. e. of Union-st., 90 ft. n. of rear lot	
Lot No. 81 United Freedmen's map, Flatlands	400

Lease Recorded.

Fulton-st., No. 145, house, 5 years, per year	$900

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Central-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Gerard-av., 50x200	$4,800
St. Ann's-av. and Westchester Railroad-st., n. e. corner, 25x100	4,000
134th-st., n. s., 256 ft. w. of Willis-av., 25x100	1,675
134th-st., n. s., 281 ft. w. of Willis-av., 25x100	1,650
140th-st., n. s., 406 ft. e. of Alexandre-av., 25x100	1,000
145th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 100x130	3,000
144th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 100x100	3,000

New-Rochelle.

Drake's-lane, e. s., adjoining I. Underhill's, 50x190	$650

West Farms.

Ludlow-st. and Prospect-av., n. e. cor., 100x126	$1,500
Tiebout-av., e. s., adjoining P. Lawrence's, 76x280	1,000
Valentines-av., w. s., 910 ft. n. of Thos. Bassford's, 250x400	8,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bank-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 25x100	$625
Boyd-st., e. s., 450 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100	1,900
Brunswick-st., n. w. s., indefinite lot, 26x96	2,300
Hill-st., s. s., 76 ft. e. of Washington-st., 34x83	10,000
High-st., w. s., adjoining J. Pierson's, 129x1,144	16,000
Hill and Washington sts., southerly cor., 25x76	4,800
Ferry-st., e. s., 30 ft. s. of D. Ball's, 30x75	3,500
Frelinghuysen-av., s. e. s., 25 ft. from Miller-st., 25x100	850
Johnson-st., s. s., 376 ft. e. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 22x95	1,100
Lincoln-st., w. s., 177 ft. s. of Mercer-st., 15x108	3,175
Lincoln-st., w. s., 177 ft. n. of Court-st., 25x108	875
New-Jersey Railroad-av., w. s., 42 ft. n. of Green-st., 21x90	7,000
Pennsylvania-av. and Astor-st., 100 ft. from s. e. corner, 25x100	4,500
Walnut-st., n. s., two tracts, 5x90.2 and 25x95	800
Brunswick-st., s. s.	8 tracts.. 16,000
Miller-st., s. s.	
Emmett-st., n. s.	
Pennsylvania-av., w. s.	
Pennsylvania-av. and Vanderpool-st., n. w. corner	
Vanderpool-st., s. s.	
Vanderpool-st. and Pennsylvania-av., s. e. corner	
Hanover-place, s. s.	

Bloomfield.

Two indefinite plots, each about 1 acre	$600
Same property	900

Belleville.

Division-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Augusta-st., B. Sear's, 75x200	$7,000

Clinton.

Cottage-st., n. s., 56 ft. e. of Augusta-st., 18x100	$300

East Orange.

Springfield-av., n. s., R. Birdsall's, 50x100	$325
Broad-st., s. s., D. Britton's, 100x187	8,000
Steuben-st., e., 342 ft. from Sussex-av., 37x150	3,008

Milburn.

Plot adjoining D. Crowel's, 30 acres	$400

Montclair.

Orange and Cedar avs., s. w. corner, 8 28-100 acres	$10,350

Jersey City.

Sussex-st., s. s., lot No. 33, block No. 17, Mangin's map, 25x100	$13,500
3d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 25x100	6,000
South 5th-st., s. s., 131 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 51x59	3,600
South 6th-st., n. s., lot No. 151, De Mott's map, 20x50	3,500
Lot No. 26, block No. 177, Mangin's map, 25x100	5,000

Hudson City.

Grand-av., corner of Collerd-st., 86x100	$1,180
St. Paul's-av., s. s., lot No. 132, Wright's map, 25x100	375
St. Paul's-av., s. s., lot No. 130, Wright's map, 25x100	375
Summit-av., e. s., lots Nos. 4 and 5, block No. 197, Ogden's map	1,710
Lot No. 4, plot No. 8, block No. 11, Bramhall's map, 25x100	600
Lots Nos. 8 and 9, block No. 11, Hespe & Weber's map, 50x100	1,500

Bergen.

Factory-st., P. Reilly's, 25x100	$625
West Grand-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Palisade-av., 18x53	3,800
Wilkes-st., e. s., 325 ft. from Bergen-av., 73x100	5,750

North Bergen.

Lewis, corner of Moller-st., 50x100	$300
Lewis, near Moller-st., lot No. 19, block E, 25x100	150
1st-st., Bergenwood Park, A. N. Naudet's property, 100x100	600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$36,000.—FIRST HOUSE EAST OF Madison-av., in 44th-st.; is one of the most perfect models of completeness ever offered in this City; is well worth the attention of any one wanting a superb house at a moderate price. Open from 8 to 5.

THIRD-AV. LOTS.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE lots, 110th-st., block boundary line Central Park; ten first-class buildings erecting, whole front, below; plenty sand. Inquire of owner, 126th-st., first house west of 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 21x55x100.5; parlors, stairs, and halls solid walnut; dumb-waiter, tiled hall, and every improvement. Apply on premises.

FACTORY PROPERTY—LOCATED BEtween 10th and 11th avs., 54th and 55th sts., comprising six full City lots, three large brick buildings, 120 horse steam power, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of the owner, L. L. TODD, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PLOT OF COMMERcial or banking property, on Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts., with large front on William-st., forming an L, all well rented for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone, high-stoop house, north side of 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; 20x60, lot 98.9; price $35,000, half bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—The property known as Nos. 25 and 27 West 26th-st., near Broadway, 50x98.9; three-story high-stoop, and well rented till May next. Price for sale, $85,000; one-half bond and mortgage,

OR

the property is to rent for $10,000 per annum for three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, on College lease lot, at $275 per annum ground rent; eighteen years to run; offered, with all the elegant furniture, at $85,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., (MURRAY Hill,) one of the most unique, tasteful, and complete houses in the City; for sale, with elegant furniture throughout, at $60,000, with early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 68 9th-st., three doors west of Broadway, suitable for either business or dwelling purposes. For terms apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st., or THOS. H. GAYNOR, No. 765 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST., an extra-wide house, in perfect order, with the furniture; stable if wanted; early possession can be had. Permits to be had from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND VALUABLE extra-size brown-stone building for sale, with a good rent roll; located near Wall-st. and Exchange-place; half can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—20TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., three-story and basement brick house, in good order; possession May 1; terms easy. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st., for permits and particulars.

BOULEVARD.—LOTS ON 147TH-ST., NEAR the boulevard, running to Hudson River, with water front, for sale. Apply to J. H. WESTERFIELD, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS ON BOULEVARD AND 99th-st.; 12 lots on 8th-av. and 112th-st.; 6 lots on 58th and 54th sts., between 6th and 7th avs. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE high-stoop four-story house, No. 167 West 34th-st.; lot 21x50x75. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $36,000. Terms easy.

A FINE, SUBSTANTIAL, FIVE-STORY corner store for sale, on South-st., near Wall-st., 25x100; in good order; price $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished or unfurnished; very pretty; perfect order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LEASE OF 100 FEET SQUARE FOR sale on Broadway, near 23d-st., 20 years to run. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 22x35, with extension, 13x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE, No. 3 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, fronting on Washington Park, 22x50, lot 100, four-story and high basement, new style area. All plate glass, walnut doors, stairs and blinds throughout; vestibule doors etched glass; halls laid in mosaic tile, all marble mantels, elevated range, improved heater, four water closets, seven toilet basins; everything new and latest style, best work. Apply on premises, or to owner No. 410 Cumberland-st. WM. A. BRUSH.

$6,000.—NEAT COTTAGE, 20x30, with two-story extension, 12x20, all filled in with brick; nine rooms, front and back stairs; with two lots, each 25x100; large poultry house; Monroe-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M., to W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, the three-story frame houses, brick basement and sub-cellar, No. 2 Clark-st., corner of Columbia, and No. 6 Clark. For permits apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.

HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BABYlon, L. I.—For sale, sixty lots, 50x150 each, immediately surrounding the South Side Railroad depot; the most eligible location in the village for dwellings or general business purposes. Also a country seat with five acres; complete in every respect; within half a mile of the village; terms to suit or will exchange for Brooklyn property; time to Babylon via South Side Railroad one hour and a half. Apply to SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I., or Box No. 136 Brooklyn Post Office.

PLOT OF TWENTY ACRES FOR SALE, in East Chester, east of and near Mount Vernon Depot, New-Haven Railroad. A beautiful plot of ground, ready for immediate use, with many very fine shade trees; ground high and commanding and in the immediate vicinity of fine buildings and a number of new and stylish Italian villas erected and being erected. This is a fine opportunity for a party to purchase and resell in villa plots at a handsome advance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson River, New-Hamburg, Dutchess County; very beautifully situated, having a river front of about 2,600 feet, comprising 35 acres of land, well watered; a dwelling-house, 32x35 feet, completely furnished and in thorough order; farmer's house, coach-house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Washington Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale or to let, at New-Rochelle, N. Y., with four acres of land, pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound, well stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit; large two-story house, with wing attached; carriage-house, stables, &c.; one mile from New-Haven Railroad and one-half mile from steamboat landing. Possession immediately. Apply to W. H. LE COUNT, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR New-York City or Brooklyn property, about 27 acres of land, with a dwelling thereon, near Cruger's Station, and just above Sing Sing, on the east bank of the Hudson River, affording fine sites for several private residences, with a magnificent prospect of river and mountain scenery. Inquire of GEORGE H. GRANNISS or JAMES TAYLOR, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE at Mott Haven, near Boston road, with eight lots of ground tastefully laid out in fruit, flower and vegetable garden; the house is roomy, has water, wash-tubs, range, heater, gas, &c., in complete order; terms very liberal. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE in West Hoboken, N. J., 45 minutes by horse cars and ferry to City Hall, New-York; situated on the brow of the hill, it commands a beautiful view of New-York harbor and bay; grounds 50x165 feet, with fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—NEAR VANDERBILT LANDing, Staten Island, a gentleman's country seat, consisting of a superior built house, completely furnished; also, horses and carriages, 18 acres ground; commands a view of the bay; all in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy; a delightful place, of easy access, and will be sold low. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J., 1 HOUR FROM New-York, near Llewellyn Park, on mountain, handsome residence, with fine stables, gardener's cottage and outhouses; fourteen acres in lawn and garden; view unsurpassed. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J.—No. 68 High-st., corner of Spruce, 10 to 12 minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Station; a fine residence, in perfect order; lot 100x200 or 150x300. View rarely equaled, overlooking the city and country for miles around. Apply on the premises, or at Room No. 16, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York. S. S. TIFFANY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE-house of nine rooms: two acres of land, with barn and other outbuildings attached, at Rossville, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and 2¼ miles of three stations of S. I. Railroad. For particulars inquire of P. L. CORTELYOU, at Rossville.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN RICHmond, Va. The house contains eighteen rooms, is splendidly located, with a superb view of the whole city and environs; the lot is half an acre on Grace-st., between 21st and 22d sts. Apply to DEVLIN & CO., No. 459 and 461 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—PAYABLE IN MONTHLY INstallments, one or more lots in Westchester County, near the Harlem River; a rare chance for one of moderate means. Apply to W. E. RIDER, No. 51 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson, at New-Hamburg; delightfully located, commodious dwelling, necessary out-buildings, and 46 acres of land; abundance of fruit, in great variety. Price $25,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—A NEAT TWO-STORY house, eight rooms and cellar, wagon-house, four lots of ground; ten minutes to depot; for sale cheap or to let. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 76 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS IN Jersey City, Nos. 58 and 60 Newark-av.; best business location in the City; lots 25x140, running through to Railroad-av. Apply to WM. CLARKE, No. 66 Chatham, corner Chambers-st.

PRODUCTIVE GRAIN AND FRUIT farm, 86 acres, near Somerville, N. J.; must be sold; $9,500. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

THE SUBURBAN
FOR MARCH,
WITH FULL LISTS OF
COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE,
is ready, and will be sent free to any address, by
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
Auctioneers and Brokers,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILLS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated in the village of Dover, Morris County, N. J., about 100 feet from Morris Canal, and in close proximity to the Morris and Essex Railroad.

ROLLING MILL BUILDING, 120x136 FEET,
CONTAINING
3 puddling furnaces,
2 heating furnaces for iron,
1 heating furnace for steel,
1 train roll for reducing puddle balls and blooms,
1 train rolls for rolling rods and merchant iron,
1 train rolls for rolling spring steel,
1 crocodile squeezer for puddle balls,
DRIVEN BY WATER POWER.
RIVET AND SPIKE SHOP, 150x30 FEET, WITH LEANTOS,
CONTAINING
8 bolt and rivet machines and furnaces,
2 brace jaw machines and furnaces,
1 spike machine and furnace,
together with lathes, planing machine, tools, &c., &c.,
DRIVEN BY STEAM ENGINE,
30-horse power, with two-flue boilers.
Also, blacksmith's shop, workmen's houses, &c., &c., including 140 acres of land,
ALL IN COMPLETE ORDER AND NOW IN FULL OPERATION.
For particulars, inquire of
HENRY McFARLAN,
No. 17 South William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE AT CRANFORD—48 MINutes from New-York on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey—A new French roof house and lot, 95x187 ft.; the house contains 13 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room and water closet. Also a first-class house and lot, splendidly located on the main avenue of the village; the house has 19 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, water closet, gas throughout, range, stationary wash tubs, furnace, &c.; the grounds contain about 2½ acres, and are tastefully laid out, and well stocked with small fruit trees and shrubbery; barn and chicken-house and hot-house on the premises; also other houses, very desirable town lot, and several farms for sale located in and near the village. Apply to F. A. FISHER, No. 23 Water-st., New-York, or to JOSIAH CRANE, Sr., Cranford, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT at Highbridgeville, just above McComb's Dam Bridge.—These cottages are neatly, newly and fully furnished, except with silver and linen, and are reached by the 2d, 3d, 4th and 8th av. cars, or steamers from Fulton Market slip; the grounds are handsomely laid out, fine gardens, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to A. KEMP, No. 100 Murray or No. 116 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN FLUSHING, A HANDSOME two-story attic and basement French roof house, 13 rooms, marble mantels, furnace, gas, water, dumb-waiter, &c.; superior location, flowering shrubbery, fruit trees, grapes, berries, &c.; time, one hour to Chambers-st., thirty minutes to 34th-st. Ferry. Rent $800. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 254 Broadway.

TO RENT FOR $1,200—A LARGE HOUSE with seventeen rooms, good out buildings, green-house and eleven acres of land upon the banks of the Hudson, at Edgewater, near Fort Lee, N. J.; beautiful lawn with fine trees, fine garden, with large quantities of fruit; splendid view of the river; a very desirable place, and cheap. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 9 College-place.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit, two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 28 West 19th-st.; brown-stone front, 3½ stories high; painted and furnished in the most magnificent style six months ago by C. Bembe; rent $650 a month. For further particulars inquire of BEALES, GILLBEE & CO., No. 47 South-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 332 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 39th-st.; the house is in perfect order, handsomely painted and fully furnished. For terms, &c., apply to D. B. KEELER, Jr., No. 43 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Fort Washington, with about nine acres of ground, stables, green-house, graperies, gardener's cottage and other outbuildings; water and gas in the house; will be let for six or eighteen months from 1st of May next. Apply to J. NOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 354 West 32d-st., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $2,000. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON 11th-st., near 5th-av., three rooms deep, handsomely furnished, to private family only; would be let on lower terms to 1st November. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—ON EAST 39TH-ST., IN A GOOD neighborhood, a large house, furnished; rent, $3,000; possession early. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 50 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.; modern improvements; location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH, 44 West Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY dwelling-house with modern improvements, No. 64 Washington-square, south. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 88 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 3 Amity-place. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.

The Elegant and Extensive
WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
At Their Depot, St. John's Park,
TO RENT.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen commodious cellars, nine feet in height, finished in the most substantial manner.

For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight streets, second floor, to

JAMES A. SUYDAM.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, AND between John-st. and Maiden-lane, a first-class office on second story, size 43x26, with a lofty ceiling. It is admirably suited for the jewelry business, being now occupied by several wealthy firms in that trade; or it is excellently situated for an insurance office, or other business demanding the advantages of space, excellent light and the best location in the City. Also, smaller offices on the same floor. Apply to T. G. HUSZAK, No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL WAREhouse Nos. 61, 63 and 65 Cliff-st., near Beekman-st., particularly adapted for the iron, storage, or any other heavy business requiring room and strength; it has a frontage on Cliff-st. of about 70 feet and a depth of 125 feet, and so arranged that carts and trucks can drive in and through to another street. Inquire on the premises, or of LORING ANDREWS, 72 Gold-st.

TO LEASE—ON WEST-ST., THE PLOT OF ground fronting on West, Morton and Washington sts., being 50 feet on West, 320 feet on southerly side of Morton-st. and 50 feet on Washington-st. Also, the bulkhead in front. Apply to G. BANJER, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE four-story brick building, suitable for extensive manufacturing purposes, advantageously situated at Yonkers, N. Y., and convenient for shipping by water or rail. For particulars, inquire of C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE HOTEL AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., known as the South Orange Mountain House; it has 65 good bedrooms, bath with hot and cold water on each floor; it will be rented furnished or unfurnished. For particulars apply by letter to JOHN T. LORD, No. 461 Broadway.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO RENT—Immediate possession given; location very desirable for a lawyer, an architect, an insurance agency or a real estate office. Apply at No. 361 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE POWERS HOTEL, NOS. 17 and 19 Park-place, opposite the Astor House. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

CHOICE OFFICES TO LET—SINGLY or in suites, second story *Sun* Building, Printing-house-square. Fine out-look on the Park and Tryon-row. Apply to J. W. ENGLAND, publisher of the *Sun*.

TO LET—THE CELLAR, FIRST AND SECond floors, with upper lofts of building No. 114 Pearl-st. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—STORE No. 634 Broadway; will be altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

TO LEASE—IN ONE PLOT OR SEVERAL parcels, 25 lots fronting on Avenue D and 13th and 14th sts. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.
JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, MARCH 15,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
48 PARCELS OF LAND,
CONTAINING ABOUT
181 LOTS,
ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

This is the only property on the line of Central-av. having direct communication with the horse and steam cars. Fine streets are already opened leading to the HORSE AND STEAM CARS. It is the only property in this vicinity that will not require GRADING OR CLEARING AWAY for building purposes, and is entirely free from trees, rocks, shrubbery and other nuisances, which in some localities cost so much to remove.

Persons desirous of visiting the property can take the horse or steam cars (which run at all hours) to Tremont, thence to Central-av., about five minutes' walk from the cars on a well-regulated road; or it may be reached by carriage through the Central Park and Central-avenue Boulevard, the most complete and magnificent carriage and equestrian drives in the world. A man will be found at Heincel's Hotel to give such information as may be desired in regard to the property.

The great feature of Westchester County at present in this connection, viewed from a City stand-point, is the

CENTRAL-AVENUE,

which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery. It is to have an addition of fourteen feet walk on each side, divided from the carriage and bridle drive by rows of beautiful trees; the contract for grading the sidewalks is now being carried out. For descriptive pamphlets, (containing maps and diagrams,) and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz:

128 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

known as part of the

ESTATE OF JOHN LOW, DECEASED.

Sale to be made under the direction of

HENRY H. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY.

These lots are situate between

10TH AND 11TH AVS.
AND
60TH AND 62D STS.

They are located on

HIGH GROUND,

and have a very regular

SLOPE TOWARD THE HUDSON.

No remaining estate in the City is more uniformly and nearly

EVEN AND ON GRADE.

The land is peculiarly DRY AND NATURALLY DRAINED, owing to its high situation. Residences built upon it will have the advantage of

FRESH AND PURE AIR,

and will also have, at nearly all points,

BEAUTIFUL VIEWS
of the
HUDSON RIVER AND NEW-JERSEY SHORES.

The constructions in the neighborhood are

FIRST CLASS.

The streets between this property and Central Park are in process of being

GRADED AND SEWERED.

In order to continue the character of the neighborhood, all these lots will be sold with the usual

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.

This property is also opposite the

CENTRAL PARK,

and near the lower end of the

RIVER SIDE PARK,

which extends for nearly

THREE MILES

along the banks of the

HUDSON RIVER.

BUSINESS VALUE OF TENTH-AV.

is not excelled by any, being the longest avenue in New-York, and, by connecting with Kingsbridge-road, is the direct route from the west side of New-York and Westchester County, to the lower part of the City.

THE BELT RAILROAD IN 59TH-ST.
AND
TENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD

give easy access to this property from all the directions.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-FOUR LOTS
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD,
11TH-AV., 73D AND 74TH STS.,
NEAR THE NEW RIVERSIDE PARK
AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Will sell at auction,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the New-York Orphan Asylum:

THIRTY-NINE LOTS AND GORES,

Comprising almost the entire block bounded by The Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., 73d and 74th sts.;

FIFTEEN LOTS AND GORES,

Comprising the entire front on north side of 74th-st., between the Grand Boulevard and 11th-av.

This property is high, on grade, soil good and free from rock, now cultivated as a garden.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, with privilege of paying at any time, on giving three months' previous notice.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 305 EAST 10TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 10TH-ST.—The five-story Philadelphia brick house and lot situate on the north side of East 10th-st., near Avenue A, and known as No. 305. The house, which is 25x54 feet, was built by day's work in the best manner; has all modern improvements; dumb waiters on every floor; well lighted and ventilated, and suited for four, five or more families; 25x114.6.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 19 RUTGERS-PLACE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

RUTGERS-PLACE—The three-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the north side of Rutgers-place, between Jefferson and Clinton sts., and known as No. 19 Rutgers-place. The house is about 52 ft. deep; has inclosed piazza, brown-stone basement, and contains the modern improvements. Gas fixtures and parlor chandeliers sold with the house.

Lot 26x110 feet.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STABLE AND LOT NO. 133 WEST 27TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 27TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick stable thereon, situate on the north side of 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 133; the stable contains five stalls; on the rear of the lot there is a building for use of coachman; lot 25x98.9.

For maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable store property No. 12 Bowery. Particulars can be obtained at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A.—TO LET—THE THREE UPPER FLOORS of No. 15 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, suitable for a commercial school, architect's office, photo graphic gallery or for a society's meeting room, or any light business. Apply as above.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET, 40x80; well lighted front and rear, suitable for mercantile or manufacturing business; with or without steam power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 99 and 101 William-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT CORNER STORE on one of the best blocks on Fulton-av., Brooklyn; also two small brown-stone stores and dwellings. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 43x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN JAUNCEY-court, Wall-st., on first floor, suitable for bankers or brokers; rent moderate. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office, No. 96 Broadway,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

MONDAY, MARCH 8,

At the Exchange Salesroom, at 12 o'clock, No. 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AND 37TH-ST.

ON 8TH-AV.—Two lots, northwest corner 37th-st.

ON 37TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av. and adjoining.

These lots are covered with frame and brick buildings, and offer very desirable advantages.

N. B.—A portion of the purchase money on the above sales can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

ALSO,
MONDAY, March 8,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR VALUABLE CITY LOTS, ON BROADWAY, BOULEVARD, NEW-AV., 5TH-AV., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK, MADISON-AV., 4TH AND 11TH AVS.

ON BROADWAY—One lot, n. e. corner of 98th-st.
ON BOULEVARD—Four lots, n. w. corner of 98th-st.
ON NEW-AV.—Four lots, s. e. corner of 117th-st.
ON MADISON-AV.—Four lots, s. w. corner of 115th-st.
ON 76TH-ST.—Four lots, n. w. corner of 4th-av.
ON 109TH-ST.—One lot, s. s., 170 feet e. of 5th-av.
ON 11TH-AV.—Two lots, west side, 25.5 feet south of 65th-st.

These lots are well located, and are worthy the attention of purchasers either for speculation or investment.

ALSO,

ON WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two valuable lots on 23d-st., 125 feet west of 6th-av., with brick walls of building lately occupied as stables by Briggs Bros., and recently destroyed by fire. These lots are among the most valuable and desirable City property for immediate business improvement, being on a 100-foot street, and near Booth's new theatre.

N. B.—A portion of the purchase money on the above sales can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

WATER-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 349 Water-st., near James-st.
4TH-AV.—5 lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 56th-st.
4TH-AV.—4 lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 62d-st.
4TH-AV.—4 lots east side 4th-av., 27 feet north of 75th-st.
62D-ST.—6 lots south side 62d-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av.
75TH-ST.—3 lots north side 75th-st., 100 feet east of 4th-av.
76TH-ST.—3 lots south side 76th-st., in rear of the above.
123D-ST.—4 lots north side 123d-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.
124TH-ST.—4 lots south side 124th-st., in rear of above.
4TH-AV.—1 lot southeast corner 76th-st.
58TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 225 feet west of 10th-av.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TEN LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 45TH AND 46TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

MADISON-AV.—The ten very desirable building lots on west side of Madison-av., comprising the entire front between 45th and 46th sts., and having one lot on each street; corner lots 25.5x95; inside lots each 25x95 feet; street lots each 25x100.5. These lots are even with the grade, and in the midst of first-class improvements. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at seven per cent.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LOTS ON 58TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

58TH-ST.—4 lots on south side of 58th-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av., full sizes, occupied as a garden. These lots command a fine view of the Hudson and surrounding country for miles, the situation being high and healthy. Title perfect. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 104 VANDERBILT-AV., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Eliza Ann Jennings:

VANDERBILT-AV.—The lot of land, with the two-story and basement frame house thereon, situate on the westerly side of Vanderbilt-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., and known as No. 104. The house is filled in with brick, is 20x28 feet, with a two-story basement extension (unfinished) 13x22 feet; house has 12 rooms, beside pantries and closets; in the yard are grape-vines, peach, quince and cherry trees; lot 25x100.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term opens April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ANNOUNCEMENT. — GOLDSMITH'S $5 writing classes are rapidly filling up. More than $200 in gold will be awarded to pupils. Full particulars at the rooms, No. 42 East 14th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y.: Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG FRENCH Professor of distinguished education would like to give private lessons in French at the pupils' residence. Address LESSONS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 373 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.

JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE, } Executors.
HENRY C. PLACE, }
n13-1aw6mF*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, at No. 202 West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL, } Executors.
SAML. D. BUSSELL, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-1aw6mF

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR REcovery of a small OPERA-GLASS, lost, on Wednesday evening, in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., or in car No. 82, 4th-av. line. Leave at office of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart girl; is respectful and an economical servant; an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; best of references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, game, bread, pastry and cake; has the best City reference from her last places. Call at No. 261 1st-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ITALIAN lady's maid, who speaks French and English well, to accompany a family going to Paris the end of this month or the commencement of April; excellent references. Call at No. 21 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has good healthy milk, and plenty of it. Call for two days at No. 161 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR attendant upon an invalid or infirm gentleman, by an Englishman with good references. Address DRUMMOND, 367 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH THE best of references, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., near 11th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR ONE OF the best women cooks in the City; has references that are unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress; fully understands her business; has the best of reference. Call at No. 206 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, WASHing to do at her own house, and French fluting; also lace curtains. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address B. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as laundress, or to assist in the chamberwork; good City references. Apply for two days at No. 1,309 Broadway, near 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as nurse; an infant from its birth preferred; is kind and obliging. Call at No. 35 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored woman as chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 531 6th-av., second door from 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

PLAIN SEWING DONE AT NO. 648 2D-av., and has no objections to take out her machine.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence April 1, by an active young man, who has been brought up to the business, and thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is fully competent to take charge of any farm; his wife to manage the dairy; are Protestants, and no incumbrance; state full particulars. Address J. L., Box No. 23 Post Office, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man with a small family, who thoroughly understands the care and culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables, green-house, hot and cold graperies, and can come well recommended. Address M. L. for two days, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man, with a small family, to take care of two horses and a small garden; willing to make himself generally useful; best of references. Address JOHN GARRETT, Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant; understands his business thoroughly; with green-houses, hot and graperies, and forcing of fruit and flowers; has reference; wife and one child. Address A. R. C., No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable and flower gardener; the best of reference given; last employer can be seen if required. Address O. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young American, who is well experienced in the business; is sober, honest, willing and obliging; the best of City references. Address C. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a steady, active young man; has a good general knowledge of gardening; can refer to former employer personally or by letter. Address for two days L. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and has good City references, a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country. Address W. R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly practical gardener or horticulturist, sober, steady and no incumbrance; understands the laying out of new places. Address M. G., in care of W. C. Wilson, No. 43 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands fruit trees, flowers and vegetables, and general work about a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address F., Box No. 208 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as first-class coachman, with a very desirable City reference. Call or address H. B., Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH FOUR years' City reference, a situation as clerk, porter, or in any similar capacity. Address G. T., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an Englishman, single, with several years' reference from last place. Address No. 367 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man of long experience; is a first-class groom, as well as driver; best City reference; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant man; understands his business; can give the best City references. Address J. H. T., No. 1,295 3d-av., New-York.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION BY a Scotchman; can give first-class references; his wife an A No. 1 butter and cheese maker. Can be seen for two days at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man of twelve years' practice in this country on green-houses, grapes, &c. Address F. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man to mind a team of trotting horses; best of City reference; thoroughly understands his business. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a married man with a small family, who understands the management of a farm perfectly well; good reference. Address T. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young married man, a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address W. C., No. 876 Broadway, or No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; one who thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call at or address No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; best City reference from his last employer. Address F. K., Box 204 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS of age, a situation in a wholesale house; salary not so much an object as permanent employment, with a prospect of future advancement. Address M., Box No. 97 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE ITALienne parlant bien le Francais et l'Anglais desire accompagnee une familles qui part la de ce mois, on le commencement du Mois d'Avril, pour Paris: bonnes references. S'addresseer au No. 21 Madison-av.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE, FRANcaise, nee de bon renseignements; demande une famille pour aller en France. S'adresser de 11 heurs, L., No. 80 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS.—GOOD COMPOSITORS needing situations are requested to leave their address with JOHN F. BALDWIN, No. 174 Fulton-st. A few first-rate men can be furnished with steady situations at the liberal prices offered by the employers' scale.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS NURSE and seamstress; must have unexceptionable City references; French preferred. Apply at No. 52 Union-place, one door above 17th-st., 4th-av., from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small American family; an industrious girl will find a good home. Apply at No. 139 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness; medicines for all diseases, &c.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURG, Feb. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 9, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

TIMOTHY Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.

MARCH 1, 1869. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '67.	112⅞	113
Coupon, 1881	115¾	116	5-20 Coupon, '68.	112⅞	113
5-20 Regis., 1862	112½	113	10-40 Regist'd	104½	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	118	118½	10-40 Coupon	105⅛	106
5-20 Coupon, '64	114½	114¾	Gold	131⅝	131¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	115¾	116	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101¾	102
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	112⅝	112¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 and 146 BROADWAY.

Twenty-sixth general statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1869:

(FOR DETAILED STATEMENT SEE ANNUAL REPORT.)

Net assets, Feb. 1, 1868		$22,662,452 14
Receipts during the year		13,129,531 06
Total		$35,791,983 20
Disbursements during the year		6,466,688 10
Net assets, Jan 31, 1869		$29,325,295 10
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash	$1,882,689 63	
Bonds and mortgages	21,458,357 43	
United States and New-York State Stocks, cost	5,003,108 75	
Real Estate	951,807 08	
Due from agents	29,332 21—	$29,325,295 10
ADD:		
Deferred premiums, (semi-annual and quarterly)	$1,339,679 95	
Premiums principally for policies issued in December and January, in course of transmission	358,500 07	
Interest due and unpaid	6,614 83	
Interest accrued but not due on stocks and bonds and mortgages	245,670 00	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	558,628 81—	2,509,093 66
Gross assets Jan. 31, 1869		$31,834,388 76
THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:		
Net reserves, Company's table, 4 per cent	$28,753,512 02	
Surplus	3,080,872 74—	$31,834,388 76
Amount of new insurance for the year	$53,442,235	
Number of policies	17,334	
Total number of policies in force Jan. 31, 1869	62,466	
Amount insured thereby	$204,983,565	

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,
HON. J. V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM MOORE,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
MARTIN BATES,
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D.
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
OLIVER H. PALMER,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,
EZRA WHEELER,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
DAVID HOADLEY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HON. W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
ALONZO CHILD,
Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES
RICH'D A. McCURDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
JAMES C. HOLDEN,
HUGH N. CAMP,
HERMAN C. VAN POST.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
L. C. LAWTON, Assistant Actuary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years. Southern securities wanted.

WANTED—6TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, Broadway Bank, Brooklyn Ins., Commonwealth Ins., Bowery Ins., Eagle Ins. and Firemen's Ins. Companies stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 43 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000, ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.

This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.

MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FURNITURE and fixtures of a first-class oyster saloon will be sold, and a lease of the three-story and basement brick building given for a term of years; house has every modern improvement; saloon fitted and furnished with every convenience and in the best manner, and immediate possession given. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York. Real Estate Bulletin published weekly free.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABlishment for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

$1,000, $5,000.—A GENTLEMAN lately from California is looking for a safe and profitable business investment; objects to the liquor business in every shape. Principals can have an interview at No. 138 6th-av., near 11th-st., in the office of O. F. VON RHEIN & CO.

A LARGE HOUSE, ELEGANTLY FURnished, choice location, filled with first-class boarders, income $550 per week, to let, from April 1, to a respectable and responsible tenant, at $750 per month if closed immediately. Address EUROPE, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

LARD OIL FACTORY FOR SALE.—A factory complete, for refining and preparing lard and smoking and packing provisions, with good lease, and privilege of buying premises, for sale. Apply on premises, No. 324 Greenwich-st., or to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, an old established country store, (twenty years, standing,) within fifteen miles of the City; county seat; a profitable business now doing. Sold only on account of ill-health of the owner. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS FOR SALE—Long established and having a good run of trade; best location in Williamsburg; this is a rare chance for any one desiring to commence business. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 203 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of shoe store No. 270 Greenwich-st., (west side,) between Warren and Murray. Inquire on the premises.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward. MANUFACTURED BY THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. A. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av. Factory No. 218 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	SATURDAY, April 3

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 6th of March, at 12 noon.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA	Mar. 6	COLUMBIA	Mar. 27
BRITANNIA	Mar. 13	EUROPA	April 3
IOWA	Mar. 20	INDIA	April 10

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JAVA	Mar. 10	CUBA	Mar. 31
RUSSIA	Mar. 17	SCOTIA	April 7
CHINA	Mar. 24	AUSTRALASIAN	Ap'l 14

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin......$130 | Second Cabin......$80

Cabin to Paris......$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA	March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN	March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA	March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA	April 7, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

AUSTRALASIAN	Mar. 11	PALMYRA	Mar. 25
TRIPOLI	Mar. 18	SIBERIA	April 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin......$80 Gold.

Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,)	Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 11.—ALASKA, Capt. A. J. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer OCEAN QUEEN received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, 27th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE	Mar. 11
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS	Mar. 18
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	Mar. 25

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS	March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN	March 30

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known sidewheel steamship

BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on

SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer

ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, March 6
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, March 13

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RIDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 18.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 8, North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 61 and 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, ERIE BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

On and after March 8, the Erie Railway Company will run the Express over the entire line of their routes, as the United States Express will cease to run on that date over the various roads and branches owned by this Company. The route includes the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western Railways, together with all their branches, making a direct line of communication between New-York and Cincinnati, embracing every station on the lines. Bullion, specie, money packages and valuables will be placed in the charge of reliable and experienced messengers.

Drafts for collection forwarded to destination and returns promptly made.

Express matter of every kind forwarded as fast and as safely as by any other Express Company. Shippers guaranteed for all loss and damage by the Erie Railway Company.

Offices—No. 20 Park-place, and Provost-st., Jersey City. JAY GOULD, President.

G. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR—ON AND after MONDAY, March 8, 1869, the steamers of the Sound Lines will leave New-York at

5 P. M.,

instead of 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS,

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DU BAC 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
SITE 25 RUE DE L'UNIVER.

This House, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of

SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES.
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE.
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES.
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS.
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.

Trimmings for undergarments.

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LACE CURTAINS—NEW SPRING STYLES for 1869, made after our own designs, and imported by no other house in America.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Over one hundred different patterns, many of them now first introduced in this market.

Curtain materials, and Furniture Coverings of Brocatel, Rep, Terry, Damask, &c. Curtains and Lambrekins made to order.

Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Fringes, and Trimmings.

Window Shades of all kinds on hand or made to order. Wholesale or retail.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
N. B.—Furniture store at No. 881 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1.
TWO OPERAS,
FLEUR DE THE and MONS. CHEUFLEURY,

which will be performed with the same great cast and splendor of mise en scene as in the evening.

On the matinee, admission to all parts $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats in private box, $1 50.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Sole Lessee and Director......J. GRAU

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5,
BENEFIT OF MONS. J. CARRIER,

First tenor of Mr. Grau's renowned French Opera. Mmes. ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTI, RIZARELLI, VICTORIA, MARICE, Mons. CARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL, (original role Pitou,) BURGOIN, GOBY, GENOT, PETIT, MASSEY, in the cast.

On the same evening will make her first appearance in New-York Mlle. MARIE SANDA, celebrated danseuse, from the imperial opera houses St. Petersburg, Vienna, &c.; and Mons. CARL MANEIG, renowned ballet master and danseur, from the same opera houses, the following attractive entertainment has been selected:

L'Œil Creve (1er acte)	Herve
Genevieve de Brabant (acte des gendarmes)	Offenbach
Fleur de The (3e acte)	Lecocq
Monsieur Cheufleury (operette, 1 acte)	Offenbach

SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
TWO OPERAS,
FLEUR DE THE AND
MONS. CHEUFLEURY by Offenbach.

In active preparation, LA VIE PARISIENNE.

After 9½ admission half price.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THREE COURSES OF FUN.
JENNY LIND,
AN IRISH STEW,
AND LAST NIGHTS OF
POCAHONTAS.

Greeted nightly by CROWDED HOUSES, with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

On MONDAY, March 8, will be produced, after archaeological preparation, a GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN SIMPLIFICATION, to be called MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE, in which Mr. Brougham will have an irreverent shy at Shylock, for the first time.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY—MATINEE.

Unabated success of the GREATEST BURLESQUE ACTRESS of the time,

ELISE HOLT,

and her charming troupe of artistes, DOUBLE COMEDY COMPANY, RIGL SISTERS, Corps de ballet. Byron's greatest burlesque, LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

Box office open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

UNDENIABLE SUCCESS OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE

in their original personations in the great moral drama TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, presented every evening and Saturday Matinee to crowded houses. ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE should witness this wonderful moral lesson.

REMEMBER, MATINEE on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERY EVENING.

Immense success of

THE MARVELOUS NICKLE,
THE WONDER OF THE WIZARDS.

The new Spectacular Extravaganza of THE HORSE MARINES, universally acknowledged to be THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.

Roars of laughter at Maffitt's comic military Pantomime of THE YOUNG RECRUIT.

THE CARLO BROTHERS, HARRY RAYNOR, MARIE BONFANTI and the GREAT TAMMANY COMPANY.

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved orchestra circle 25 cents extra. Reserved orchestra chairs 50 cents extra.

GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 2.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FOURTH CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORCHESTRA, 100 PERFORMERS.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR,

assisted by Mme. DE LA GRANGE, and the LIEDERKRANZ and ARION SOCIETIES.

FULL REHEARSAL FRIDAY, MARCH 5, at 2½ P. M. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., D. SCHAAD, Secretary. President.

PROF. D. F. DIMON'S

Second Reading at the Chapel of Rutgers Female College, 5th-av., corner 42d-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY, NO. 768 Broadway.—Free exhibition of Thomas Hill's "Yosemite Valley," Bierstadt's "Sunset in California," Eastman Johnson's "Boyhood of Lincoln," and Geo. L. Brown's "Crown of New-England," together with a number of PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS, and their originals, side by side.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Second Winter Exhibition of pictures and sculptures, now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., will close on THURSDAY NIGHT, March 4.

LECTURES.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,

(Mr. D. R. Locke,) P. M., at Confedrit X Roads, Ky., will deliver a humorous lecture at Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Cussed be Canaan." Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets now for sale at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, Fifth-avenue and St. Nicholas Hotels, Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door on Monday evening.

COOPER UNION FREE COURSE OF LECTURES ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The fourth lecture will be delivered on SATURDAY, March 6, at 8 P. M. precisely, by CHARLES MORAN, Esq. Subject—*The Relation of Capital and Labor.* Admission free.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

CHARLES H. BRAINARD, ESQ., OF Boston, will lecture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., on *The Life and Genius of John G. Whittier.* The public invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGION OF HUMANITY.—MR. HENRY EDGER, member resident in the United States of the Positive Council, Paris, will lecture at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, March 7, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*The Work of the Ages in the Nineteenth Century.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF quiet and positively religious habits can find a pleasant furnished room, without board, with a widow lady, son and daughter of the highest respectability, being obliged to use this means to meet their high rent. Address E. W. B., Box No. 6,743 Post Office.

BOARDING.—WANTED BY A SINGLE gentleman, a well-furnished and good-sized room, and partial board, in a strictly private family; location not below 14th-st. nor above 44th-st. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,657 General Post Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large, nicely furnished room, fire, gas, &c., on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast, on reasonable terms. Address W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished room with or without board, located between 20th and 30th sts., Madison and 6th avs.; unexceptionable reference. Address K. L. J., Post Office Box No. 4,804.

TO LET—TWO VERY NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with gas; will be let together or separate; without board; no moving in May. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have an elegant suite of rooms, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house near 5th-av.; private family. Address, with reference, Box 6,766 Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—A commodious suite of rooms, with or without private table. Also, a single front room, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-ST.—We wish to let three handsomely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving May.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in some central location; would prefer a French family where English is spoken; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A HALL bedroom, pleasantly situated. Gas and water in the room. Terms low. No. 84 4th-av., one block from Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A private family, by a young man of character; terms must be very low. Address, stating them, ECONOMY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET four rooms on second floor, in first-class house No. 164 Allen-st.; modern improvements. Possession immediately.

A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD STORY, southern exposure, all conveniences, with first-class board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Choice rooms, with board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AND GOOD ROOMS can be had on reasonable terms at No. 86 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY MARE, 15¼ hands high, 6 years old, perfectly sound and kind in harness or under saddle. Also a business wagon with covered top and set of harness, only in use four months. Apply at Classon-av., fourth house north of Putnam-av., Brooklyn.

A SUPERIOR COUPE HORSE FOR sale; bay, full 16 hands high, fast and free traveler, 7 years old, and very stylish. Address H. A. M., Box No. 2,915 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 15½ HANDS high; sound and kind; 8 years old; can trot in 2:35 or better, and sired by *American Star.* Inquire at San Francisco Stables, No. 114 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—TEAM OF SMALL GRAYS, 14½ hands, 7 and 8 years; work any way; price $275; cheap; or would exchange for heavy ones. Apply at No. 120 York-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEATED PHAETON, IN good condition, cheap. Apply at the office, No. 83 Duane-st., on and after Monday, March 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,

MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.

The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.

MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled

"SCHOOL."

This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR.

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A BRILLIANT AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,

whose unparalleled performances are received on every occasion with UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM, will appear at every entertainment in their NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING FEATS UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE!

MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON,
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
AND THE UNEQUALED TROUPE OF
RIDERS, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS,
EQUILIBRISTS AND CONTORTIONISTS,
IN SCENES OF EXCITING INTEREST.

IRVING HALL.

NINTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1869.
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION,
SIXTY PERFORMERS;

assisted by the following eminent artists:

Mr. J. LEVY, The great Cornet Soloist.
Miss MERRIFIELD, Soprano.
Master DE SOLLA, Tenor.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
Mr. H. B. DODWORTH, Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, } Conductors.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND BAL D'OPERA.
EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

Tickets can be obtained from the following gentlemen, comprising the Committee, and at the box office of the Academy of Music:

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

AUG. BELMONT,
W. B. DUNCAN,
A. OAKEY HALL,
G. G. GRAY,
JOHN K. HACKETT,
HENRY F. VAIL,
R. L. CUTTING,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. T. COLEMAN,
J. BLOODGOOD,
W. L. CUTTING,
JAMES BRYCE,
H. S. FEARING,
GEO. H. BEND,
ISAAC BELL,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
G. G. HOWLAND,
W. B. COOPER,
H. A. SMYTHE,
Gen. W. CUTTING,
MANTON MARBLE,
D. KINGSLAND,
H. A. JOHNSON,
W. G. FARGO,
LE G. LOCKWOOD, Jr.,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
JNO. S. LAWRENCE,
HENRY CLEWS,
ARTHUR LEARY,
HENRY H. WARD,
D. CRAWFORD,
T. K. WARREN,
JOHN HOEY,
N. H. WOLFE,
H. G. STEBBINS,
L. DELMONICO,
PARAN STEVENS,
B. ROBINSON, JR.,
THEODORE MOSS.

TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Full particulars of the programme of entertainments for the occasion will be given in future announcements.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Admitting a gentleman and lady	$10
Extra lady's ticket	3

Boxes now for sale at the box office.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW building of the Sheltering Arms, corner of 10th-av. and 129th-st., will be laid (D. V.) on SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public generally are invited to be present. Conveyances will carry visitors free of charge from the 125th-st. terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad to St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, where the services will commence and the addresses be delivered.

"THE COMING VELOCIPEDE" for the first-class going man is TOWLE'S "MUSTANG," visible and for sale at No. 78 Cedar-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GOVERNMENT HARBOR WORK AT OSWEGO, N. Y., UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 91 PEARL-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering material for and doing the work of building the new United States four hundred feet pier running northerly from the Light-house at Oswego, N. Y., will be received at this office, addressed to the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 24th day of March, 1869.

MATERIALS REQUIRED.

CLASS A.

65,797 lbs. wrought iron material, or as much as may be required, assorted in three items, viz.: Item 1. Drift bolts. Item 2. Screw and washer bolts. Item 3. Spikes. Each item to be bid and paid for by the pound.

LABOR TO BE PERFORMED.

CLASS B.

Item 1. 41,288 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, crib framing, planking, bolting, &c., (below water work,) to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot.

Item 2. 24,630 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, framing, planking, bolting, &c., in superstructure, to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot.

Item 3. 1,627 cords, (128 cubic feet,) or as much as may be required, of stone, to be furnished and put in the work; to be bid and paid for by the cord.

Item 4. Removal of material (soft deposits, bowlders, old timber, and other rubbish) necessary in forming junction with old structure, and preparing foundation areas for cribs; to be bid and paid for by the cubic yard.

All the above to be let by class.

Bids for items of a class without covering all the items of a class will be rejected.

A guaranty by two persons or parties must accompany each bid, that the bid shall be made good; and the sufficiency of the guarantors must be certified by a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or other officer of the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract will be executed in each case in sums to be fixed by the undersigned, and no bondsman will be accepted whose sufficiency is not proven to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

Contracts to be signed and bonds executed at 12 M., April 1, 1869.

Iron to be all delivered and labor commenced by the 1st of May, 1869.

Pier to be finished by the 1st of December, 1869.

All further necessary information may be obtained as to class B by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. until the 23d day of March, 1869; and as to class A, either by personal application, or by mail for a copy of the specifications.

Bids and guaranties must be submitted on blanks furnished from this office on application; and each bidder must submit with the bid the names of the two bondsmen he intends to use, with evidence, satisfactory to the undersigned, of their sufficiency.

M. D. McALISTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Major of Engineers.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school building on the north side on West 61st-st., near Broadway. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON,
WILSON SMALL,
RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
BENJAMIN B. MERRILL,
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated MARCH 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED MILK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for supplying to the several institutions under their charge condensed milk of the best quality, for one year commencing on the 1st of April next.

Parties proposing for the above will submit samples for examination, and the milk selected will be the standard for future delivery.

Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the Board reserves the right to reject all offers not deemed advantageous to the Department.

Further information may be obtained on application at their office. JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Stoves, Pipes and Fixtures required for warming the new school building on the north side of West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA,
Committee on Colored Schools.

DATED March 3, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Stoves, Pipes and Fixtures for warming the new school building on 9th-st., near Avenue C.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
R. J. O'SULLIVAN, M. D.,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Dated MARCH 3, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director......MAX MARETZEK

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 5,
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
BY REQUEST,

and positively for the last time,

L'AFRICAINE.

MME. LA GRANGE, MISS McCULLOCH, SIGS. BOETTI, ORLANDINI, ANTONUCCI, AND OTHERS.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) March 6, AT 1 P. M., GRAND KELLOGG FAUST MATINEE.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, KELLOGG, LA TRAVIATA.

Seats now for sale at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) March 6, at 1 P. M.,
KELLOGG
FOR THE LAST TIME IN
FAUST.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that for this

FAUST MATINEE,

when Miss KELLOGG will appear for the last time as MARGHERITA, SEATS and BOXES can now be secured. THE LADY PATRONS of the Opera will avoid inconvenience and the rush at the doors by securing seats in advance at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

GENERAL ADMISSION	$1.
RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA	50c.
PRIVATE BOXES FOR FOUR PERSONS	$8.

Doors open at 12. Commence at 1.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Fifth week of

EDWIN BOOTH,

in Shakespeare's Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET;

Miss MARY McVICKER, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. D. W. WALLER, and MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.

SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
as
NARCISSE.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

400 400 400 400 400 400
400 HUMPTY DUMPTY'S 400
400 FOUR HUNDREDTH FALL 400
"OFF THE WALL,"
400 TO AUDIENCES THAT NEVER 400
FALL OFF AT ALL.
400 SECOND VOLUME. SECOND VOLUME. 400
HUMPTY DUMPTY. | Four hundredth time—and for hundreds of times more, | GEO. L. FOX.
400 PANTALOON, (the same time-honored) C. K. FOX. 400
FUNNY TRICKS, FUNNY EFFECTS,
400 FUNNY DOINGS, FUNNY CARICATURES. 400
THE ARTISTIC MLLE. SANGALI.
400 SIG. COSTA'S UNIQUE BALLETS. 400
MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
400 400 400 400 400 400

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

THE RENOWNED LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING AT 8, AND SATURDAY
MATINEE AT 2.
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL AND COMPLETE
SUCCESS.
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
FUN, SPECTACLE, SONGS, DANCES.
THE SOMNOLENT POLICEMEN.
THE TERPSICHOREAN DONKEY!!
THE LAUGHABLE TRAIN SCENE.
THE NURSERY RHYMES.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY, AND
RELISHED ALIKE BY YOUNG AND OLD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.

BENEFIT OF MLLE. ZOE,
AND HER LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
ARAMMALTAH......MLLE. ZOE
THE FRENCH SPY.
ZOE AS MATILDE, HENRI AND HIAMET.
SATURDAY, FAREWELL ZOE MATINEE.
ON MONDAY NEXT, first appearance of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,

when will be presented a new play,

SHADOW OF A CRIME.

GRACE HOLDEN......MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
RICHELIEU AT SIXTEEN.
RICHELIEU......MISS KATE REIGNOLDS

NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,

will reopen on Wednesday, March 10, with the talented young German-American Actor,

MR. HENRY MORSINGER,

in a thrilling historical drama, entitled

HINKO; OR, KING AND EXECUTIONER,

translated from the German and adapted for the English stage by Prof. J. E. Frobisher. Characters sustained by an efficient company of New-York favorites.

Admission 50 cents. Matinee on SATURDAY.

MATINEE AT WOOD'S MUSEUM

THIS DAY.

MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE AND
IXION, IXION,

with new songs, new local hits and full cast of characters. Admission to dress circle, 50 cents; children, 25 cents, which include all the Museum Curiosities and the Com. FOOTE and Miss NESTELE entertainment.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Senorita SAGRINO, the world's wonder, on the Swinging Trapeze; HERCULES LIBBY, the Cannon-Ball Thrower; PUNCH AND JUDY; FOOTSTEPS IN THE SNOW; CATTLE STEALERS.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Look out for "SEVEN DWARFS" on MONDAY.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,

Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, March 6, Second appearance in America of Mr. FRIEDRICH HAASE, in Die Beiden Klingsberg, (Comedy,) and in Im Vorzimmer Seiner Excellenz, (Dramolet.)

Seats for sale to-day at the box office.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 BROADWAY.

The funniest entertainment in the world. Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus, San Francisco Minstrels. The people scream at the new burlesque of THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, Or, "TIS SWEET FOR OUR COUNTRY TO DYE." In all their Characteristic Songs and Dances, by SIX HEALTHY BLONDES and FOUR PERSIAN YOUTHS WITH TINY FEET.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Great success of the burlesque trial scene from

SHYLOCK. SHYLOCK. SHYLOCK. SHYLOCK.
BRITAIN'S BLONDES BY AFRICA'S BLACKS.
DAN BRYANT. DAN BRYANT. DAN BRYANT.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot-owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FEB. 26, 1869.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 486 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.

A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF, the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-place, near Amity-st., makes it his special practice to treat all special complaints, in either sex, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1.000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

IN ALL CASES OF SECRECY OR NERVOUS debility consult Dr. WEST, at his private medical office, No. 4 Thompson-st., one door from Canal-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT PIECES OF life-size marble statuary, by Rogers, Mosier and Tadelini, recently imported from Italy by a gentleman now deceased; sold to close the estate. Particulars may be obtained of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free.

M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

ASTRONOMY.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS Telescope, 7½ inches aperture, with stand and clock, warranted achromatic. Can be seen at No. 400 Hudson-st.

THE INAUGURATION.

(Continued from Third Page.)

Three large dancing-rooms, on as many stories of the building, were specially arranged for the dancers, and other rooms, while reserved for the formal receptions of the early part of the evening, were, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, appropriated to the use of the lovers of that amusement. In the spacious upper rooms fronting to the north, and designed for the official quarters of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we find the comfortable private reception rooms of the newly-made President and Vice-President, where they with their more intimate friends and families may find a safe retreat after the excruciating ordeal of hand-shaking with the masses. For supper-rooms the basement has furnished convenient facilities, and to avoid the rush of the over-curious a private room is assigned to the honored recipients of the ovation, and such friends as they may designate, while the less distinguished guests are amply provided for in a more commodious place.

In all of the dancing rooms, and in well selected places in the corridors, good bands of music were stationed, waiting with cheerful patience the order from the Master of Ceremonies to sound their pipes and tabors for the edification of the dancers.

To preserve a due observance of the programme of the evening, telegraph wires were extended through the several apartments, to maintain in the widely-separated rooms the same order in music and dancing. To make the preparations complete, ample cloak-rooms for both sexes had been arranged, while coiffures, boot-blacks, tailors and seamstresses were held in convenient reserve, to repair the mishaps which the awkwardness of novices in the art of dancing might produce.

From the moment of the opening of the doors until 11 o'clock the stream of living beings pouring into the reception-rooms was continuous. By 9 o'clock the rooms were crowded, by 10 o'clock it was a jam. I lack a proper word to designate the state of affairs at a later hour, and can compare it to nothing of the kind previously held here. To the regret of the Management, the gas in the principal reception-room for some unknown and irremediable cause failed to burn with a brilliancy sufficient to give the magnificent room anything but a hazy, twilight appearance, and as a consequence, the proposed formal reception of the President was changed. While the tide of guests was pouring constantly in at the east entrance, the more distinguished celebrities were coming at frequent intervals through the private entrance in the north wing.

At 10:15 the Vice-President entered with his family, and modestly took the shortest route to the private room assigned to him. He was followed twenty minutes later by the President, who hurriedly passed through the line of anxious sightseers, leaning on the arm of Senator MORGAN. The crowd at this moment completely filled the corridor leading to the room.

where the President had retired, and the services of the Police force were called into requisition before a pathway could be forced for the passage of the newly-installed officers to the rooms above. In a few moments the doors of the private rooms were opened and the occupants marched out, two or three of the Committee being in the van. They were President GRANT and Senator MORGAN, Mrs. GRANT with Gen. THOMAS, Vice-President COLFAX and lady, Mrs. MATHEWS of the COLFAX family, Speaker BLAINE and JOHN W. FORNEY following. Then came the representatives of foreign nations, all attired in citizen dress, with their ladies. The Marine Band struck up a new and beautiful march, composed by their leader, Prof. SCALA, and dedicated to the new President.

The distinguished party moved rapidly along through the crowded corridors, up the winding stairways from one floor to another, and finally halted in one of the upper dancing rooms. The enthusiasm which greeted them was sincere and heartfelt, and many were the prayerful utterances which were spoken as they passed along in behalf of the men to whom the country looks for its guidance for the next four years.

To describe the incidents and peculiarities of this remarkable reception would take more time and space than the TIMES would willingly devote to that purpose; nor is it practicable to give even a small list of the natables of the land who graced the occasion with their presence. Your readers may judge of the magnitude of the affair when I state that at least six thousand persons were in attendance. Of course, in a crowded assemblage like this it would be folly to expect much personal comfort; but, notwithstanding the rush and jam, everybody was good natured, and if at any time a murmuring was heard on account of the reckless treading on corns or the the careless trespassing on ladies' trains, some pacificator would say "Let us have peace," and the matter ended in a good-natured laugh.

As to the dancing, although there were enough notaries of the art in attendance to have made fifty ordinary balls, and although there was no lack of music, still the greater part of the throng, until midmight, seemed to prefer the promenade. When, however, the dancing room floors could by persuasion of the floor managers be cleared for five minutes, the younger portion of the assembly took possession and would hold it till the spectators by degrees collected in such pressing numbers as to impede all efforts in the dancing line. It was not until the crowd was lessened by the departure of the rheumatic portion of the assembly that the dancing began in earnest, and which at this present writing is in full progress. If dissatisfaction can be expressed at any one feature of this successful entertainment, it will be with respect to the supper. There is no doubt that ample provision had been ordered by the management for a complete and satisfactory repast, enough to appease the hunger of even a larger crowd than was in attendance. But the ingress and egress to the supper room were so badly arranged that when the room was once filled, the pressure of the hungry crowd in the halls prevented those within from vacating the room for one full hour were the first party who entered the supper-room detained there by outside pressure. As a consequence, seven-eights of the crowd went home hungry without obtaining even a sight at the table. The same difficulty began at the cloak-rooms by 11 o'clock, and if your correspondent had waited for his hat and overcoat before penning these lines, your readers would have been spared the infliction.

To sum up the whole affair, it can be truthfully said that the occasion was one such as was never tendered to a Chief Magistrate before. In all respects it was a success, and if in any way there were features which might produce dissatisfaction, they were the results of the very magnitude of the success. The absence of every kind of intoxicating liquor and the precautions taken to prevent disreputable persons from attending, made it perfectly orderly in all respects, excepting in the confusion created by the throng. There were but few sections in the country unrepresented, and no one who attended will soon forget the grand inaugural reception of GRANT and COLFAX.

POSTSCRIPT, 2 O'CLOCK A. M.—The scene at the ball now baffles all description. The crowd has has degenerated into a perfect crash The confusion in the cloak rooms is beyond conception. Hundreds of gentlemen are leaving the building without coats or hats, and ladies, faint with exhaustion, are in vain waiting or making fruitless search for their outside wrappings. In Fifteenth-street there is a bedlam among the hackmen, and if the guests are successful enough to find their clothing, it is only to find they have lost the means of getting home. Everything to-day has been a great success. But the inauguration ball to-night is too much of a success to be really a good thing.

EXIT ANDREW JOHNSON.

The last hours of ANDREW JOHNSON's official being were characterized by that same tenacious persistency in forcing his peculiar views that he has always exhibited. Contrary to the usual custom, he refused to go to the President's Room at the Senate to-day to sign bills, but remained at the White House with his Cabinet until the hour of noon. Every bill had to be sent to that point, therefore, for the impress of his awkward autograph. The scene at the White House was rather dispiriting. The family had all left, and Mr. JOHNSON himself was prepared to depart and accept the hospitalities of one of his office-brokerage friends, who is indebted to his departing Excellency for much of that which he possesses. The Cabinet were with him in his private office, all present but Mr. SEWARD, and all apparently glad to be relieved. There was MCCULLOCH, profoundly thankful for his deliverance from official thraldom; there was WELLES, profoundly unconscious of his resemblance to the other ancient mariner; there was BROWNING, whose benignant aspect does not seem to be ruffled at the prospect before him; there was EVARTS, plastic, placid, adroit, argumentative, and hopeful; there was RANDALL, whose *sang-froid* and rotundity could scarcely be increased unless he held a fresh portfolio.

Bills kept pouring in, the last that came to his table being the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which he signed at once. The Public Credit, which he received last night, is still unsigned. Of course that was to be expected. It was the last stab he could give the credit of the nation, and futile as it is, he gave it. The people will smile at his insane folly when they read the solid, golden words of the inaugural address which fell from the lips of the new President not an hour afterward.

At last the table was clear, everything which the President would sign was signed and what he would not sign was quickly pocketed. The hour of 12 arrived, and shaking the dust of his administration from his feet, ANDREW JOHNSON, President, issued forth ANDREW JOHNSON, citizen and plebeian.

The following is the list of the measures which Mr. JOHNSON declined to sign:

S. No. 784—An act to amend the judicial system of the United States. S. No. 228—An act for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. This bill has suffered a pocket veto three times. H. R. No. 941—An act to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy and Marine Corps. H. R. No. 469—Joint resolution granting the use of military equipments for the inauguration ceremonies. H. R. No. 1,744—Bill declaring our debt payable in gold and legalizing gold contracts. The Indian Adpropriation bill failed to get through Congress, as did also the Bank bill.

THE CLOSE OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The closing hours of the Fortieth Congress were only noteworthy for the absence of the usual exciting scenes. Both Houses dragged through a weary night session, waiting for the slow progress on the endangered Appropriation bills. Attempts were made every few moments to drag in irregularly some pet scheme, but though the members were not as attentive as usual, scarcely any of them succeeded. All the appropriation bills, but the Indian and Omnibus, were finished before daylight, and at 6 o'clock both Houses adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. At that hour the Senate was called to order, but Mr. WADE spoke to empty benches. The weary Senators came in languidly, one by one, and it was half an hour before a quorum was present, but there was no press of public business and nothing stood in danger of being lost save what had already been given up, to wit, the Indian Appropriation bill and the Bank bill. The conferences on these measures had agreed to disagree, and neither House felt disposed to make further effort at this hour in their behalf; so the Senate took up such straggling matters as Senators were disposed to call for. There was a squabble over the everlasting subject of Committee Clerks, and the matter was defeated. Then Mr. BUCKALEW, from the Committee on Corruption of Senators in the Impeachment Trial, made a verbal report, in which he exonerated every member and reported nothing found. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, at 10:40, brings in the Conference report on the miscellaneous bill, and it is agreed to instanter; rushed to the House, agreed to there, and put in the hands of the enrolling clerks almost in the twinkling of an eye. The Iowa War Claims amendment, which has been fought in the House for several weeks, is in to the extent of $300,000 or more, but under the safeguards of a reëxamination of the vouchers. LOGAN's little amendment for a portrait of Mr. LINCOLN for the White House is also saved. And we shall have WASHINGTON in the Red Room, LINCOLN in the East Room, and the other dead and living worthies where they now are, over the doorways in the main vestibule. Then MORTON makes a last effort to pay the Southern Senators for the full term, but that fails. Then SUMNER, with a characteristic demand for justice, calls up the bill to pension Mrs. LINCOLN, but the Senate are stony-hearted, and refuse. At 11 o'clock the Legislative and Deficiency bills are signed by the Vice-President, and are hurried off by the Enrolling Committee for the Presidential signature. Now, at 11:05, Senator MORTON, with a persistency which has already stamped him as a man of great force and power, once more essays the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. Senators smile, but MORTON demands the yeas and nays, and in spite of the impossibility of getting it through, the motion to take it up is only lost by seven majority, many Senators refusing to vote because of the circumstances of the situation. At 11:30 o'clock, the Omnibus Appropriation bill is signed by Mr. WADE and hurried off at post-horse speed, because it has only half an hour to reach the White House. Business is now suspended in the Senate, and Mr. SHERMAN offers the customary resolution, appointing a committee to perform the formality of waiting on the President and informing him that if he has no further communications to make the Senate is ready to adjourn. The resolution is adopted, and the Committee go out, but are never known to return with even so much as a single word of parting salutation.

During the morning hours many curious eyes peered into the President's Room, where it is customary for him to come and sign bills during these last moments. But it is empty. There are the table, the chairs, the paper and pens, and every adjunct for veto and approval, save constitutional reasons, but not a soul inhabits the room. The faces of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, RANDOLPH, KNOX and OSGOOD look thoughtfully upon the silent scene, from their places in the frescoed and gilded walls and alcove, reminding one of the mighty changes which lie in the track of the historic past, as thought flashes back from the days of this Cabinet to the days of that. But no one comes The Engrossing Clerks—who are the wheel horses of legislation at this hour, and with whom there must be neither error nor confusion, stop a moment in their pressing work and tell us, "The President is not coming. Bills must go to the White House." So swift horses stand in waiting, and the polite gentlemen of the Committees on Enrolled Bills, who are always selected because they never quarrel with the President, hurry off with the last bundle of parchment, and then the wheels of legislation stop. No; the President does not come to the Capitol. Wise conclusion! Vision of the scene of four years ago to-day will sear his eyes, and he prefers not to come.

In the House there was an evident disposition on the part of the few members present to slip through bills in whose passage they were interested. The Speaker had not finished the call to order at 10 o'clock before MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked leave to submit a resolution, the import of which could not be distinguished in the confusion of calls from nearly every member present. All were on their feet at once demanding recognition from the Chair, and all eager to get their bills through before the arrival of dilatory members or the development of opposition on the part of others just as anxious to get their business through. Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts, was the first to catch the eye of the Speaker, and moved to take up a Senate bill which lay at the very bottom of the immense pile on the Speaker's table, but he had no sooner done so than Mr. KERR, of Indiana, objected and demanded the regular order. There was during all this time no quorum in the Hall, but all those present were willing to ignore this fact, provided they could slip their bills through, and ever and anon they turned in their seats like guilty things as if fearing the arrival of other members to defeat their pet schemes. Mr. ELIOT was nervously managing SUMNER's Senate bill protecting the seal fisheries in Alaska, and succeeded in calling it up in spite of the objections of Mr. KERR, and finally had it passed against the obstinate opposition of Mr. SPALDING, who suspected a "job" in it, and thought it was less for the protection of the seals who come to Alaska to be hunted than the fur trappers who go there to hunt. He demanded the tellers on the question, and finally called for the yeas and nays; but there were so many members present who were interested in preventing the disclosure that there was no quorum present, that he was prevailed upon not to insist on the yeas and nays, and so the bill was passed by less than a quorum of the House. During all this time the galleries were deserted, the Police having barred the entrance to all parts of the Capitol. Some member moved to instruct the Police to admit the people, and the resolution was carried, but it was evident that the people did not care to watch the dull proceedings of a dying House, engaged in killing time, and not more than a score or two availed themselves of the privilege of the galleries. The House floor, however, very rapidly filled up after about 10:30 or 11 o'clock, and the confusion would have been most confounding to even a more experienced Speaker than Mr. POMEROY.

Mr. POMEROY's administration, the whole of his brief but trying career as Speaker, deserved the high encomium which it received. The gavel of the Speaker was kept in motion all the time, and on several occasions he was compelled to announce that "No business is in order until the House shall be in order." This the House each time proceeded to do, but in five minutes thereafter was in as great confusion as ever. Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee, evidently indignant at the display of want of dignity on the part of his fellow "grave and reverend seigneurs" insisted that the Speaker should put the refractory member in charge of the "Surgeon-at-Arms," and another member satirically protested against the disturbance of the members in rear of the seats by the Speaker, who had been, he said, rapping persistently on the desk with his gavel, to the annoyance of the members aforesaid. But all attempts at preserving order were useless and ineffective. The House was now full, and after the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which had been engrossed by the clerks and was on hand to be signed by the Speaker, had been quietly slipped through, there was further effort at legislation. Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, succeeded in calling up the Senate bill giving $5,000 to ROSS for his invention for using hot water for warlike purposes on naval vessels. But the House elected to kill it and time simultaneously, and all the changes of the tellers ayes and noes, motions to reconsider and to lay on the table were rung upon it until the hour of noon caught the reading clerk, or his substitute, for the regular clerks have all broken down in voice during the last day or two in the act of calling the roll. At least it would have done so in a few seconds had not Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the reading in order that the Speaker might dismiss the House with becoming gravity, and this he did at the identical moment of noon.

Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, the Father of the House, was present during its closing hours, and was the centre of attraction. This was his first appearance in his seat since his recovery from his long and serious illness, and nearly all the members advanced to shake hands with and welcome him back again.

At the conclusion of Mr. POMEROY's very neat speech, pronouncing the Fortieth Congress adjourned without day, the House proceeded in a body to the Senate Chamber. But few of them gained admission, and all of them were too late to hear the speech of the Vice-President. They had, indeed, hardly reached the Senate Chamber before they were ordered to countermarch, and moved to the platform from whence the inaugural address was to be delivered.

THE NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The organization of the popular branch of the Forty-first Congress, which, according to set arrangement was begun, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, was not effected without the disorder and conflict of rival party aims and opinions. The scene was a disgraceful one, to say the least of it. It had its parallel in the turbulence and virulence of a few weeks ago, when the votes of the Electoral College were being counted, but to-day the Democrats were the transgressors. At the hour above mentioned, crowded galleries looked down on an equally crowded floor. Outgoing members occupied the lounges and sofas which line the sides of the Chamber, or hovered around their former seats, while many strange faces, and, in some cases, not very prepossessing ones, looking up at the correspondents' gallery. ASHLEY, of Ohio, he of impeachment notoriety, moved among the benches, apparently happy and at ease. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, clung with tenacity to his old desk, which was soon to know him no more, at least for some years, and so on with others. The seat of COLFAX was empty, and without him the House seemed hardly a house. The other end of the Capitol claims him now, but his genial smile and general courtesy will be missed in the place where his fame and honors were won. At the hour above named, Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of the last Congress, the legal presiding officer on such occasions, called the body to order in a few words, which closed with the direction to call the roll of members elected to the Forty-first Congress. The names were then called by States, leading off with Maine and JOHN LYNCH. All the States were called except Georgia and Louisiana, an omission which gave rise to the subsequent disorder. The declaration of the count showed that of the one hundred and ninety-eight members on the list, one hundred and ninety-three had answered to their names—SAM. COX, of New-York, being one of the absentees.

At the conclusion of the roll call, and after the announcement of the result, Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, sent a resolution to the Chair, setting forth that HENRY D. FOSTER, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, whose name had been omitted, had a *prima facie* right to his seat, and directing that the Election Committee should investigate and report on his case at as early a day as possible. Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, and others, made the point of order that the Clerk had no authority to make a Committee reference. WOODWARD, baffled in this, moved to add his name to the list. Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, who appeared in his seat for the first time within the last two weeks, moved as a substitute to WOODWARD's motion to proceed to the election of a Speaker, demanding at the same time the previous question. LOGAN got up and in stentorian tones made the point of order that the motion of Mr. WASHBURNE was out of order, as the Clerk was the only legal officer who had the authority to make the list of members, but LOGAN was overwhelmed. WOODWARD and his objections, again and again repeated, were squelched in cries for the previous question, which was seconded by a vote of 107 to 52. ELDRIDGE then called for the yeas and nays, but he was answered with a derisive shout that there were none. But the Democrats, who were bent on provoking all the disorder they could, were not to be baffled in this way. JAMES BROOKS rose to a point of order, which he stated to be the omission by the Clerk of the States of Georgia and Louisiana, which he denounced as a violation of an act of Congress. Here followed a scene of the wildest tumult, which was as disgraceful as it was unnecessary. Mr. MCPHERSON endeavored to entertain Mr. WASHBURNE's motion, which had just been decided by the body to be in order, to proceed to the election of a Speaker. BROOKS appealed. MCPHERSON refused to recognize him or to entertain his appeal. BROOKS grew more and more excited and thundered in tones louder and louder, that he appealed and had the right to appeal. MCPHERSON was as firmly of the opposite opinion. A hundred members jumped to their feet; cries of "Sit down," "Sit down," "Put him out," "Arrest him," resounded from the Republican side of the House. BROOKS grew more and more defiant. MCPHERSON ordered him to take his seat, but he refused. MCPHERSON endeavored to state the question to the House, asking if, after the nomination of Mr. BLAINE for Speaker by Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, there were any further nominations. But Mr. BROOKS at the same time, with a volume of the Statutes at Large in his hand, proceeded to read the act of Congress in question. Mr. MCPHERSON at the same moment was by turns ordering Mr. BROOKS to his seat and stating the question. At length both got into a personal controversy. MCPHERSON said in reply to BROOK's claiming his right of appeal as a member of the House, that he (BROOKS) was only a member elect. BROOKS foolishly retorted that he (MCPHERSON) was only the Clerk of the House. ELDRIDGE comes to the assistance of BROOKS, both standing up close together, the latter, with magnificant declamation, asked if the Clerk was inforcing the laws of the land, by what law was he governed? BROOKS then insisted on his right of appeal, thumping his hand on the desk. ELDRIDGE seconded him, like an echo and a piece of the same machinery, both their hands came down on their desks, one after the other, like two small trip-hammers, but all in vain. The galleries become excited. STOKES, of Tennessee, interfered. BROOKS called him a rebel, STOKE got angry, and replied that BROOKS was worse and meaner than a rebel. LOGAN called for the arrest of BROOKS and ELDRIDGE by the Sergeant-at-Arms, but there was no such officer, and BROOKS defiantly bellowed out, "Arrest us if you can."

The scene was utterly indescribable for a few minutes, BUTLER was shouting to call the roll, seconded by WASHBURN, of Illinois; LOGAN was hallowing for the orrest of BROOKS, who was the very incarnation of passion. There were cheers and calls resounting all over the chamber, and a free fight seemed iminent. At length there came a lull. MCPHERSON, who throughout the trying scene displayed the utmost firmness and coolness, raised his voice. The turmoil ceased in an instant. He said substantially that he believed he was but doing his duty, and that if any member thought that he had involved his personal rights he was sorry. These and a few other conciliatory words fell like oil on the troubled waters. BROOKS was mollified, withdrew his objection, and took his seat amid applause.

Mr. MCPHERSON then stated that the first business in order was the election of a Speaker, announcing that JAMES T. BLAINE had been put in nomination by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Mr. RANDALL then nominated Mr. M. C. KERR, of Indiana, as the Democratic nominee. Mr. CULLUM, of Illinois, and Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, were appointed Tellers. The call of the House showed that 193 votes had been cast, of which Mr. BLAINE received 136 and Mr. KERR 57. Mr. BLAINE was declared duly elected. Cheers and applause resounded all over the House as Mr. KERR and Mr. DAWES escorted him to the desk of the presiding officer. Mr. BLAINE made a neat and eloquent speech, after which Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, as the oldest member of the House, administered the prescribed oath. Then followed the swearing in of members elect. The New-England States came first, then New-York and New-Jersey. Mr. SCHENCK suggested to the member elect from the First New-York District (HENRY A. REEVES) that it was stated that he had given sympathy, if not aid, to the rebellion, and had been imprisoned for disloyalty during the war, but REEVES took the oath on his own responsinility. When Maryland was called, Gen. BUTLER objected to PATRICK HAMILTON on the ground of participation in the rebellion, which also gave rise to considerable discussion. Finally it was settled by the voluntary standing aside of Mr. HAMILTON. The next hitch was when the names of RICE and WINCHESTER, of the Kentucky Delegation, were reached, both of whom were objected to by SHANKS. They, too, withdrew, and the organization was proceeded with. ROBERT T. VAN HORN and Mr. DYER, Representatives elect from Missouri, were next objected to by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, and they too stood aside. Judge LAWRENCE objected to the swearing in of ROGERS, of Arkansas, on the ground that he was a non-resident of the State. BUTLER moved an adjournment as Judge LAWRENCE was about to address the body on the subject, but it was lost. A motion to allow the Missouri members to be sworn was tabled, and three southern members, who could not take the regular oath, had the modified one of allegiance administered to them. The Territorial Delegates were next sword in, after which the House adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock, when the balance of the officers will be elected.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FIRST APPOINTMENT.

President GRANT, this evening, summoned Mr. LEVI J. LUCKEY, Clerk of the Committee on Commerce, to the White House for duty. It is understood that Mr. LUCKEY is to receive an appointment as one of the Secretaries. Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE was, until recently, Chairman of this Committee, and Mr. LUCKEY was his Secretary.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. GRANT'S FATHER.

President GRANT's father met with a severe accident to-day. He became separated from the President's party while on the platform after the inauguration, and accosting Mr. DRIGGS, ex-member of Congress from Michigan, asked him to conduct him out of the Capitol, saying that when he reached the grounds all would be right. Mr. DRIGGS replied he would accompany him, and proceeded to conduct him out of the Rotunda and through a private way on the east side of the Capitol. Mr. GRANT withdrew his arm from that of Mr. DRIGGS and reached it forth as if to guide himself by the side of the wall down the stairs. Just at this time he made a misstep and fell backward down eight or ten of the stone steps, striking his head against them and badly injuring his right hip and sustaining other damages, but breaking no bones. The general inquiry was made as to who the elderly gentleman was, and when the name of GRANT was mentioned it was evident additional interest was excited in his behalf. Mr. DRIGGS, with assistance, carried him to a private room and procured a stimulant, which was administered to the sufferer, and then engaged a carriage and conveyed Mr. GRANT to President GRANT's private residence. He arrived there before Mrs. GRANT and her children returned from the Capitol. They had, they said, looked all round for Mr. GRANT, but somehow, in the crowd, missed. Mr. DRIGGS was informed there was no need to send for a physician, as there was one in the house.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD leaves the city on the early morning train for Auburn, with deep satisfaction at his relief from public life, and with a heart full of disappointment that the going out of his official existence does not bring with it the full fruition of hopes so long and so ardently entertained. He and the people feel that his earnest efforts to settle grave questions of international concern have not been met in an equally earnest spirit by those whose duty it equally was to maintain honorable and peaceful relations with all nations. But he has one deep and satisfactory consolation, of which he has often spoken in view of his retirement, and it is that he leaves his high post of Minister of State with the Government of the United States profoundly at peace, and on a footing of friendly relations with every nation and Power on the face of the earth. That in all the seas where our ships sail, and in every wind where our flag floats, the Government of the United States is honored, and the emblem of its nationality is respected.

RESIGNATION TENDERED.

Mr. E. M. C. GREENE, Pension Agent at Philadelphia, tendered his resignation this morning to President JOHNSON.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States took a recess to-day, in order to attend the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President of the United States, after which it adjourned till Monday.

THE BUSTEED CASE.

In the case of Judge BUSTEED, accused of corruption and ignorance, the Judiciary Committee to-day reported to the House that they had considered the case fully; they recommended that the testimony should not be printed, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter. The report was accepted, and then laid on the table.

Inauguration Observances in Other Cities.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, March 4.

A prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was held at Masonic Hall to-day from 12 to 1 o'clock, invoking Divine blessings on the incoming Administration, all Christian denominations uniting.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 4.

The weather was very stormy to-day, but at 4 P. M. it cleared off. There was a sudden eruption of flags on public and many private buildings, in honor of GRANT's inauguration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 4.

A salute was fired and the public buildings and the principal streets of the city were decorated with flags to-day, in honor of the inauguration of GRANT.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, March 4.

GRANT's inaugural address was circulated here at 3:30 P. M. to-day. It was sought for and read with avidity by men of all parties. The clause relative to suffrage is regarded as obscure; otherwise the address gives general satisfaction.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, March 4.

The Inauguration Day was celebrated today by a parade and target practice by the colored military companies.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 4.

A salute has been fired and flags are displayed in honor of the inauguration of President GRANT.

DOVER, N. H., Thursday, March 4.

One hundred guns were fired and the church bells rung to celebrate the inauguration of President GRANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 4.

The day was celebrated by a parade of the New-Orleans Fire Department. The display was very fine. The entire department were in the procession.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 81¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 4—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.

Sugar closed firmer but not higher last night. Refined Petroleum easier at 1s. 9d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4—1 P. M.

Consols, 93 for money, and 93@93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82⅛. Stocks steady; Illinois Centrals, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 4—1 P. M.

Cotton is firmer, but not quotably higher.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 58s. ₱ cwt.; Lard, 73s. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, March 4.

The Cotton market opens dull, both for on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 139½f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93 for money, and 93@93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82⅛. Stocks steady. Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 31⅛.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 4.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 85⅝@85¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 4—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer, but not quotably higher. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4—4:30 P. M.

Sugar, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt., for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 29s. 6d. for do. afloat. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 4.

Petroleum firmer at 58@58½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £250,000 sterling since last week.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 4.

EXCHANGE on New-York at par@1-10 premium. FLOUR dull and almost nominal; Spring Extras, $5 @$6 50. WHEAT dull, and declined ½c.@¾c.; No. 1 at $1 17½@$1 20; No. 2 at $1 13@$1 13½. CORN in fair demand at 57¼c. for New, and 56½c.@57c. for no grade. OATS quiet, and declined ¾c.@1c.; No. 2 regulor, sellers 54½c. RYE quiet at $1 18@$1 20. BARLEY dull and lower; regular fresh, $1 75@$1 78. WHISKY firm at 90½c.@91c. PROVISIONS lower. Mess PORK nominal at $31. LARD nominal at 18¼c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 16¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 16c.; Short Rib, 15c. Dressed HOGS firm at $12@$12 50. Live HOGS steady and in fair demand; stockers' grades, $8 50@$8 75; fair to good shipping, $10@$10 75. CATTLE in good demand; butchers' grades, $5@$4 50; light to choice shipping steers, $6@$7 80. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 4.

COTTON better; quotations stiffer; low grades easy; Middlings, 28¼c.; sales 2,300 bales; receipts 951 bales; no exports. GOLD, 32⅝. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 144; Commercial, 142½@143¼; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. SUGAR dull and declined; Common, 11¾c.; Prime, 14¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 16½c. MOLASSES dull; Prime, 72½c.@75c. WHISKY unchanged. COFFEE unchanged. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 37; Double Extra, $6 90@$7; Treble Extra, $7 37. CORN firm at 78c.@80c. OATS firm at 80c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY firm; Prime, $30@$31. PORK dull and drooping—$33 50 asked. BACON dull and lower; jobbing Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD dull; Tierce, 19¾c.; Keg, 21½c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 4.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 1,100 bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, city ground, $6 75 and $6 25; 500 bbls. White Indiana at $9 50; 100 bbls. Amber Winter at $7 25. RYE FLOUR nominal at $6 25. WHEAT dull; sales two car-loads White Canada at $1 60; 1,600 bushels Red Michigan at $1 40. OATS dull; sales 1,000 bushels Western at 65c., on track. CORN firm, New scarce; sales a few car-loads at 80c.@81c., on track; 79½c.@80c., to arrive. BARLEY neglected. RYE ditto. PEAS—$1 28 offered, $1 35 asked. SEEDS steady and unchanged. PORK firm at $32@$32 50. LARD steady at 20c.@20½c. HIGHWINES nominal at 97c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, March 4.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 700 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $9 for White, and $10 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 65; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 40; Choice White Canada, $2. CORN quiet; No. 1 held at 99c.@$1. OATS, 70c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 15 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED scarce and unchanged; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 4.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull, but held at full rates. CORN firm, but quiet; in Ear, 60½c.@65c. OATS, 67c.@68c.; demand light. BARLEY dull. RYE quiet and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 28c. WHISKY, 91c. PROVISIONS nominal. Mess PORK held at $32. Bulk MEATS, 12½c.@14c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD, 18½c.; no sales worthy of note. Gold, 131¼.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 4.

FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT declining; No. 1 at $1 16; No. 2 at $1 10½. OATS weaker at 54c. for No. 2. CORN easier; New, 57½c.@60c. RYE, $1 15 @$1 16. BARLEY active at $1 85@$1 86. PROVISIONS unchanged. Dressed HOGS $12@$13. RECEIPTS—30,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 300 bbls. Pork.

TOLEDO, Thursday, March 4.

FLOUR dull; low grades nominally lower. WHEAT lower; Amber, $1 53 on the spot, and $1 56, buyer March. CORN dull and lower; No. 1 held at 69c.; bid, 68c.; No. 2 at 67c.; no grade, 66c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of Michigan State at 63c. RYE quiet, nothing doing. BARLEY unchanged. HOGS nominal.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, March 4.

COTTON, 28c.; receipts, 600 bales; exports, 1,000 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN, 72c.@75c. OATS 74c.@76c. PORK, $33 50. Bulk MEATS steady; Clear Sides, 12¼c.; Shoulders, 13½c. Dressed HOGS, $11 @$12.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 4.

FLOUR dull at $4 75@$5 62½. WHEAT—Sales of choice small lots at $1 65. Tegal tenders, 77½.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, March 4.

COTTON—Market dull; sales, 330 bales; receipts, 100 bales; Middlings, 27c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, March 4.

COTTON—Demand light; market quiet; sales 450 bales Low Middling at 26¼c.; receipts, 409 bales; exports, none.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, March 4.

COTTON quiet; holders too firm for buyers; Middling, 28c.; sales, 350 bales; receipts, 473 bales; exports, coastwise, 579 bales.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, March 4.

Spirits TURPENTINE and RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR quiet at $2 60. COTTON dull at 27c. for Middlings.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 4.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24¾; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅛; Gold, 131⅞.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway—*Dear Sir:* I have the pleasure of informing you that your Burglar Alarm Telegraph has saved my house from burglars once. It is also valuable to me in the indication it gives of any failure to properly close the doors and windows at night; in the sense of security afforded by the knowledge of the presence of a sentinel, faithful, sleepless and incorruptible, and in the perfect protection to property afforded by its use. Yours, &c., ■

A. W. DIMOCK, No. 143 Wall-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York..........Feb. 22..Southampton..New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark.........March 6....New-York....Liverpool.
City of London...March 6....New-York....Liverpool.
Caledonia.........March 6....New-York....Glasgow.
Ville de Paris.....March 6....New-York....Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Bienville.........March 6....New-York....Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Bienville*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at 11 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 12:20 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 4—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Henry L. Wickham, Mrs. Samuel Davidson, Mrs. Smith and son, John S. Barker, Theo. Kromer, Miss Elisabeth Chalmers, A. Zerban, Thomas Aubin, Mrs. G. W. Fisher, Miss C. S. Fisher, Geo. Fisher, Edward Chansur, Rev. J. Hodges, Dr. J. Butler, Chas. Jenkins, Chas. E. Alirth, Martin Ayilon and servant, J. T. Bacon, Chas. Ritchie, John Ferguson, Dr. J. L. Caspkay, Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, 3 children and nurse, John Wysong, T. H. Schiff, F. S. Goodison, G. C. Harvey, E. Baensaegar, Samuel Gifford, R. M. Wunzer, Mrs. Smith, Alex. Smith, C. H. Skinner.

MARCH 4—*In steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg*—Rev. Thomas Lawrence and wife, Johanna Neubert and 2 children, J. Fisher, Baron von Dalwig, Christine Beyschlag, Maria Fortsch, Jonas Levi, Joseph Barion, J. Nenkomm, John Ringhoff and wife, P. Kern, A. H. Wyatt and wife, Carl Zulzer and 2 children, and others in the second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 29 | Sun sets.... 5 56 | Moon rises. 1 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 29 | Gov. Island. 2 18 | Hell Gate.. 3 40

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Main, (N. G.) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Corea, Bangs, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Almoner, Gary, Matanzas, J. Borland & Co.; Pleiades, Packard, Matanzas, Yates & Porterfield; Merida, (N. G.,) Volkroth, Laguna, Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brigs Julius Mosen, (N. G.,) Ammermann, Antwerp, C. Tobias; Scotland, Rose, Matanzas, S. C. Loud & Co.; M. E. Thayer, Baker, Guantanamo, J. Henry; Hattie Eaton, (Br.,) Brown, Boston, Van Berag & Co.; Canima, Church, Elizabethport, S. C. Loud & Co.

Schooners Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Areciebo, P. R., Van Brunt & Slaght; A. S. Oakes, Rideout, Baltimore, J. B. Vondersmith; Helen, Perry, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; W. H. Bowen, Hough, Providence, H. W. Jackson; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Holsatia, (N. G.) Ehlers, Hamburg Feb. 18, and Havre 21st, with mdse. and 328 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 28, passed an Am. ship showing 4th pennant, Nos. 2018, bound W. March 3, lat. 41 10, lon. 66 19, passed an Inman steamer bound W. Same day, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 49, passed steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool Feb. 16, Queenstown 17th, and Boston March 3, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Feb. 13, and Queenstown 14th, via Halifax, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Perit, Gardiner, Galveston Feb. 20, and Key West 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Left at Key West, steamers Havana, Monterey, and two monitors, en route for Peru.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Gilderdale, Galveston Feb. 21, and Key West 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales up to Hatteras; since then fine weather.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 50 hours, with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has had fine weather. The steamer Alliance, from Boston for Charleston, went ashore Feb. 28, one mile south of Hatteras.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Doris, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Valley City, McCarthy, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Live Oak, (of Liverpool,) Phinney, Marseilles Nov. 38, via Gibraltar Dec. 31, with mdse. to master.

Brig Osprey, (of Quebec,) Taylor, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit, &c., to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to R. P. Curran. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 14, and had since a continuance of heavy westerly gales; was hove to 11 ds. off the Western Islands. Feb. 24, lat. 35, lon. 67, passed a large ship, dismasted, with her stump foremast jury rigged, and apparently steering for Bermuda; her bowsprit and spars were all gone, but as she did not show any signal for assistance, did not speak her.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, Mariner, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 7, and was 10 ds. becalmed with thick fog off the Western Islands, and had light S. W. winds the remainder of the passage.

Brig Cairo, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Carroll, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light northerly winds. Sld. in co. with brig Deopea, for Baltimore.

Brig Mathilde, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Castellamar 80 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Miencke & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 6, and had since strong variable winds.

Brig Mary, (of Port Gilbert, N. S.,) Crowley, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Angier H. Curtis, (of Harpswell,) Merriman, Messina Nov. 23, via Gibraltar Dec. 23, with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co.

Schr.-yacht Henrietta, Tooker, Key West via Charleston Feb. 20, to master. Had a heavy gale from N. the first day out, during which carried away fore and main booms.

Schr. Coral Isle, (of Turk's Island,(Stubbs, Port au Platte, St. Domingo, 14 ds. with fustic, hides, &c., to Calvin E. Knox. The C. I. brings the second mate of the schr. D. Gillespie, (of Windsor, N. S.,) wrecked on the Cacos Reefs Jan. 13, on the voyage from Halifax.

Schr. Summerville, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Masters, San Juan del Norte 32 ds., with hides, &c., to C. Durand—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had light winds and calms during the first part of the passage, and has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly and westerly winds.

Schr. Maria Jane, Stokes, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Gen. Sherman, Brown, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Memento, Jones, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Smith, Stamford.

Schr. Susan, Raynor, Millstone Point.

Schr. W. R. Rich, Holmes, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Sarah Strong, Mitchell, Great Egg Harbor.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Main, for Bremen; Tarifa, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Fah Kee, for Bermuda; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Magnolia, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 4—Arr. bark Hala Frank, from Portland for Buenos Ayres, before reported abandoned; brig Lewis Clark, from Messina; M. L. B., from Bonaire; schrs. J. W. Vanaman, from Cienfuegos; Amelia, from New-York; Herald, from New-York.

Below—Barks Hornet, from Messina; Arctic, from Genoa.

CHARLESTON, March 4—Arr. schr. Minerva, from Havana.

Off the port—Ship Pacific, from Havre; schr. D. C. Hulse, from New-York.

Sld. steamship J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia; brig E. N. Johnson, for Woods' Hole; brig Adelaide, for Cuba; schrs. A. G. Grace, for Georgetown, S. C.; G. B. McClellan, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4—Passed up, brig Jno. Givan, for Richmond.

In roads—Brig Yankee Blade, from Georgetown, S. C., for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4—Arr. ship Orion, from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4—Cld. ship Sarah, for Cork, with 20,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Queen of Beauty, for Liverpool; Severn, for Cork.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4—Cld. steamships North Point, for Baltimore; Gen. Barnes, for New-York; ship Lammeryer, for Liverpool; schrs. Sophia, for Nassau; Donna Anna, for Cardenas.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4—Sld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.—The steamship City of New-York, Capt. Tibbetts, of the Inman Line, which sailed from New-York Feb. 20, arrived at this port today.

The steamship England, of the National Line, arrived here to-day from New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 2—The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's steamship Saxonia, Capt. Kier, from New-Orleans Feb. 10, via Havana, arrived at this port at 10:30 this evening, on her way to Hamburg.

Waltham Watches.

WE HAVE SOLD all styles of these WATCHES for many years, and can confidently say that we have never dealt in Watches which, as a class, or in individual instances, have been more satisfactory to ourselves or customers, whether in respect of durability, beauty of finish, mathematically correct proportions, accurate compensation and adjustment, *or of fine time-keeping qualities*, than those made by the Waltham Company.

BENEDICT BROS.,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
PRICE REDUCED TO $4 50 PER DOZEN.

A TONIC BEVERAGE.

A substitute for ale, beer, porter and every other description of alcholic drinks.

A pleasant and efficacious remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, catarrh, consumption, constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion, foul stomach, hemorrhoids, gastralgia, chlorosis, scrofula, &c.

Delivered free in this City or suburbs.

JOS. S. PEDERSEN, No. 2½ Murray-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

To Close the Business.

MEEKS,
No. 686 Broadway.
NEAR FOURTH-ST.,

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH AND VALUABLE FURNITURE, WORTH OVER

$150,000,

At an Immense Sacrifice!

To Close the Business.

The balance of this stock must be sold to close the business before the 1st of May.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SILVERWARE

of their own make and selections from the best manufacturers.

DINNER,
DESSERT,
TEA SERVICES,

Wedding Presents,

CASE GOODS, AND TABLE ARTICLES OF STERLING QUALITY.

TIFFANY & CO., having their own factory, are enabled to execute orders for special articles with facility. Designs and estimates furnished.

CLOTHING.

FREEMAN & BURR

ARE SELLING OFF THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, SUITABLE FOR ALL SEASONS AND ALL OCCASIONS OR OCCUPATIONS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OVERCOATS............worth $40, for $30
OVERCOATS............worth $20, for $15
OVERCOATS............worth $15, for $10
SUITS......................worth $30, for $20
SUITS......................worth $20, for $15
SUITS......................worth $15, for $12
BOYS' SUITS............worth $12, for $ 8
BOYS' OVERCOATS..worth $10, for $ 6

☞NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
Call and examine.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts.,
New-York.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS STORE

314 and 316 Broadway, N. Y.,

where they now are prepared to show the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOY'S WEAR,

that has EVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, and they beg the attention of purchasers, as the GOODS WILL BE SOLD at the lowest possible prices.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

CAMEOS.
BYZANTINE MOSAICS.
CORALS.

Waltham Watches.

THE ATTENTION of the public is called to the very fine WATCHES made by the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY of Waltham, and known as the

3-4 PLATE, 16 AND 20 SIZES.

These Watches are by far the BEST made in this country, and unequaled anywhere as accurate time-pieces. Also,

Stem-Winding Waltham Watches,

which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
NO. 189 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING DEPOT.
The largest and cheapest line of
Spring Overcoats
In this market
NOW READY.

WM. TAYLOR'S SALOON,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
SURPRISE MOTTOES
FOR THE
GERMAN.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (By order of Trustees:)

250 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
50 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association, $100 each.
66 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $100 each.
49 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.
240 shares New-York Central Railroad Company, with certificate, $100 each.
12 shares New-York Equitable Insurance Company, $35 each.
70 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Company, New-York, $50 each.
83 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
150 shares Fireman's Insurance Company, $17 each.
100 shares North American Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
100 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Company, $30 each.
54 shares Eagle Fire Company, $40 each.
20 shares Jefferson Insurance Company, $30 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTEEN VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors:

8TH-AV.—Eight lots, comprising the entire front between 84th and 85th sts., each about 25 by 100 feet.

84TH-ST.—Four lots on the north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., each 25 by 102.2.

85TH-ST.—Four lots on the south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x102.2.

Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. —ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

38 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., $100 each.
20 shares Third-av. Railroad Co., $100 each.
25 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
25 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
$2,000 Third-av. Railroad Co. 7 per cent Coupon Bonds, 1890.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELS IN THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. By ALBERT S. BICKMORE, M. A. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This elegant and comprehensive work is the history of a year spent, to very good purpose, among the volcanic mountains, coral reefs, forest jungles, typhoons, and cannibals, wild men and wilder animals—all the *fauna* and *flora* of the Indian Archipelago—within the wide but sequestered circle where Holland sits, so to speak, on her own shadow, under the sun of the tropics, and still holds her ancient solitary reign and the rights of original settlement or conquest. The author's journey was undertaken in the cause of science and philosophy, and for the collection of specimens from the domain of animated and vegetable nature; and he has evidently carried out his intention very successfully, while giving us the historical and political *aperçus* and local descriptions, which tend to interest all general readers and men of ocean enterprise in the subject. The book is something like that of AGASSIZ on Brazil, full of natural history and natural scenery, described in such a way as to bring it before the reader's eye, and enlivened also by a personal interest; for the author has his adventures and remarkable chances, and runs risks, and has hair-breadth escapes, as every traveler, of right, ought to have.

In April, 1865, Mr. BICKMORE passed through the Straits of Sunda to Batavia in the island of Java, his main purpose being to follow in the old shell-gathering track of RUMPHIUS, a Dutch physician who resided for years in Amboina, the capital of the Spice Islands, and made for the Museum of Leyden, a valuable collection of specimens, displayed in the *Rariteit Kamer*, published in 1705. Having suitable introductions to Baron SLOET VAN DE BEELE, Governor-General of Netherlandish India, our author received that official's passport which gave him an "open sesame" for all parts of the Archipelago. And first for Java—one of the most important islands in the world, and the most extraordinary. It holds a population of over 13,000,000, mainly Malays of the Mohammedan creed, being itself little more than the size of Ireland. The Europeans number about 27,000—all speaking or understanding the Malay language of the country. The Dutch, who supplanted the Portuguese in this Archipelago about two hundred and fifty years ago, now keep in honorable subsidy the families of the two great Chiefs who formerly ruled in the island, and who are represented by a pair of tame rajahs living in their ancient *kampongs* or castles in the high volcanic mountains of Surakarta and Jokyokarta—

The last of two old faded lines
Living among their hills apart.

One of these antique Princes was called Susunan, and resembled the Aydo and Maghado, or "sacred Kings" of Abyssinia and Japan, and the other was called Sultan, corresponding with those very unlucky potentates, the THEODOR and the Tychoon of the same countries. They live in comfortable style, like the Rajah of Oude, each having a great number of wives, and Mr. BICKMORE presents us with a very picturesque and striking photograph, in which are grouped the nine wives of one of these Javan dignitaries.

Java is composed of savannahs and volcanic summits. Savannahs round the north and east coast, and summits nearly everywhere else. It has a central backbone, as it were, but having the shape of two ridges, with fissures or valleys between them, and both dotted with near forty volcano cones of towering height, that send up clouds of sulphuric and carbonic vapors, and command a wonderful *oberland*, full of the peril and the picturesque which usually belong to such hard-featured parts of the earth's surface. There are other attractions of this scenery, which our author does not forget in the eagerness of his more especial pursuit—that is to say, the ancient and enormous temples and pyramidal structures, built by the Buddhists and other pagans of Java in former ages, among the summits of Mount Prau, of Brambanan and of Boro Bodo—names which have had an especial fascination for the philosophic and archæological inquirers of both hemispheres. But we must not spread ourselves over these agreeable chapters, however pleasant the task would be, nor can we notice the fifty places especially marked in the process of perusal, since life is short, and the available space of a newspaper pretty much the same. So we take leave of the island, looking last on the once terrible and thundering Mount Tegner, with its silent and sandy crater—three miles over, one way, and four miles the other—which shows its fuming cones in the middle, like pumice-stone pimples on the ashen face of the old volcano; while our author sums up Java in a comparative and statistical manner, thus:

> "Java is to the East Indies what Cuba is to the West Indies. In each there is a great central chain of mountains. Both shores of Cuba are opposite small bodies of water, and are continuously low and swampy for miles, but in Java only the north coast borders on a small sea. This shore is low, but the southern coast, on the margin of the wide Indian Ocean that stretches away to the Antartic lands, is high and bold, an exception which is in accordance with the rule that the higher elevations are opposite the greater oceans, or, more properly, that they stand along the borders of the ocean beds or greatest depressions on the surface of our globe. In Java, where the coast is rocky, the rocks are hard volcanic basalts and trachytes, which resist the action of the sea, and the shore-line is therefore quite regular; but in Cuba there is a fringing of soft coral rock, which the waves quickly wear away into hundreds of little projecting headlands and bays, and on the map the island has a ragged border. In its geological structure, Cuba, with its central axis of mica slates, granitic rocks, serpentines and marbles, has a more perfect analogue in Sumatra; for in Java the mountains, instead of being formed by elevations of preëxisting strata, are merely heaps of scoriæ, ashes, sand and rock, once fluid, which have all been ejected out of separate and distinct vents. The area of Java is estimated at 38,250 square geographical miles; that of Cuba at about 45,000. The length of Java is 575 geographical or 660 statute miles, that of Cuba, 750 statute miles. But while the total population of Cuba is estimated only at a million and a half, the total population of Java and Madura is now (1865) according to official statements, 13,917,368. In 1775, after fifteen years of civil war, the total population of Java and Madura was but 2,001,911. In a single century, therefore, it has increased more than sixfold. This is one of the beneficial effects of a Government that can put down rebellions and all internal wars, and encourge industry. In Cuba, of a total area of thirty million acres, it was estimated, in 1857, that only 48,572 were under cultivation, or, including pasturage, 218,161 acres. In Java and Madura, last year, (1864,) the cultivated fields and the groves of cocoa-nut palms covered an area of 2,437,037 acres. In Cuba, from 1853 to 1858, the yearly exports were from 27,000,000 to 32,000,000 of dollars, and the imports of about the same value. In Java, last year, the imports amounted to 66,846,412 guilders, (26,738,565 dollars;) and the exports to the enormous sum of 123,094,798 guilders, (49,237,919 dollars.) During 1864 twenty-four ships arrived from the United States, of 12,610 tons' capacity, and three sailed for our country, of a united capacity of 2,258 tons."

From Surybaya, in Java, our author proceeded eastwardly to Macassar, the capital of the Island of Celebes, lying under the Line, and sprawling, with its peninsulas, like a vast lobster, on the waters of the Pacific. One of the old Portuguese writers (DE CAUTO) compares it to a grasshopper. It is full of mountains and full of languages, or dialects, like the Caucasus, contains nearly as much land as our own six Northern States, and has about 300,000 native population—half pagans, half Mohammedans—with something over 1,000 Europeans.

In the interior live a people called by the coast tribes *Turaju*, which would mean "hill-folk," and they call them "head-hunters" and cannibals. This, we fancy, is a blunder, like most traditions of the sort, for *hill* and *head* are expressed by the same word in almost all languages. The poor hill-folk of Sumatra have the same kind of reputation, very probably for the same reason. From Macassar, our author went southward to the Island of Timur, an island larger than Wales, where the Portuguese have a foot-hold, and a town called Delli. Sharing the usual fate of southern peoples, in contact with northern, they, who were the first enterprising discoverers of all that Indian Archipelago, have given way to the Hollanders, and now only hold Delli, the east end of the little Isle of Floris, Goa, in Hindostan, and Macao, in China, of all their former possessions. Delli is a sleepy little place, but our author was delighted with its coral reef and the variegated life of its waters.

From Timur Mr. BICKMORE sailed northeastwardly to the Banda Isles, and thence to Amboina, the capital of the Spice Islands, situated in the Island of Amboina—one of those places discovered by the Portuguese, and subsequently fought for and held by the Hollanders. This island owes its great importance to the natural fact that a firth or bay runs fourteen miles into the centre of it, forming an excellent harborage for ships. It is as good a station for shells as for ships, and here, and in the neighboring islets, our author may be said to have triumphed like CALIGULA of old on the shore of the German Sea; for he got shells innumerable, the live "pearly nautilus" being one—a prize which only a conchologist can properly estimate. The reader sympathizes with the author's "joy of shells," and especially with the account of the way the above precious mollusk was nabbed and finally put into a can of arrack. The commercial reader will, of course, "want to know" how our American traded for the shells:

> "My mode of trading with these people was extremely simple, my stock of Malay being very limited. A small table was placed on the veranda in front of the Rajah's house, and I took a seat behind it. The natives then severally came up and placed their shells in a row on the table, and I placed opposite each shell or each lot of shells whatever I was willing to give for them, and then, pointing first to the money and then to the shells, remarked, *Ini atau itu*, 'This or that,' leaving them to make their own choice. In this way all disputing was avoided, and the purchasing went on rapidly. Whenever one man had a rare shell, and the sum I offered did not meet his expectations, another would be sure to accept it if no more was given; then the first would change his mind, and thus I never failed to obtain both specimens. It was a pleasure that no one but a naturalist can appreciate, to see such rare and beautiful shells coming in alive, spotted cypræas, marbled cones, long *Fusi*, and *Murices*, some spiny and some richly ornamented with varices resembling compound leaves. The rarest shell that I secured that day was a living *Terebellum*, which was picked up on a coral reef before the village, at low-tide level. Afterward I procured another from the same place; but so limited does its distribution appear to be, that I never obtained a live specimen at any other locality."

Our author has an eye and a taste for cloves as well as shells, and gives us an interesting account of the original finding and naming of those "spicy articles" which so took the gastronomic fancy of all the Eastern nations—Chinese, Arabs, Malays, Japanese and Javanese—and which were also prized among the nations of the West at a very early period, since, as Mr. BICKMORE states, they were mentioned in a law of the Emperor AURELIAN about the year 180 A. D. "The native name for this fruit," says our author, "is *chenki*, perhaps a corruption of the Chinese *theng-ki*, 'odoriferous nails.' The Dutch name is *kruid-nagel*, 'herb-nail,' and for the trees, *nagel-boomen*. Our own name comes from the Spanish *clavo*, a nail; in Latin, *clavus*." One fine night, in a dream of clove-nails, betel-nuts, cowries and *terebellums*, Mr. BICKMORE had one of his strongest experiences:

> "This morning, at 4:15, I was suddenly awaked by some cause which, for the moment, I could not understand, but immediately there began a low, heavy rumbling down deep in the earth. It was not a roar, but such a rattling or quick succession of reports as is made when a number of heavily-laden coaches are rapidly driven down a steep street paved with round cobble-stones. At the next instant it seemed as if some huge giant had seized my bed, and had pushed it from him and then pulled it toward him with the greatest violence. The gentleman and lady with whom I was residing shouted out to me: 'Run out of the house! run for your life! There is a dreadful earthquake!'
>
> Back of the main house was the dining-room, surrounded by a low wall, and covered with a light roof. This was our place of refuge. The gentleman then explained to me that the shock which had just occurred was the second, and a very severe one, and the first, which was light, was what had so suddenly aroused me from a deep sleep. Of course, no one of us knew but another still heavier might come at the next instant and lay all the buildings near us in a mass of ruins, if indeed the earth should not open and swallow us all alive. The time that elapsed between hearing the rumbling noise and feeling the shock itself was about five seconds. At this time of the year, in the middle of a monsoon, the wind blows constantly day and night; but after this earthquake there was not the slightest perceptible motion in the air. The tree-toads stopped their steady piping, and the nocturnal insects all ceased their shrill music. It was so absolutely quiet that it seemed as if all nature was waiting in dread anticipation of some coming catastrophe. Such an unnatural stillness was certainly more painful than the howling of the most violent tempest or the roar of the heaviest thunder."

From Amboina and its islands the reader is carried to the rich and lofty island of Ceram, chief of the Moluccas, a group of nine islands, containing about 214,000 inhabitants, chiefly Malays. From Ceram our author proceeded to the Banda, or Nutmeg Islands, and thence successively to Buru, Ternate, Tidore, Gilolo and westward to the Northern peninsula of Celebes, full of lofty volcanic hills, like every other island of that Archipelago, and producing some of the richest and most exuberant harvests in the world. We are next carried by way of Batavia to Padang, on the southwestern coast of the Island of Sumatra, a country, like all the others, ridged and dotted with lofty mountains and volcano craters. Here we accompany our guide into the highland region which, as in Java, lies on the more southerly side, near the coast, where once existed the ancient Malay monarchy of Menankabau. It was such a traditional and legendary place that men said the Ark of Noah and his companions rested in that neighborhood on the subsiding of the deluge. The Ceylonese tell the same story of the great central ridge in their own island. This Menankabau was a renowned old name, and our author says the Javanese and Dutch give the meaning as "The victory of the buffalo"—a foolish looking explanation. *Men*, in Oriental speech—and Celtic as well—is "mountain," and *ankabau*, in the same tongues, "great temple." Perhaps that royal Malay *Kampong* had the name of "Great Hill-temple," rather than that of a buffalo or a victory.

While Mr. BICKMORE was at Penang the birthday of the King of Holland came round, and he describes the proceedings on the occasion:

> "The King's birthday—the great national holiday with the Dutch—now occurred. In the morning there was a grand parade on the lawn, in front of the Governor's palace, of all the European and native troops, numbering in all some four or five thousand, but many others are stationed in small bodies at various places in the interior. They were organized in battalions on the French plan, and their appearance and manœuvring were very creditable. There was a small mounted force, much like our flying artillery. This, I was informed, proved to be one of the most efficient parts of the army in their contests with the natives—the paths in the interior always being so narrow and so extremely uneven that only very light cannon can be brought into use. After the parade the Governor, as the representative of the King, received the congratulations of all the officials in that region. The day ended with a grand ball, to which, I may add, the mestizo belles were not only invited, but came, and took as prominent a part as the ladies who had the envied fortune to be born in Europe. At every little post the highest official receives the congratulations of his brother officers in a similar manner, and all are required to appear in full dress with cocked hats.
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> After having served in our own gigantic war, where a sash, a pair of small shoulder-straps, a few bright buttons, and a gold cord round a slouched hat, were sufficient to indicate the rank of even a Major-General, I was quite dazzled by the brilliant uniforms of even the most petty officials in the Dutch service. The army officers wear epaulets, and broad bands of gold lace on the pantaloons, collars and cuffs. The backs of their coats are figured over in the most extravagant fashion. The civil officers present a similar gaudy display in silver."

Our extracts give but a slight idea of the large and valuable work so fully descriptive of the natural features, mineral and agricultural resources and general character of that exuberant Indian Archipelago,—a part of the world with which, in the course of human events, we are destined to become more intimately acquainted. Now that our enterprise is taking the broad direction of the Pacific, such a work as this must prove extremely interesting to our American readers in general, whose ideas have been already turning Asia-ward along with our great steamships now running the great circle between San Francisco and the ports of China and Japan. This book is not a mere record of personal adventures, in which the traveler mainly purposes to amuse a discursive reader, but a book of solid and comprehensive information. It was once said of the letters written by old MOZART to his celebrated son, then on his first travels, that the young man needed only to take them in his hand and follow the instructions given in them, in order to go safely all over Europe without asking questions. In the same way, a man wishing to go round the Indian Archipelago may easily do so, with Mr. BICKMORE'S book in hand, and without any other guidance or inquiries. For the rest, the work is made still more valuable by a great number of excellent illustrations, representing places and persons—these last being taken from photographs, and all conveying as true an idea of that swarthy dominion as the text itself. Along with these there are two maps which control the reader's imagination in the midst of scenes which are very apt to excite it, and keep to the reality of things in this very attractive *periplus* of the Hollander's Indian Archipelago.

THE NEW-ENGLAND TRAGEDIES IN PROSE. I. The Coming of the Quakers. II. The Witchcraft Delusion. By R. H. ALLEN. Boston: NICHOLS & NOYES. 1869.

Mr. ALLEN'S modest little volume has for its purpose to recount in plain prose the historic facts which LONGFELLOW has wrought into the warp and woof of his *New-England Tragedies*. It is possible this design may not be allowed to form a sufficient *raison d'être* for the book; but its readers will, we fancy, admit that this bit of composition supplies its own justification. The two monographs which make up the volume—"The Coming of the Quakers," and "The Witchcraft Delusion"—might have been articles from the *North American*, though they do not appear to be such; and Mr. ALLEN'S name is a new one in the field of historic literature. At all events, this initial effort reveals a historical writer of decided merit. The style is a fine specimen of simple, pure and forcible English, while the matter displays a marked power of acute analysis and picturesque narrative.

The first essay, that on "The Coming of the Quakers," begins with a picture of the early settlement of the Puritans at Salem—Naumkeak, as the Indian name went—upon whose rocks JOHN ENDICOTT leaped from his little ship the *Abigail*, less than eight years after the *Mayflower* anchored in Plymouth Bay. Under the government of ENDICOTT, who "was built for a pioneer," the colony grew both in temporal and spiritual welfare, and it well deserved the name of the "Happy Land." Mr. ALLEN paints early New-England life in the colors of an idyll. At length, however, a tragic occurrence casts its shadow over the pleasing scene; the demon of persecution came among the Puritans, and "the land was destined to shudder beneath the fatal tread of a dreadful mistake." Yet this deplorable error grew out of their very theory of polity and religion:

> "Religion and laws were closely intertwined in the Puritan community: the Government felt itself bound to expatriate every disorderly person, as much as the Church was bound to excommunicate him. They were like a household. They had purchased their territory for a home. It was no *El Dorado*: it was their Mount of Sion. With immense toil and unspeakable denials, they had rescued it from the wild woods for the simple purpose that they might have a place for themselves and their children to worship God undisturbed. They knew nothing of toleration. They had not thought of *that*, nor had the thought of it hardly entered the world. Their right to shut the door against intruders seemed to them as undoubted and absolute as their right to breathe the air around them. The coming of the Quakers was to put the validity of the right to a final test. At length it was abandoned; but not until these devoted fields had been the scene of the first tragedy of New-England."

The first notice of the Quakers in Massachusetts was an order of the General Court of 1656, appointing a "public day of humiliation to seek the face of God—in behalf of our native country, with reference to the abounding of errors, especially those of the Ranters and Quakers." Hardly was the day passed when a vessel from Barbados arrived in "the Road before Boston," with two Quakerwomen on board—ANN AUSTIN and MARY FISHER. Officers visited the vessel and found about a hundred Quaker books. Thereupon the Council ordered that "all such corrupt books be burnt in the market-place by the common executioner," that the two women should be kept in close prison until they could be transferred out of the country, and that the master of the ship that brought them should transport them back to Barbados. This order was carried out to the letter.

The maiden MARY FISHER, after being carried to Barbados, continued her travels, and had some very romantic experiences. Being "moved of the Lord" to deliver a message to the Sultan of Turkey, she entered upon a journey to the Sublime Porte. She toiled along by land from the coasts of Morea to the City of Adrianople. This part of her journey, about six hundred miles, she made alone, "without abuse or injury." At Adrianople she found the Grand Vizier encamped with all his army. She discovered means of announcing her arrival, which was done in these words: "An English woman hath a message from the great God to the great Turk." She was soon invited to his tent, and with the aid of three interpreters "uttered her mind." He listened "with much gravity and soberness," and offered her a guard for her further progress. She declined it, and departed for Constantinople alone, "whitherto she came without the least hurt or scoff." The Orientals regarded lunatics as inspired, and accordingly overwhelmed the Quaker visitor with prodigious quantities of genuflections and salaams, and bowed her out of the country, never to be troubled by her like again.

The New-England Puritans were not so philosophical as the Turks. No sooner had ANN and MARY taken their departure than another vessel, sailing from London, brought eight more Quakers to Boston. Their treatment was similar to that of the first party. After eleven weeks of suffering in the jail, they embarked again for England. It is noticeable that thus far, action against the Quakers had confined itself to banishment. But laws of much greater rigor were now passed, and these were not destined to remain a dead letter.

In the following year, 1657, MARY CLARK left her husband and six children in London, and sailed across the Atlantic, "that she might warn those persecutors to desist from their iniquity." She delivered her message, was scourged, committed to prison for twelve weeks and then sent away. Thenceforward offenders were not to be so lightly dealt with; for on the 20th of October of the same year it was decreed that thereafter persons convicted by special jury of belonging to "the pernicious sect of Quakers should be sentenced to banishment on pain of death." "But desperate souls," says Mr. ALLEN, "were abroad, men who looked upon this menace as an invitation, and sprang forward at once to avail themselves of the chance of martyrdom." MARMADUKE STEVENSON, a young man then in Barbados, heard of the "bloody law," and took passage immediately for New-England. He reached Rhode Island, and found there his friend, WILLIAM ROBINSON, to whom, in the language of a letter from the cell in which he lay condemned to die, "the word of the Lord had come expressly, and commanded me to pass to the town of Boston, my life to lay down." "After a little time," as a similar letter asserted, "the word of the Lord came to MARMADUKE also, saying 'go to Boston with thy brother, WILLIAM ROBERTSON.'" The two accordingly went. MARY DYER, "a comely, grave woman, the mother of several children" likewise was "moved of the Lord to come from Rhode Island to make them a visit." NICHOLAS DAVIS also was one of the party. The four were arrested and straightway banished on pain of death. NICHOLAS and MARY "found freedom to depart;" but the other two were "constrained in the love and power of the Lord to try your bloody law unto death." They hovered about Salem a few weeks, and then, in the midst of quite a troop of friends, marched into Boston with unfaltering steps. ALICE COWLAND, who had come with them, brought some "linnen," as she showed the Governor, "wherein to wrap the dead bodies of them who were to suffer." MARY DYER reconsidered her duty, and was also "soon espied" in Boston. Being brought before the Magistrates, ROBINSON and STEVENSON and MARY DYER were condemned to be hanged, and on the 27th of October, 1659—a dark day in the calendar of New-England—the three, "walking hand in hand, MARY being the middlemost," took up their solemn march to the gallows, which stood upon Boston Common:

> "The two men, one after the other, climbed the ladder and were hanged. They died with exalted hearts. The last words of ROBINSON were, 'I suffer for Christ, in whom I live and for whom I die.' STEVENSON said: 'This day shall we be at rest with the Lord.' MARY DYER then stepped up the ladder. The halter was put about her neck; her face was covered with a handkerchief; she was just to be turned off,—when a faint cry arrested the hangman's act. It was this: 'Stop! stop! she is reprieved!' 'A reprieve! a reprieve!' was shouted for by a hundred willing voices. The execution immediately stopped. But she, whose mind was already, as it were, in Heaven, stood still, and said 'she was willing to suffer as her brethren did, unless they would annul their wicked law.' Could there be a deeper pathos than that? Her own son, who was Secretary of State in Rhode Island, had come to Boston to intercede in her behalf. The Magistrates could not refuse him, and he bore his dauntless mother back to their home."

But MARY DYER could not be at rest. The next Spring "she was moved to return to the bloody town of Boston." Her husband wrote beseechingly to ENDICOTT, who indeed was loath to condemn her, and suggested to her the evasion of denying her identity. But she would not equivocate. With wonderful heroism she marched to her fate. Even at the gallows they delayed the execution, and her life was offered her again and again if she would only promise to leave the jurisdiction. "Nay, I cannot," was her constant reply; "for in obedience to the will of the Lord I came, and in his will I abide faithful to the death."

Still another victim of this direful enactment was WILLIAM LEDDRA, who, after repeated disturbances in Salem and Newbury, and corresponding chastisements, upon his third return in 1661, was brought to trial and doomed to the gallows. He was charged with "contempt for authorities, because he refused to remove his hat, and for saying 'thee' and 'thou.'" He took tender leave of his fellow-captives, and went to the gallows in a gentle and saintly way.

At the height of LEDDRA'S trial, WENLOCK CHRISTISON, another of the banished, suddenly strode into the Court, and took his stand by the side of the prisoner, and confronted the Judges with wild and dreadful words. "Are not you the man who was banished on pain of death?" demanded ENDICOTT in a troubled voice. "Yea, I am," was the deep-toned reply. "What dost thou here then?" he asked. "I come to warn you that you shed no more innocent blood, for the blood that you have shed cries to the Lord God for vengeance to come upon you."

Strange to say, notwithstanding the audacity of his conduct, CHRISTISON escaped condemnation, so that LEDDRA was the last who suffered death for being a Quaker. Indeed, there were already signs that the fury of the conflict was nearly spent, that the wild tide of fanaticism had begun to turn. For the chief men of Boston saw, with astonishment and horror, that the dreaded sect increased just in proportion to the number and severity of the laws against them. "The authorities," says Mr. ALLEN, "were wholly disarmed when even the threat of death, instead of a weapon to repel, proved a magnet to draw them."

And so it came about that the Quaker conquered; for, though the Court did not repeal the death-penalty, it enacted an amendment which it well knew would supersede its execution. Even the milder substitutes of branding and whipping were in time abandoned. And at length the fanatics were left alone to practice to their heart's content their favorite duty of "denouncing." Some of the modes they adopted for doing this were extravagant in the last degree. Thus, "MARY BREWSTER hurried to the door of the South Church in Boston, where, casting off her shoes and riding-suit, with hair dishevelled and streaming over her shoulders, in a long robe of sackcloth, whose ragged edge fretted her bare feet, with her face begrimed with grease and lampblack, she rushed into the midst of the silent congregation, and in a quaking voice announced herself as a 'Sign of the Black Pox,' which was soon to appear in judgment upon them." LYDIA WARDELL, "being a young and tender and chaste woman," in obedience to the inward light, as a sign of the spiritual nakedness of her neighbors, with the encouragement of her husband, "though it was exceeding hard to her modest and shamefaced disposition," went into the crowded church without a shred of clothing upon her. "But in general," says Mr. ALLEN, "it must be allowed, the absurdity of their behavior was harmless. They were pure and lovable in their private lives; and their public freaks even were free from guile. There was an inward light. It shed its gentle radiance over acts that would otherwise be dark indeed."

We have not space for any notice of Mr. ALLEN'S second essay; that on "the Witchcraft Delusion;" but we can say that the two form an excellent running gloss or commentary on LONGFELLOW'S latest production. Aside from this, the historic events treated in the book open up a very curious chapter in psychology, which, though mortifying, cannot be entirely uninstructive.

A Cat Replevin Case in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 1.

On Saturday last, before Justice HAYWARD, the case of WM. B. MUSE *vs.* FRANK A. BRICE was heard and determined, which presents a decided novelty in litigation. It appears that the plaintiff was the owner of a valuable and favorite cat of the Maltese breed, which had been missing for about four months. The cat was then discovered in the possession of defendant, and plaintiff, in order to recover it, was obliged to sue out a writ of replevin, the cat and its collar being valued at $25. At the trial of the case, on Saturday, in which both sides were represented by legal counsel, the defendant produced an account against the plaintiff of $13 20 for boarding the cat for 132 days, at ten cents per day. After hearing the evidence and argument, (in which defendant's counsel contended that there was no property in cats,) Justice HAYWARD gave judgment for plaintiff for possession of the cat, and one cent damages and costs to be paid by defendant. The bill of defendant for boarding the cat was disallowed.

GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Will He Recognize Merit and Service?—Human Nature the Same—Reformers but not Reform—Appointments Should be Made for Fitness—Men of Science, Letters and Merit Should be Inquired for.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1869.

As I am about to write this article I try to find whether I am prejudiced or self-interested in the views I take, but it seems to me not. I look out from my window and see—in spite of the bright light of the sun—the ground covered with snow, and the winds of the north are whistling coldly and sharply by. It seems to me I am almost as cold as that snow and wind, in my view of human affairs. I see human nature the same from age to age and generation to generation, and yet all the while it professes reform; all the while flatters itself that it has made great progress, especially in political wisdom. The New-York TIMES tells me how England is soon to be democratic; but it does not tell me what benefit England will get by by being democratic. Perhaps this is the most important question. I remember the English Reform act of 1832, and I was as enthusiastic over the success of Earl GREY as the TIMES will be over that of GLADSTONE. Of the two, Earl GREY was the best man. But what did the Reform Act do? It cut off the rotten boroughs, and they were certainly an excrescence which ought to be cut off. It was merely lopping off useless wens. Now, what will GLADSTONE do? He will cut off the Irish Church, which is only a wen, and ought to be cut off. But, wherein will the English people be better off? Now, what has happened since 1832? Pauperism has increased, and the Marquis of Westminster's estates have increased. What do you suppose the Marquis of Westminster or those poor paupers care how you extend suffrage, or how little you care for titles while the former keeps his immense power of capital and the latter are paupers? You talk of the dignity of voting—(and the women want to vote in order to elevate themselves!)—what do you think the 120,000 people who last year lodged in the Station-houses of New-York thought of the dignity of voting? But what has this to do with GRANT'S appointments? A good deal, my dear Sir; I want to show you that human nature does not change suddenly, and that in spite of all your hero worship, you cannot expect your hero to be more than man. I expect a good deal from the strong common sense, the sterling honesty, and the loyal patriotism of Gen. GRANT; but I do not expect miracles. I do not expect him to overturn the party usages of near a century; and I have a sad feeling, that merit will be no more recognized in his Administration than it has been in others. I hope this is wrong; but I see not how Gen. GRANT is to escape the influences, both political and personal, which have governed all his predecessors. Who has access to GRANT now? Exactly the same people who would have had access to Mr. CHASE, or Mr. MORGAN, or Mr. SHERMAN, if they had happened to be elected. Nor do I see anything wrong in this; only when you surround a President with merely political and personal influences, you have, *out of consideration*, a large class of the ablest and worthiest men of the nation, far fitter to serve in many capacities than those who are thought of, but who certainly will never get up petitions or beseech petitions for places. In WASHINGTON'S and JEFFERSON'S Administration there really was some effort made to get persons fit for all responsible offices of the country; those which require some head. Minor clerical offices were not important. I think, for example, that an Administration which has a hundred thousand offices to bestow, should select a few requiring skill from the men of science, and in selecting such men as collectors, assessors, &c., it should not be merely active politicians looked to, but the upright, intelligent merchants and manufacturers, and men of business generally. Now, when the Administration has done all that is necessary to satisfy the demands of merit in various departments of life, there will still remain nineteen-twentieths of the offices to be distributed among the greedy partisans of public men. I would make a plea for the men of science, the men of letters, the public writers, and the men of art to be in a small degree represented in the Government. And I would not impose upon them the shame of being mere office-seekers. I would inquire for them, and I would have the American Republic at least as grateful to those who served it in the walks of art and literature as the British Government is, when it pensions its poets and painters. Nor would I depart from party usage in doing this. Large numbers of the ablest and best of these men have given their time and talents to the public good in the ranks of the Republican Party.

Having spoken thus freely on this point, let me refer to the probable course of the coming Administration. If I understand the TIMES, you think it will not be very partisan. I think it will be as strong a party Administration as the country has had in thirty years. I do not see how it can be otherwise. The Cabinet will unquestionably be composed of Republicans. The majority of the Senate are Radicals of the straitest sect, and they are not men likely to give way, unless under the pressure of public sentiment, and that pressure they will not have. The tide, I think, has reached its flood, but has not began to ebb. When you see FENTON, and CARPENTER, and PRATT, and SCHURZ, and BROWNLOW taking their places in the Senate, you need not expect any relaxation of vigor in the Republican Party. You will look in vain for this thing called conservatism in the coming Senate. There will be conservatism of the right kind; conservatism of great principles; but not yielding an iota of principle. When you reflect that GRANT believes in an American policy, and no pliancy toward foreign nations; that he will enforce the Reconstruction acts to the letter, and that he will not oppose Congress, you will see that there will be no departure from the principles of the Republican Party. While, also, he talks of economy and retrenchment, I hope he will be sound to the core on another point, that every dollar of the public obligation of every sort and kind shall be fully paid. Do you know that Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, has made a proposition in Congress to *scale* the greenbacks? that is, pay some hypothetical portion of them in gold. What is that but repudiation *pro rata?* If the holders will exchange them for a portion of their face, very well. But what is the proposition of the Government to do this but a proposition to scale their own notes? I see Mr. BROOMALL is not in the next Congress, and I hope very few such people will be found there. A pamphlet has been issued in New-York, and another in Ohio, to repudiate the public debt. You will have this attempt at repudiation till Congress has funded the whole debt in gold bonds. I see that in the New-York market there is very little difference between the five per cents and the six per cents, the former being payable in gold by law. This is a very significant fact.

I see some of GRANT'S appointments leak out. It is said, with the appearance of truth, that COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio, is to be the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. ROLLINS holding on to the end of JOHNSON'S term for that purpose. Mr. DELANO has a reputation for talent and integrity. It is said that the Cabinet officer for Ohio is between Mr. DENNISON and Mr. COXE. DENNISON politically deserves it, for having so gallantly resigned out of JOHNSON'S Administration, and not allowing his skirts to be tainted with the odors of that Augean stable.

If all accounts be true, Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, is to be in the Cabinet, and, if so, I hope it will be in the Treasury. After taking McCULLOCH from the West, I think we had best take the next from the East. There is at last a possibility. But we may do better. But—*nous verrons.*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE POWELL WILL CASE.

An Important Case in Orange County—Can a Believer in Visions Make a Competent Will?

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Wednesday, March 3, 1869.

A very important argument was begun at the Court-house in this city to-day before Hon. GILBERT O. HULSE, Surrogate of Orange County. The case at issue is the contest on proving the paper purporting to be the last will and testament of MARY LUDLOW POWELL, relict of THOS. POWELL, deceased. Mr. POWELL, her husband, died in May, 1856, and left a very large estate, estimated to be worth about $2,000,000. It embraces, besides a large amount of real estate in and around Newburg, two steamers, the *Mary Powell* and the *Thomas Powell*, well known as regular liners plying betwween this city and New-York. Mrs. MARY POWELL, the testatrix, whose will is being contested, died about one year since in Newburg, leaving surviving her one daughter, Mrs. HOMER RAMSDELL, and two grandchildren, daughters of a deceased son, Mrs. J. S. FOWLER and Mrs. Dr. W. A. M. CULBERT. For the contestants, Messrs. S. W. FULLERTON, BENJ. J. BLANKMAN and JULIUS J. LYONS appear; and for the proponents, Messrs. E. L. FANCHER and E. A. BREWSTER, all except Messrs. BREWSTER and FULLERTON being of New-York City. The contestants are Mrs. FOWLER and Mrs. Dr. CULBERT, and the proponents are HOMER RAMSDELL, son-in-law of Mrs. POWELL, and his wife, her daughter, to whom was left by the purported will all the estate, of every kind and description, of her deceased mother. In order that the case may be more fully understood, I subjoin a copy of the will now being contested:

> I, MARY LUDLOW POWELL, of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, being of sound mind and memory, do make and publish this last will and testament, hereby intending to dispose of all the estate whereof I shall die seized, or possessed, or in any wise entitled to.
>
> I order and direct my executors hereinafter named to pay all my just debts and funeral expenses, as soon after my death as conveniently may be.
>
> All my estate and property of every kind and description, both real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath to my daughter, FRANCES E. L., wife of HOMER RAMSDELL, to have and to hold the same, to her and to her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, forever.
>
> I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my son-in-law, HOMER RAMSDELL, and my friend JOHN W. BROWN, executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills and codicils by me made.
>
> In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
>
> MARY LUDLOW POWELL. [L. S.]

The witnesses to this will are THOS. E. KING and DAVID MOORE, both residents of Newburg. The JOHN W. BROWN mentioned as Executor is Hon. JOHN W. BROWN, Ex-Justice of the Court of Appeals of this State. The will was brought up for probate April 30, 1868, and a large amount of testimony has from time to time been taken in the case. The grounds on which the contestants rely to break the will are these: That the testatrix was under undue influence at the time when it was made; that she was of feeble mind, and controlled in her actions entirely by Mr. RAMSDELL and his wife, with whom she lived since her husband's death. It came out in evidence that Mrs. POWELL was a spiritualist in her religious belief; that she visited many spiritual mediums, and consulted them in relation to every act of moment. It appears in evidence, also, that Mrs. POWELL labored under many delusions. She alleged that her deceased husband had put his spiritual hands upon her knees. When Mr. POWELL died she ordered the window of his bedroom to be opened, in order that his soul might escape heavenward. She believed that she heard music issuing from a piano when no one was playing it; that she had seen persons raised up in the air without any visible agency being employed therefor; that she had received a communication from the spirit world, in which she was informed "that her son was walking the streets of the New-Jerusalem;" and that, in another communication, she was told "that her brother was chopping down trees to build a bridge to allow them (certain spirits) to go over to the enemy." It was testified to, also, by Mr. HOMER RAMSDELL, that she had warned him not to take any medicine prescribed by Dr. CULBERT, for he meant to poison him. Upon these grounds, of insanity and the exercise of undue influence by the RAMSDELLS, the contestants went before the Surrogate. About twenty witnesses were examined on the proceeding before the Surrogate, and the testimony was closed in the early part of February, when the case was adjourned until to-day, for the hearing of argument.

At 11 o'clock to-day Mr. FANCHER opened the argument for the proponents. After a few introductory remarks, giving a statement of the case, Mr. FANCHER made, as his first point, that there was unfilial and unfriendly treatment of the contestants toward the testatrix, her daughter and family; and this unfriendliness was aggravated by the husband of the younger contestant, who returned gifts and wrote letters and an anonymous article for the newspapers—all calculated to provoke the displeasure of Mrs. POWELL. Second, the superior affection which Mrs. POWELL entertained for her daughter, and her daughter's family, was, doubtless, a strong motive for making her will as she did. Touching the question of spiritualism, Mr. FANCHER said: "If a believer in spiritualism is not competent to make a will, there are millions of men and women in the United States and in other enlightened countries, of the highest intelligence, who would come under the prohibition. Moreover, some of the most enlightened sages of every clime and age would be added to the category." The testatrix was not a believer in spiritualism in an unlimited sense. She belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church; was never a member of any community of Spiritualists; and although she attended some "circles," denied that she believed in various pretended communications asserted by "mediums" to come from spirits. Others believed as much as she, and if the evidence implicates her, it implicates the contestants as well. The learned counsel quoted from the Bible, JNO. WESLEY, ADDISON, SOUTHEY, TENNYSON, Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, MILTON, and various other authors, to show that belief in Spiritualism was of ancient date, and adhered to by master minds, and by the most pious and devoted people. The counsel then went on to argue that Mrs. POWELL had justifiable reasons for making her will as she did; that she was of sound and disposing mind and memory when she made it, and in an eloquent peroration appealed to the Court to sustain the will.

Mr. BLANKMAN began his opening for the contestants in reply to Mr. FANCHER, but owing to the lateness of the hour the Court suggested that further argument had better be postponed till to-morrow morning, with which suggestion the counsel complied.

The case attracts much attention, as Mr. POWELL was the wealthiest citizen in Orange County, and intimately connected with the prosperity of this city. The address of the learned counsel was listened to by a large auditory with marked attention. Argument will be resumed by Mr. BLANKMAN at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is expected that the case will occupy two days more.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEWBURG, Thursday, March 4.

Mr. BLANKMAN yesterday morning at 10 o'clock resumed his argument for the contestants in the Powell will case, a large auditory being present. Did he not know differently, he said, he would be led to suppose that the counsel for the proponents (Mr. FANCHER) was a convert to spiritualism. Certainly no man could have striven more earnestly to show the divinity of that doctrine, and had the learned counsel not disclaimed being in communion with the visionary spiritualists, he (the counsel) would take him for an apostle of that doctrine. Counsel then referred to the fact that Judge BROWN, although named in the will as executor, refused to serve in that capacity. He washed his hands apparently of all complicity in the affair; so did Pontius Pilate when, in the most important event of our race, he sought to be freed from the onus that attaches to putting to death the Saviour of the world. This Judge BROWN became a witness in this case reluctantly. It was attempted to be shown by the other side that Judge BROWN was the confidential adviser of Mrs. POWELL, the testatrix; but the evidence showed that he was not connected in any capacity as legal adviser to the Powell family after the death of Mr. POWELL in 1856; and all the efforts that had been made to connect him with this case, as legal and confidential adviser, had, in his (counsel's) opinion, failed. We hold, however, said the learned counsel, that there is something mysterious in Judge BROWN'S actions in connection with this purported will. We claim that Mrs. POWELL was not sane at the time when she signed the paper purporting to be her will; and even supposing that she was fully competent to make that document, she was under the undue influence of HOMER RAMSDELL and his wife, the proponents here; and until the proponents show, beyond all shadow of doubt, that this influence was not exercised in their favor, it must be taken as fact that the purported will is in reality a document emanating from HOMER RAMSDELL and wife, and not from Mrs. POWELL. Counsel then went on to show how the spiritualism which affected the mind of the testatrix, forbade any conclusion of competency on her part to make a free disposition of her property. She had, according to the testimony adduced, told Dr. CULBERT that she had left a legacy to him and to Mrs. BROWN, (an aunt,) but the paper purporting to be her will makes no mention of any such legacy. There was no evidence going to show that the will was read to the testatrix, and the supposition was that she knew not what she was signing when she put her name to the paper here offered as her will. Mr. BLANKMAN then took up another point in the case; he spoke of the alleged cause why Mrs. POWELL left no legacy to these contestants; drew a striking picture of Mrs. RAMSDELL, on the witness stand, saying that God intended that the sins of the father should be visited on the children; that the evidence showed that ROBERT POWELL had, when a boy, been "fast," but certainly not so dissipated as to allow his sister to say, under oath, that she had taken upon herself to fulfill the judgment of Heaven. No, said the counsel, the opponents were the Shylocks who demanded the bond, and more than that, the whole bond, heart and blood of the estate. It was a part of the drama they had to go through; they must give a reason for their acts, and this one was trumped up. How shameful was it, he submitted, for a sister to open the grave and drag the excesses of a mouldering brother into public notice. He then spoke of the subject of insanity from a medical point of view, and quoted many medical works showing the particular kind of insanity under which Mrs. POWELL was laboring, and concluded by reminding the Court of the fact that Mrs. POWELL had believed Dr. CULBERT was about to poison HOMER RAMSDELL. This was a hallucination as is proved by the letter sent by HOMER and FRANCIS RAMSDELL, thanking him (after her death) for his kindness and attention to Mrs. POWELL during her illness. He concluded by trusting that the decision would be the just and proper one they expected, and one that would never be regretted by even the proponents.

Mr. FANCHER replied. He denied that there was in the case any evidence going to show that Mrs. POWELL was of unsound mind. He had followed the learned counsel, he said, in his argument through, across and around this case, but failed to see any proof of mental incapacity on the part of the testatrix. Was there undue influence in this case? Was there any fraud in the making of this will? If so, Judge BROWN, who drew the will, and whose integrity none would dispute, was a party to it. Did any one dare make a charge of this character against that able jurist and estimable citizen? He drew the will in accordance with the instructions he received from the testatrix. It was within ten years before her death. That will a fraud! Then there was nothing of a testamentary character on which reliance could be placed. Touching the matter of spiritualism, alleged against the testatrix, the learned counsel said: A belief in the manifestations of spiritualism has existed to a great extent during many ages and in every clime. Let us lay aside popular prejudice, and examine this question. We will begin with the Book to which all human belief must bow. The Law of Moses made it punishable with death to consult a familiar spirit. This implied the existence of such a practice. Lev., xx., 27: "A man also or a woman, that hath a familiar spirit, or that is a wizard, shall surely be put to death; they shall stone him with stones." Penalty of this high grade was, under the Law of Moses, denounced for this and numerous other offences. In Exodus xxii., 18, it is written: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Witches were the "mediums" of that day. Dr. CLARKE, on this passage observes: "That witches, wizards, those who dealt with familiar spirits, are represented in the sacred writings as actually possessing a power to evoke the dead, to perform supernatural operations, and to discover hidden or secret things, by spells, charms, incantations, &c., is evident to every unprejudiced reader of the Bible." Of Manassah it is said, 2 Chron., xxxiii., 6: "He caused his children to pass through the fire in the valley of the son of Hinnom; also, he observed times and used enchantments, and used witchcraft, and dealt with a familiar spirit, and with wizards." Many of the Israelites had, no doubt, learned these curious dealings from their long residence with the Egyptians, and so much were the Israelites addicted to them that we find the practice common among them, and various practices of this kind prevailed through the whole of the Jewish history, notwithstanding the offence was capital, and was punishable with death. A notable instance of conference with a familiar spirit is found in the case of Saul, the first King of the Jews, 1 Samuel, xxviii., 7: "Then Saul said unto his servants, seek me out a woman that hath a familiar spirit, that I may go to her and inquire of her. And his servants said to him, 'behold, there is a woman that hath a familiar spirit at Endor.' And Saul sware to her by the Lord, saying, 'There shall no punishment happen to thee for this thing.' Then said the woman 'Whom shall I bring up unto thee?' and he said, 'Bring me up Samuel.' And when the woman saw Samuel she cried with a loud voice; and the woman spake to Saul, saying: 'Why hast thou deceived me—for thou art Saul.'" Saul was greatly distressed at the message of Samuel. 1 Chron. x., 13. "So Saul died for his transgression for asking counsel of one that had a familiar spirit." Blackstone says, Com., book iv., chap. 4, § 6, p. 60: "To deny the possibility, nay, actual existence of witchcraft and sorcery, is, at once, flatly to contradict the revealed word of God in various passages both of the Old and New Testament; and the thing itself is a truth to which every nation in the world hath in its turn borne testimony, either by examples seemingly well attested, or by prohibitory laws, which, at least, suppose the possibility of a commerce with evil spirits."

The counsel quoted further from Biblical and other authorities, also from Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, ADDISON, JOSEPHUS, Dr. BUSHNELL, GUIZOT, MILTON and other authors, who believed that the avowals of spiritualists were not without foundation. With peculiar and striking eloquence he recited from MILTON the following:

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep;
* * * How often from the steep
Of echoing hill or thicket, have we heard
Celestial voices to the midnight air,
Sole or responsive each to others note,
Singing their great Creator! Oft in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heav'nly touch of instrumental sounds,
In full harmonic number joined, their songs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n."

There can be no imputation of mental incapacity, said Mr. FANCHER, against so many minds of acknowledged intelligence, who have believed in spiritualism, in all ages and climes.

"Their memories sparkle o'er each fountain,
Their spirits wrap the distant mountain;
The meanest rill—the mightiest river,
Flows mingled with their fame forever."

It cannot, therefore, be rationally contended that a spiritualist is *non compos mentis*, within the meaning of our statute concerning wills. Nor is it partial lunacy, or monomania. It is only a belief in the supernatural; which belief is perfectly consonant with a rational and sound mind. It is a belief which thousands indulge, who are as competent mentally as others. Two things only are necessary mental qualifications to make a will: First, a proper appreciation of the situation and value of the property of the testator; and second, a like conception of those who are, or may be, the beneficiaries of his bounty. In conclusion, the learned counsel said: It is further to be answered, as to the opinions of the contestants, they are outnumbered and overwhelmed by contrary opinions, stated with great cogency by numerous witnesses, and supported by sufficient facts. It is not the policy of our laws to discourage testamentary dispositions of property. If the will be that of a free and capable testator, it must stand. The testatrix comprehended perfectly the extent and condition of her property and her relations to her heirs, and she deliberately chose to give her estate to her daughter. She was clearly, within the meaning and intent of our statute of wills, a person of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, and the will should be admitted to probate.

The audience remained in the court-room until the argument was closed, having listened with earnest attention to the addresses on each side. At the close of the argument the Surrogate took the papers, and announced that he would reserve his decision.

Postage on Letters to Whalemen.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Shipping List* publishes the following letter from Postmaster General RANDALL:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1869.

SIR: Referring to our interview this morning relative to the proper treatment of letters addressed to whalemen, cruising on the ocean, I have the honor to inform you that the provision of the tenth section of the act of March 3, 1865, are applicable only to "letters addressed to a foreign country" conveyed by a "steamship or other vessel departing from the United States for a foreign port or ports," and therefore whaling vessels clearing for the Atlantic, Pacific, or Indian Oceans, and not for any foreign port or ports, are not embraced within the provisions and requirements of that section, and may convey letters to the crews of other whaling vessels which they may meet on the ocean or on the different whaling grounds, which have not been posted at and received from the Post Office at the port of departure from the United States.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General,
To Hon. T. D. ELIOT.

The Labor Exchange.

From the report of the Castle Garden Exchange, from Feb. 16 to the 28th, the following statistics are taken:

Applicants for employment, males 614, females 463; orders of employers for labor, males 547, females 439; persons employed, males 496, females, 359—among these were 8 families, comprising 20 persons; average number of applicants, 98 per day; average number of orders, 89 per day; average number of engagements, 78 per day; average rate of monthly wages paid to males, $13 07; average rate of monthly wages paid to females, $9 50. Classification of emigrant labor: males, mechanical labor, 197; agricultural, 299; females, skilled labor, 19; unskilled, 340. Common school education of emigrants: Males able to read and write, 431; not able to read and write, 65; females able to read and write, 260; not able to read and write, 99.

OUR WORKING CLASSES.

How They Live and Where—Cost of Food, Lodging and Clothing Compared with Wages—Pictures of the Homes of the Poor.

The exhaustive table which we lately published of comparative wages paid in 1860 and 1869 to workingmen in various trades has been met with the objection that it does not fully bear us out in the assertion that blacksmiths, bookbinders, brass-founders, painters, printers, slate-roofers and tailors, forming the second class and paid according to our showing an average of $20 57, are receiving "barely living wages." More positive still is the denial of our assertion that the great army of bakers, boiler-makers, cabinet-makers, clerks, engineers, iron-moulders, common laborers, machinists, mantua-makers, milliners, paper-stainers, shoemakers and tin-workers, forming the third class and receiving $15 60 per week, are paid only "starvation wages." It is asserted that the second class can save money at the rate of pay which it is admitted they receive; and that the third class, and indeed all classes of mechanics, can live comfortably on an income of $15 60.

Our statements have, in all instances, been comparative; we have endeavored to contrast the present industrial condition of skilled laborers—honest, industrious and frugal workingmen—with their condition in 1860; and our statements in question were meant in this sense. The first class named in our table are receiving now as in 1860, comparatively profitable wages; the second class, worse off than in 1860, are receiving wages on which they merely manage to exist in decency; while the third class—and the most numerous one—are, compared to their condition in 1860, much worse off than they ever were.

But we do not object to the acceptance of the figures and assertions in their most positive sense. The statement is strictly true; three-fifths of the skilled laborers of this City are working for less than a sum sufficient to sustain an average family in decent condition.

In order to furnish proper data for proving the truth of this, and to show more fully the increase in the cost of living in this City, we repeat the table contained in a former article:

Table of Comparative Weekly Wages in 1860 and 1869, Computed in Currency, Gold, Flour, Sugar, Beef and Coal.

TRADES.		WAGES IN MONEY. Currency....	WAGES IN MONEY. Gold at 135..	WAGES IN FOOD AND FUEL. Flour, lbs....	WAGES IN FOOD AND FUEL. Sugar, lbs....	WAGES IN FOOD AND FUEL. Beef, lbs....	WAGES IN FOOD AND FUEL. Coal, tons....
Bakers..........	1860	$10 00	$10 00	226	100	77	2
	1869	12 00	9 00	163	70	48	1½
Blacksmiths....	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	20 00	15 00	258	118	80	2½
Boiler-makers..	1860	10 00	10 00	226	100	77	2
	1869	18 00	14 00	232	106	72	2⅓
Bookbinders....	1860	14 00	14 00	315	140	108	2 4-5
	1869	21 00	15 50	271	123	84	2½
Brassfounders..	1860	14 00	14 00	315	140	108	2 4-5
	1869	21 00	15 50	271	123	84	2½
Bricklayers.....	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	30 00	22 00	392	176	120	3⅔
Cabinetmakers..	1860	7 00	7 00	158	70	54	1 2-5
	1869	19 00	14 75	243	112	76	2½
Carpenters, H'se	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	24 00	18 00	312	141	96	3
Carpenters, Ship	1860	15 00	15 00	339	150	115	3
	1869	24 00	18 00	312	141	96	3
Clerks.........	1860	....	....				
	1869	....	....				
Coopers.........	1860	9 00	9 00	203	90	69	1 4-5
	1869	24 00	18 00	312	141	96	3
Engineers......	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	19 00	14 75	243	112	76	2½
Ironmoulders...	1860	10 00	10 00	226	100	77	2
	1869	15 00	11 50	203	88	60	1⅞
Laborers, Com..	1860	9 00	9 00	203	90	69	1 4-5
	1869	15 00	11 50	203	88	60	1⅞
Machinists......	1860	14 00	14 00	315	140	108	2 4-5
	1869	18 00	14 00	232	106	72	2⅓
Mantuamakers..	1860	....	....				
	1869	....	....				
Masons.........	1860	10 00	10 00	226	100	77	2
	1869	30 00	22 00	392	176	120	3⅔
Milliners........	1860	....	....				
	1869	....	....				
Painters........	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	21 00	15 50	271	123	84	2½
Plasterers.......	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	30 00	22 00	392	176	120	3⅔
Printers, Book and Job.	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	20 00	15 00	258	118	80	2½
Printers, Daily Papers........	1860	15 00	15 00	339	150	115	3
	1869	24 00	18 00	312	141	96	3
Paperstainers...	1868	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	18 00	14 00	232	106	72	2⅓
Shoemakers....	1860	9 00	9 00	203	90	69	1 4-5
	1869	12 00	9 00	163	70	48	1½
Slateroofers.....	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	21 00	15 50	271	123	84	2½
Stairbuilders....	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	25 00	18 50	325	148	100	3⅛
Tailors..........	1860	14 00	14 00	315	140	108	2 4-5
	1869	20 00	15 00	258	118	80	2½
Tinroofers......	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	24 00	18 00	312	141	95	3
Tinworkers.....	1860	10 00	10 00	226	100	77	2
	1869	15 00	11 50	203	88	60	1⅞
Waiters.........	1860	3 75	3 75	84	37	29	¾
	1869	7 00	5 00	67	41	28	⅞

Let us estimate at these rates the weekly expenses of an average family, consisting of parents and three children, living in apartments of only three rooms and surrounded only by the necessaries, none of the luxuries, of life. The following statement is made up from accounts kept for the month of January by five different families of mechanics—one a carpenter, two printers, one shoemaker and one boiler-maker; and the table is the average of their several accounts:

Weekly Expenses of a Family of Five Persons Living in Apartments in New-York.

Flour—1 bag of 24½ lbs. @ 7 5-7c......		$1 89
Meat—Roast, 4 lbs. @ 25c..........	$1 00	
Corn beef, 6 lbs. @ 20c........	1 20	
Mutton, 5 lbs. @ 12c..........	60—	2 80
Butter—2 lbs. @ 45c..........		90
Sugar—5 lbs. @ 13c..........		65
Tea—¼ lb @ $1 20..........		30
Coffee—1½ lbs. @ 40c..........		60
Soap, starch, &c..........		30
Lard—1 lb @ 23c..........		23
Milk—5 pts @ 12c..........		60
Eggs—½ doz @ 50c..........		25
Vegetables—2 pcks. potatoes @ 75c..	$0 75	
2 qrts. turnips @ 10c....	0 20	
2 hds. cabbage @ 10c....	0 20—	1 15
Coal—1 fire..........		1 00
Wood—7 bundles @ 3c..........		21
Light—1 gaslight..........		33
Rent—3 rooms..........		3 00
Clothing..........		2 50
Total weekly expenses..........		$16 71

Compare this with the average rates of wages paid, and it will be found that the first class enumerated by us as receiving comparatively profitable wages, ($26 10,) are able to save, living in this style, about $9 39 per week. The second class, or those with "barely living wages," ($20 57,) can save about $3 88 per week; but the third class, receiving $15 60, or starvation wages, fall short every week the sum of $1 11. This they are compelled to eke out by overwork or the labor of the wife or children, or else live in still more frugal style. The latter is generally the only alternative, and the condition to which they are sometimes compelled to descend is graphically pictured by one of our contributors below.

In compiling the information herein embraced, one of our reporters called and inquired boarding at five different boarding-houses frequented by mechanics in different parts of the City and Brooklyn. The facts and figures below are the average results of observations and inquiries. The information was obtained by asking for board for a man, wife and three children, the average of the family whose expenses are calculated above as housekeepers. The rooms shown for the figures below were two in number, furnished with an ingrain carpet, a bed and cot—the latter of the "cottage style"—one washstand with marble top, and pitcher and bowl, one closet, five common cane-seat chairs, a bureau that had seen better days, and a grate with the privilege of substituting a stove—all on the third floor. The average of prices was $12. The localities, Adams-street, Brooklyn, five minutes from Fulton ferry; Varick-street and the east side, in the vicinity of Grand and East Broadway. With this information as a basis, we calculated the expenses each week of a man, wife and three children, in a respectable boarding-house for mechanics, as follows:

Board..........	$12 00
Coal and light..........	1 00
Clothing..........	2 50
Total expenses..........	$15 50
Total wages..........	15 60
In pocket..........	10

It must be remembered in arriving at the general condition of the working classes that the three classes enumerated are by no means equal in numbers, and our tables do not reveal, as one might suppose, the prosperity of the larger number. The last census shows that the first and second classes in the State of New-York are about equal in numbers, but the third class is six times as populous as either, or three times as large as both combined. The proportion is not, of course, less in the great cities. Accepting these proportions as correct—they are certainly not excessive—we find that for every man making money at $26 10, there are six starving on $15 60 per week. To estimate the average wages and arrive at the industrial condition of the whole mechanical force of the City, the following calculation therefore is necessary:

1 mechanic (first class) receives..........	$26 10
1 mechanic (second class) receives..........	20 57
6 mechanics (third class) receive..........	93 60
8 mechanics receive..........	$140 27
General average 1869..........	$17 54
Average expenses 1869..........	16 71

Thus it will be seen that while a few workingmen, through the operations of their strong and active trades' unions have advanced their wages to a paying standard, and a few others have by the same means secured living wages, the general condition of the mass is one of want and suffering.

Then, it must be reflected also that there are many thousands of these classes without any employment whatever. It is not within the scope of these articles to show the deplorable condition of these, however. Our purpose has been to show that the condition of the industrious mechanics in active employment is annually growing worse, and consequently more dangerous socially.

THE HOUSES OF THE POOR.

The many charms with which the poet and romancer are wont to invest the home of the poor but industrious man—the hundred graces which, according to the veracious and oft-repeated records of novelists and rhymesters, surround the "humble dwelling of honest toil"—have certainly no existence within the limits of great cities. Here are no neat cottages overgrown with honeysuckle and woodbine and embowered in roses, from which at evening the smiling wife and the romping, gleeful children come forth to meet the tired laborer returning from his weary task. Here is no little garden patch to be cultivated by the united strength and skill of parents and children in their leisure hours, and which is to not only afford pleasant relaxation from severe toil, but is to yield a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables for the frugal board. Here the sturdy son of toil cannot look about on any pleasant scene like this with the eye of a possible proprietor, hoping soon to be able to call it all his own. No! in the City, poverty, however honest and hard-working, puts on no such rose-colored dress as this, but all her habiliments are of the most sordid, unromantic kind.

No generalities, however strongly put, can have the force of facts, however simply stated, and it may not be amiss to show the comparatively few of our citizens who live in comfortable houses, how the other thousands of their fellow-men, less favored by fortune, must perforce live.

In East Twentieth-street, between Avenues A and B, lives a man who, before the war, occupied a pleasant little house in or nearly up to Yorkville. He shared the house with a neighbor, and the two families got on peaceably together and had everything neat, convenient and comfortable about them. As the little girl, a child of ten years, said, "In them days we'd enough to eat and a piece of meat for the dinner every day, and my sister and me went to the school, and sometimes the father 'd take us till the Bowery Theayter—but now them times is gone, worse luck."

Well, this man is a licensed cartman, owning his own horse and cart, so that he has to find house room not only for his family but for his horse; and, from actual observation, we can assert that the horse was the better lodged of the two. This man and his family, consisting of a wife and four children, now live in the back room on the first floor of a tenement-house. They occupy two rooms—the one a small, dark bedroom; in the other, and larger of the two, is a small stove about the size of a two-gallon oyster can, and into which coal is doled by the spoonful; on this, the only cooking apparatus, all the cooking is done, as well as the scanty washing of that family of six people. This main, or living room, is a small apartment about twelve feet square; in the middle of one of the sides is the stove aforementioned; one corner of the place is taken up by a pile of wood for fuel, which has been gathered, a stick at a time, by the children, or brought home on the cart by the father from burned buildings, and the old hair-cloth sofa, which no one would buy, and which was too valueless to pawn, occupied one corner of the room; the veneering was stripped off, and the ragged covers which hung in strips disclosed the curled hair underneath, and the whole affair so suggestive of vermin as to deter any stranger who had his eyes about him from seeking a seat thereon. An old odd bit or so of carpet lies here and there on the floor, which itself is broken through in places. One window admits all the air that enters here, save that which occasionally comes in through the half-opened door, and this window opens upon a back yard, wherein the indescribable filth of an open drain drags its slow length along; in one corner of this yard the rag-picker, who occupies an upper room, is assorting her fever-corrupted stock in trade, while in the little pool about the hydrant a couple of geese (that filthiest of all unclean birds) wallow and do their effective best to make the place still nastier than it would elsewise be. Inside the room of this workingman, who, by the way, is as sober and hard-working a man as may be, are the wife and four children, the oldest of the four, a child of 10 or 11, trying to amuse and keep the others quiet while the mother does the housework.

A question as to why the children are not at school elicits the information that after all the furniture had been pawned, ("When the last baby was born, Sir,") the clothes of the parents and then of the children quickly followed, and now the little ones were not fit to be seen at school, and needs must stay at home.

This man with his horse and cart generally earns, when he is lucky and gets a job, from five to six dollars a day; but, first of all, his horse must be stabled and fed, and this must be done even if the children go hungry, for the horse is the bread-winner after all, the man being merely supplementary. The wants of the quadruped attended to, next comes the inexorable landlord with his demand for eight dollars a month, which must be paid in advance, or else the family must go out into the street. Jobs are by no means certain, and many is the day that this man has stood for hours waiting for one which never came, and he has been compelled to go home without it. Aside from her family cares, the wife has little opportunity to earn anything, and the little household is sometimes fearfully scrimped. Seven years ago, when they lived in the little house near Yorkville, this man earned three, sometimes four dollars a day, but on that money he lived well, and supported his family in a style which, compared to the way in which they live at present, was palatial. Sickness has done something, but the tremendous depreciation of the currency and accompanying advance in the prices of all necessaries of life have done more to bring about this fearful change. The industry of the man has never failed; his habits are good now as they ever have been; he is saving and industrious, and yet, in spite of all his utmost efforts can accomplish, he has for years been going rapidly to the bad. From a comfortable cottage he has come down, through no fault of his own, to a wretched back room in a miserable tenement-house, the approach to which is through filth and nastiness almost unbearable, and a residence in which involves the necessity of breathing an atmosphere which, sooner or later, must be sure and certain death.

In the back basement room of a house in Twenty-first-street, near Avenue C, on the first floor, was found the dwelling-place of a woman and her daughter, the mother being 62 years old, and the daughter nearly 20 years younger. The two had two rooms, one of which was the "living room," in which was a stove, the capacity of which was about equal to boiling an ordinary coffee-pot, but which, under the economical management enjoined by the straightened circumstances of the owners of said stove, was made to cook and wash and scrub for a family of two people and an area of two rooms. The larger of the rooms, in this case, looked out through a single window upon a back yard, in which manure was systematically, and possibly scientifically made, as was shown by a huge compost heap, which took up the greater part of one end of the yard, and which, when its contents had decayed, fermented and decomposed to a sufficient degree of rottenness to become available for the agriculturist, was carted away. But while these processes of decomposition were going on, the tenants of that house were perpetually poisoned with the noxious fumes and gases which the manure heap gives off every hour of night and day without ceasing.

The little hole dignified with the name of "bedroom" by these people, who for five years had known no better one, was a dark closet, which you, reader, or I, would stigmatize as a kennel. It had no window—no breath of air could by any possibility come into it, which had not been already filtered through the filthy halls and entry-ways of the hovel; then through the close, seething living-room itself, until, when the air at last reached the lungs of the sleeper in that back bedroom, it was as impure as even the worst of New-York breathing-air could be, which is a superlative not to be surpassed. On the floor was no carpet. The only furniture besides the stove before mentioned, were four common wooden chairs and a coal-scuttle, which had been picked up in the street, the former owner having decided it useless, and a wooden tub, which had been rescued from a fire in a livery-stable a month before.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT WORK.

A Woman's Notes on the Debate in Congress upon Woman's Work and Pay.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2, 1869.

You see that the Senate, by a large majority on a direct vote, has affirmed that female clerks in the Departments shall receive equal pay with male clerks when they do equal work. Senator MORRILL opposed it on the ground that the number of applicants for places would be multiplied beyond measure, and that if the increase of pay now proposed were made, it would result in the abandonment of the employment of female clerks altogether. Senators CRAGIN, CONKLING and HOWE took similar ground, and Messrs. TRUMBULL and POMEROY argued on the other side, and after a short debate the resolution was carried:

> "That the compensation of the female clerks employed in the several Departments of the Government, and performing clerical duties, shall be the same as that of the male clerks of the same class, and female counters and copyists shall receive the same compensation as male counters and copyists performing the same description of services."

The debate which previously occurred on the question in the House was unusually animated. To a woman looking on from the galleries it appeared that the distinguished gentlemen who advocated the measure were animated with an earnest feeling of the importance of this question of woman's work, wages and position, its intimate relation to the well-being of society—the welfare of the race. During the session of the Fortieth Congress there have been more avowals made by leading men, both in Congress and out, not only in favor of woman's right to the ballot, but also in recognition of her right to equal pay for equal work, than in all the previous history of the agitation of the question. There is no doubt but the people of the country are fully prepared to sustain their representatives in so obvious an act of justice. In the course of his remarks on the subject, Mr. HOLMAN said that he had seldom known a measure to be received with more favor by the whole country as evidence of solid and substantial progress in the social science of the age than the measure brought forward a few weeks ago by Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, and so promptly adopted by the House.

Some time after this expression of opinion by the House that women *ought* to have equal pay with men in the Government Departments when equal work is performed, Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution providing that the women employed in the Government Departments *shall* be paid an equal salary with the men so employed when equal or equivalent services are performed. This resolution, on the request of Judge LAWRENCE, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Judge hoped that, as this Committee has leave to report at any time, the resolution might have a chance to come up, notwithstanding the lateness of the session and the great press of business. The question came up, however, in the form of an amendment to the Omnibus Appropriation bill, providing for the expenses of the Government for the coming fiscal year. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, proposed to amend it so that the compensation of women clerks shall be the same as class one (or $1,200 per annum,) also, that where employed on work performed by clerks of the higher grades, they shall receive like compensation with the other clerks of such grades. In his remarks in support of his amendment he says:

> "I am not willing to see this body so far forget its manhood as to make sex a ground of discrimination in fixing the compensation of different employes in the Government. A woman—I like this old Saxon word—if she performs as a clerk the same service for the Government as a man, if she performs the same labor, makes the same records and the same calculations, does the same copying, works the same number of hours, she is in justice entitled to the some compensation."

No opposition whatever was made to Mr. HOLMAN's proposition, and it passed by a vote of 79 to 36. But when Mr. AXTELL, of California, presently moved an amendment, which appropriated some money to cover the additional expense of the increase in the salaries of the women clerks, it was objected to by BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, the man whom Massachusetts must have sent here to represent her in the Department of low wit, and she is very poorly represented even in that. His principal argument against increasing the salaries of the women clerks was, that the competition for their places would thereby be increased, and, in a style peculiar to BEN. BUTLER, he enlarged upon the demoralizing influences to which Congressmen are subjected in consequence of this competition. Another equally sensible objection brought forward by this profound legislator was that the women clerks are now receiving for their labor more than the schoolmistresses throughout the country. Because women are compelled to teach school for half-pay, the same unjust policy must be pursued in Government Departments. Should the policy of our Government be but the echo of the errors of society? Or, should not the Government set the people an example of honesty and fair dealing in this respect, instead of following in the wake of a popular prejudice universally acknowledged to be unjust, and only defended on the base idea that an artice is worth, not what it cost, but what the necessities of the buyer will compel him to pay. Women are now acknowledged to be better teachers than men, especially for the young. Let us see if an example of fair dealing on the part of the Goverment in this respect will not have its influence upon the public sentiment of the country, which tolerates the system of half-pay women teachers.

He says further that a woman can support herself and those dependent upon her at $900 per annum, and that, therefore, there is no reason for an increase in their salary. Of course they can, after a fashion. We know women who support themselves, their children (and even sometimes worthless husbands) on much less, washerwomen for instance, who only make $1 per day, and yet manage to subsist themselves and their families. But they live in a wretched hovel, and upon corn-bread and bacon. It is well known that the duties of clerks in the Departments are such as require intelligence and education in their performance. Women, as well as men, who possess these requisites are generally in this country accustomed to live respectably, in some degree of comfort, and with surroundings not altogether destitute of the refinements of life. A woman with two or three children can barely obtain the poorest board at a respectable boarding place in Washington for herself and them for $75 per month. I know one soldier's widow who has but two children to support—and many have more—who pays $40 per month for an attic room and board for herself and youngest child, while the board and schooling of the other does not cost less than $20 per month, leaving a very small margin for clothing and other necessaries. If the family undertake to keep house the expense is only increased, for it is impossible to obtain rooms in a respectable locality anywhere in the vicinity of the business part of the city for a reasonable rent. Members of Congress know well the cost of living in Washington. They were probably thinking of this very thing when they increased their own salaries from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. The people would appreciate their desire to retrench if they were to commence with themselves, and cut down their own salaries to the very lowest sum upon which they and their families can subsist. Until they do this let us hear less of cutting down salaries of clerks, watchmen, laborers, &c. It is no argument to say that plenty of women can be obtained at the present salary. It is true there is competition for these places; so there is for the places of men clerks; so there is for the places of members of Congress. Would Mr. BUTLER consent to the application of the principle he advocates as a remedy for the corruption in politics which results from the great competition for the places of members of Congress? Does any one doubt that there are plenty of good men quite as competent to legislate wisely for the people as those now in Congress, and quite as good logicians as some of those who took part in this debate, who would be at least willing to serve the country in that capacity for $3,000 per annum?

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, advocated the measure proposed upon the simple ground of justice.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, followed him with the only argument of much force urged by any of them against the proposition, namely, that Government has a right to employ the labor of women at its market value, and as long as they will work cheaper than men, they ought to be employed in preference to them, since they are fully competent to perform the work.

Mr. NIBLACK advocated the proposition to pay women clerks an equal salary to men clerks on the ground of justice. He spoke of a case which had recently come to his observation where a woman clerk receiving $900 a year was transferred to the desk of a man receiving $1,400, and he was transferred to her's. The result is that she is doing the work much better than the man did it, while he is now doing hers for $1,400 a year, and not doing it as well as she did.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, in referring to the argument of Mr. SCOFIELD, made some forcible remarks on economy:

> "It is well known that the females in the Departments, in many instances, supply the places of males who are receiving $1,200 and $1,400 a year, and I am not sure but $1,600; they do the same kind and amount of work. I do not think any member will dispute that. How does it happen then, if this nation must economize, that this leakage from the Treasury of a million dollars a year, if not more, has not been discovered by this economical Committee, and they have not recommended to this House before now that we should have employed in our Departments none but females at $900 a year, in the place of males at $1,200 and $1,400. Now I should like to have this Committee on Appropriations explain how it is that they have not been on the alert to save the nation one million of dollars by employing female labor, when they will stand here and argue by the hour sometimes over $20,000 or $30,000?"

This question was put to the House the following day practically by a proposition to employ in the Patent Office forty women as copyists in place of men. It was agreed upon after a little debate from some members, and the usual quantity of cheap wit from Mr. BUTLER. So there is a chance for forty more women to be employed at $900 a year, unless the Senate shall ratify the proposition of the House to give the $1,200, which there appears to be reason to believe will be the case.

But the amendment was passed, notwithstanding the threats of the vengeance of the voters, who make and unmake Congressmen, with the terrible power of the ballot. What brother or father, knowing that sister or daughter could find profitable and suitable employment in the Departments, while he has ten chances to her one before him in any direction he may turn, would not yield to her the opportunity and seek himself for employment in the undeveloped lands of the West, or in some rougher fields of labor, in which her more delicate organization forbids her competing with him successfully?

J. A. H.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The New Library Building—Cabinet of Cereals—Change of System and Lectures.

From the Syracuse Journal, March 2.

A gift just received by Cornell University is worthy of commemoration. Mr. JOHN McGRAW, one of the trustees of the institution, and a widely-known resident of Ithaca, last week announced his intention of commencing immediately the erection of a Library building at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. The new structure is to stand between the two main University edifices, is to be built like them in the Florentine palatial style of architecture, and of white and dark blue stone, and to include a lofty campanile, in which the McGraw chimes are to be placed. Mr. McGRAW has displayed a large interest in the new school, ever since its inception, and has given much of his time to the management of its financial affairs. It is to his daughter that the undergraduates are indebted for the costly set of chimes which summons them to their hourly lectures. This last and still more munificent donation from a member of the same family will give to Cornell one of the finest structures for library purposes in the country.

The agricultural department is to receive a valuable addition to its museum from the British Government. Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, member of Parliament for the University of Edinburgh, has officially informed the trustees that a cabinet of cereals now in the Government Museum of Science and Art in the Scottish capital, is held at the disposition of Cornell. Only one collection so complete as this exists, and that is an exact copy of this one. It embraces every variety of grain—plant, seed and stalk—grown in the United Kingdom, and was brought together at a large expenditure of time and labor. It is reported to be very handsomely mounted.

Scarcely a day elapses without the receipt of some such reminder of the interest felt in the progress of the important experiment making at Ithaca, by the friends of higher education in all parts of the world. Very lately a liberal and wealthy lady of this State has offered, as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made, to endow several scholarships. GOLDWIN SMITH, to whose ability and advice Cornell already owes so much, has sent for his private library, now deposited at his former residence in England, with the view of placing it in the University book-collection. It will make the department of English history quite complete.

From action recently taken by the Faculty, it is evident that the course and class system will be very shortly abandoned. Indeed, it was adopted merely for the temporary convenience of organization. After next year there will be no such thing as Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors. Instead of a four years' course, there will be examinations for degrees whenever students request them. Whoever passes these examinations can receive his B. A. or B. S. or Ph. B., even if he has been no more than two years in the University. This is in accordance with the usage at all the great schools of continental Europe.

Fifty-eight lectures by non-resident Professors are to be delivered during the next or Summer trimester, namely, twelve each by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL in the department of literary history, twelve by THEODORE W. DWIGHT on constitutional law, and twelve by JOHN STANTON GOULD before the agricultural school. In addition to these there will be, of course, the usual lectures by GOLDWIN SMITH and the other resident Professors.

The Green Smith ornithological collection has reached Ithaca, and has been set up in one of the University buildings. The birds are arranged and mounted with great taste, and the whole forms an admirable museum of the American feathered race. The cost of collecting and preparing this important collection could hardly have been less than $10,000.

Cotton Receipts at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Feb. 25.

The receipts of cotton in this city already exceed the whole receipts of 1867 and 1868. Up to the 1st of September, 1868, there were 669,000 bales; to the 24th February, 1869, the receipts are 671,000 bales. The total receipts at all the Southern ports are estimated as about equal to those of last season. New-Orleans, however, has been favored this season by the greater success of the planters in the region adjacent to her port. Last season the Mississippi Valley participated in the general disaster which reduced the crop, while this year it has been exempt from visitations which swept the whole cotton region in 1867 and 1869. It is almost a certainty that the total receipts by the first of September will reach the figures which we gave as our estimate at the beginning of the picking season, to-wit: 900,000 bales. At the average rate of cotton during the season, the money value of this crop will reach the large sum of $90,000,000. The product of the whole South will exceed $200,000,000, of which there are exported abroad an amount equal to two-thirds of the whole exports of the United States.

Crop Prospects in Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Feb. 26.

The almost unprecedented amount of rain that has fallen since Christmas has retarded farming operations to such an extent as to cause more than a passing mention of the existing fact. At this date, when farmers as a usual thing are well up with the season in their preparations for planting, little or no material progress is perceptible on the farms of our most energetic planters. The roads for months have been next to impassable. It has been with the greatest difficulty that supplies could be obtained from the city—it requiring quadruple the amount of time and labor of ordinary weather for hauling. The prairie fields below the city, in many instances, are covered with water, and have been for weeks. Of course this renders plowing impossible. It now lacks only a few days when the usual corn-planting season commences, and we may imagine the vexation and perplexities of our farmers at this crisis.

GREEN PEAS IN JANUARY.—Port Madison, W. T., is situated near the 48th degree of north latitude. The wonderful mildness of the Winters on this coast is evidenced by the fact that a few days ago stalks, on which were blossoms and also pods containing peas, were obtained from the garden of Mr. JOHN FARNHAM, of Port Madison. They had grown in the open air. The Seattle *Intelligencer* asks: "Can we offer a better proof of the mildness of our Winters than the above?"—*Portland Oregonian, Jan. 19.*

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway.
ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock, at their gallery, No. 845 Broadway, the entire collection of pictures by

WILLIAM M. BROWN,

comprising about 40 of his finest landscapes, fruit and flower pieces, &c., &c.

Also, from the private collection of a well-known connoisseur, a number of cabinet gems by Gifford, Wm. Hart, Julia Beers, J. R. Brevoort, J. B. Bristol, A. F. Bellows, H. A. Loop, T. L. Smith, J. Fairman, J. D. Smillie, G. H. Sewell, T. B. Thorp and others; including, also, the celebrated picture by Constant Mayer, entitled "Love's Melancholy."

The above are now on exhibition free, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the three evenings previous to the sale till 10 o'clock.

BANKRUPT SALE
OF
STEAMERS EMILY B. SOUDER AND MONEKA.

BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on board thereof, at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, by order of District Court under direction of John Fitch, Esq., Referee,

SCREW STEAMER EMILY B. SOUDER,

of 782 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1864, of white oak, coppered and copper fastened, with elegant accommodations for 70 passengers.

SCREW STEAMER MONEKA,

of 549 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1865, coppered and copper fastened, built all of white oak, and splendid accommodations for 45 passengers. For full particulars inquire at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 96 Congress-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet carpets, rosewood suite in crimson plush, rosewood etagere, rosewood centre tables, brocatel and lace window curtains, rosewood suite in green reps, carved black-walnut bookcase, black-walnut library table, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, spring and hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets, linen sheets and pillow cases, oil-paintings and engravings, mahogany extension table, oak cane-seat chairs, mahogany sofa bedstead, heater, china dinner set, glassware, cutlery, &c.; also kitchen utensils; also choice Library, consisting of Irving's works, Shakespeare's works, Girard Griffith's works, Spooner and Anthon's Dictionaries, Grote's History of Greece, Bancroft's History of the United States, Knight's Cyclopedia, Biographie Universelle, Lossing's Civil War in America, and other celebrated works.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

COPPER STILLS, &C., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 12 and 14 Little West 12th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., the following goods and chattels belonging to the late firm of James Cronkright & Son:

One 25-barrels copper stills, new.
Two 23-barrels copper stills.
Two copper worms; one in good order.
Three large tubs, containing copper worms.
One large iron pot, or cauldron, for melting resin, turpentine, &c.
One small iron pot.
Three furnaces, tools and appurtenances.

Also the brick and materials in the buildings on said premises, comprising the factory of said concern. Buildings are small and old, and are to be immediately torn down and removed by the purchaser. Terms cash. By order of WILLIAM CRONKRIGHT, survivor of the late firm of James Cronkright & Son.

Also, 68 barrels of strained resin, belonging to Wm. Cronkright individually. Terms cash.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AT 7½ o'clock

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.
By order of the Executors, the
PAINTINGS OF THE LATE MR. E. LEUTZE,
Also, a
SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
Painted expressly for this sale, and contributed for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze, by the
ARTISTS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY,

embracing works by the following eminent artists: Hays—J. F. Weir—Wm. Hart—J. G. Brown—R. P. Gray—Stone—Guy—Cropsey—Darley—McEntee—Whittredge—J. M. Hart—Beard—J. B. Irving—Colman—Lambdin—M. F. De Haas—White; and complimentary contributions for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze, by Huntington—Durand—Baker—Lang—Terry—Kensett—Casilear—Falconer—Tait—Bispham—Eastman Johnson—R. W. Weir—Ehninger—Homer—Faechsel—Lawrie—&c., &c.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 8 and 9, commencing at 7 o'clock, sale of a private library, comprising a very valuable and select collection of books, standard and miscellaneous; fine editions, and many in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition SATURDAY MORNING.

ENGRAVINGS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, commencing at 7 o'clock, a private collection of choice engravings, many very rare and proofs. The following eminent engravers may be found among them, viz.: Strange, Steinla, Vopato, Bartolozzi, Iode, Longhi, R. Morghen, Toffanelli, Della Bella, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

140 bags Peanuts.
50 cases Prunes.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:
2,687 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
542 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Maury*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 9 East River:
3,707 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
600 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Woodland*, from Messina.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church-st., New-York City, will sell on FRIDAY, March 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a quantity of dry goods, consisting of corsets, hoop skirts, bosom pads, &c., belonging to the estate of Charles E. Samson, now in bankruptcy. By order of John Todd, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church-st., New-York City, will sell on FRIDAY, March 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a stock of general dry goods, consisting of furnishing goods, hats, caps, shirts and drawers, &c., belonging to the estate of Adolph Asher, now in bankruptcy. By order of Henry E. Losey, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.—On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale, including parlor and chamber suites, bookcases, buffets, wardrobes, beds and bedding, crockery and glassware, looking-glasses, tables, chairs, kitchen articles, safes, pianos, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY PONSOT, ETLAN & CO.

On FRIDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at R. SOMERVILLE'S salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st. For particulars see catalogue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same time and place.

This postponement is a continuation in regular succession of previous postponements legally made in this case from time to time, all of which have been duly advertised in designated newspapers.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869. ja22-lawto25Mar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF E. W. TIERS & CO. is dissolved by its own limitation. EDWARD W. TIERS retires from business, and the remaining partners, JOHN M. WHITE, THOMAS HEWITT and THOMAS A. PHELAN, continue the tea business as heretofore, at No. 85 Front-st., under the firm name of JOHN M. WHITE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.
EDWARD W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.

THE FIRM OF WATERHOUSE, MIDGLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BENJAMIN S. MIDGELEY and WILLIAM N. JONES will receive all moneys due said WATERHOUSE MIDGELEY, & CO. and pay the debts of said firm.

Dated NEW-YOK, Feb. 27, 1869.
R. WATERHOUSE,
B. S. MIDGLEY,
WM. N. JONES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING for the last thirteen years at No. 69 Gold-st., between MICHAEL ARTHUR and HENRY ARTHUR, under the firm name of M. ARTHUR & SON, is this day dissolved, M. ARTHUR retiring.

MICHAEL ARTHUR,
HENRY ARTHUR.

The business of the late firm will still be carried on at the old stand by

HENRY ARTHUR.

MR. HENRY A. STONE BECAME A partner in our respective firms on the first of January, 1869.

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL DOOLADY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MILES G. MOIES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS COHEN, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 5, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TITUS MERRITT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Titus Merritt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh5-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. HYATT, bankrupt.—No. 2,023.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles E. Hyatt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1869, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1869.
mh5-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JONH McGLYNN, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John McGlynn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh5-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. HILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,447.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph F. Hill, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1869.
mh5-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,049.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KARL LEOPOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Karl Leopold, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh5-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. HILL, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,447.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph F. Hill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh5-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,504.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. FOGG, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles E. Fogg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK,
f26-1aw3wF* Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United Saetes for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VICTOR KLUGMANN, banrupt. In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Victor Klugmann, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of February, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,169.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—At a Court of Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—In the matter of THEODORE E. BOROTT, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment at assignee of Theodore E. Borott, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.
R. P. LEE, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

NO. 1,929.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS GOULD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus Gould, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869.
PETER B. OLNEY, Assignee,
f26-1aw3wF* No. 16 Wall-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. QUIN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George H. Quin, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh5-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL H. CHANDLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathaniel H. Chandler, of the town of Deer Park, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the Village of Goshen, New-York, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1869.
HENRY BACON,
mh5-1aw3wF of the Village of Goshen, Assignee, &c.

NO. 2,150.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS J. SLOAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas J. Sloan, of Bronxville, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN E. BROOKS, Assignee,
mh5-1aw3wF* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES H. THOMAS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DAVID P. KETCHAM, of Stanford, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. HENRY E. LOSEY, Assignee, &c.
f19-1aw3wF

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of JAMES N. TOWNSEND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and SAMUEL BAKER, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition herein, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to him, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT WALMSLEY of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE K. CHASE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George K. Chase, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1869.
f26-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA M. CROFT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joshua M. Croft, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1869.
f19-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JENKS BUDLONG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jenks Budlong, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f26-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF New-Jersey, ss.—At New-Brunswick, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM G. SHULTZ, of the township of Montgomery, County of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. To the creditors of the bankrupt.
ROBERT M. BOGGS, Assignee.
f26—1aw3wF New-Brunswick, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.: At the City of Poughkeepsie, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ADOLPH ASHER, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. HENRY E. LOSEY,
f19-1aw3wF Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, in said district, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE E. BROAS and RICHARD H. BROAS, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district. RICHARD KENWORTHY,
f19-1aw3wF Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN ROSENFELD, bankupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1869.
f19-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HAYMAN LEOPOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hayman Leopold, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 2,137.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. MANSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles F. Manson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869.
J. P. ROBINSON, Assignee,
No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 53,
f19-1aw3wF* New-York City.

NO. 1,969.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAPHAEL SPRINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Raphael Springer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of February, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York, ss.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JACOB DECKER, of Greenport, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
WARREN C. BENTON, Assignee, &c.
f26-1aw3wF

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York, ss.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SEYMOUR A. TRACY, of Ghent, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
CHARLES C. CLARK, Assignee, &c.
f26-1aw3wF

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York, ss.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABRAHAM I. VAN ALEN, of Kinderhook, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
PETER I. VAN ALEN, Assignee, &c.
f26-1aw3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WOLF BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wolf Blumenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
f19-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. CROSBY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William S. Crosby, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Feb. 17, 1869. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st.

FURNITURE.

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